

NEED LOWER TARIFF RATES.

Manila Wants Free Trade for
Her Tobacco.

Taft's Speech Sounds Sweet
to Filipinos.

Visiting Party Will Inspect
Southern Islands.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

MANILA, Aug. 12.—Mrs. Dubois, wife of Senator Fred T. Dubois, of Idaho, one of the party now visiting the Philippines, with Secretary Taft, was thrown from her carriage during a runaway, and was taken to the hospital in an ambulance, where she lay for three hours unconscious. Her injuries are not dangerous. An examination showed that she is badly bruised and lacerated, and the accident will probably interfere with her going on the southern trip with the Taft-Roosevelt party.

Mrs. Dubois, who was "the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Stafford" was out driving with the Staffords, their one-year-old baby and its governess. When the runaway occurred she seized the baby and saved its life at the peril of her own. Dr. Stafford is the superintendent of the civil hospital here. Mrs. Dubois now fully conscious and is resting easily.

On the railway trip north of Manila, the party will meet with an ovation at every place where a stop is made.

Now that the party has been on the islands for over a week, a consensus of opinion of the majority of its members on the free admission of Philippine Island products into the markets of the United States has been obtained, and it can be stated without fear of contradiction, that the attitude of the leaders of the opposition to the policy of a reduction of the Dingley tariff, on sugar and tobacco, has materially changed since their arrival here.

Representative E. J. Hill of Connecticut, one of the leaders in the house in the opposition to the further reduction of the tariff on cigars, has been seen in favor of the free admission of cigars and tobacco from the islands into the United States. Senator F. T. Dubois, leader of the opposition to the Cooper bill in the Senate, has also stated that he will not oppose free trade, while other members, evasive of the opposition party, have convinced themselves that sugar and tobacco from the islands will in no wise menace like products of the United States.

Representative Swager, Shirley of Kentucky, an American tobacco growing district, says he will favor the free admission of tobacco. He has been convinced that the cigars from there will not compete to any appreciable extent with those manufactured in America.

It can be stated, upon no less authority than Representative C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio, that the Cooper bill, which was favorably reported upon by the House committee at the last session of Congress, will now be amended, providing for free trade instead of the proposed reduction of 25 per cent. on the prevailing Dingley rates.

Representative Grosvenor says: "An amendment will be offered by Representative S. E. Payne of New York, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, providing for the free admission of Philippine products and the outlook for its passage is very favorable."

Secretary Taft's speech definitely defining the political status of the islands, and the resulting dependence will be deferred for a generation, at least, and probably longer, has strengthened the administration on all hands, and local American merchants are highly gratified at the attitude taken by the administration, in respect to the present, and future government of the islands.

ALICE HONORED.

A grand ball was given tonight in the marble hall of the government house, in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt by the citizens of Manila. It was the most brilliant and elaborate function in the history of the city.

Miss Roosevelt, a vice-regal native gown, which was presented to her by several Filipino ladies who were occupied for three months in making it. Thousands of people attended the ball, many of the foreign and American ladies wearing native costumes. Rear-Admiral Enquist of the Russian navy and his staff were among those present.

The Taft party will sail on the United States Army transport Logan at 5 o'clock tomorrow for a southern trip.

NOTHING IN IT.

English Liberal Declares No Feeling
Exists as to Germany's Right to
Arm Herself.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Dr. Theodor Barth, editor of Die Nation, one of those who sought to remove the mutual distrust and hostility existing between Germany and Great Britain, and who recently asked James Bryce, former president of the British Board of Trade several questions concerning the feeling of English statesmen toward Germany, has received a reply from Mr. Bryce as follows:

"I have mentioned your question to some of my colleagues in the last Liberal ministry, and what I have written to you conveys in substance their opinions, although the expression of them is my own."

Mr. Bryce's letter is dated August 8. He says:

"You are perfectly right in thinking that in England no serious persons have dreamed of questioning the undoubted right of a sovereign state like Germany to create for itself whatever naval or military armaments it deems needful. You are also right in your belief that no danger to the good relations of England and Germany has arisen or could arise from any pretension to prescribe limits to the extension of the German fleet, for no such notion could enter the head of any sane man. The idea of using force as a means of meeting commercial rivalry is utterly foreign to British Liberalism and I believe that such an idea is foreign to the vast majority of sensible Conservatives. That is not a party matter. There is, so far as I know, no responsible statesman, any considerable body of thoughtful men that don't deplore the campaign of reciprocal irritation which is carried on by some English and some German journals."

"Though newspapers may say foolish things, I find it hard to understand how any one in Germany can credit England with the projects which have in some quarters been attributed to her."

BOTH WERE CRAZY.

Two Freaks Who Wanted to Save the
World Couldn't Do Anything for
Themselves.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

PEORIA (Ill.) Aug. 12.—There were unusual developments at the inquest over the death of Edward Drouin. Mrs. Drouin is incarcerated in the county jail, seemingly deranged. The interior of their home is filled with furniture of the stranger character, and the walls are covered with family reproductions of the "lost of arms" adopted by Drouin and his wife. For some time he had posed as "King of the World," and his wife as "Empress of the Universe."

With an energy almost inconceivable, Mrs. Drouin spent hours of each day writing letters to prominent people in this city, warning them of attempts upon their lives and asserting that a band of people were threatening the extermination of the populace by turning on the "electric fluid." Their apartments were found to contain vast quantities of mineral and medicinal waters, designed to destroy the effects of the people who the electric fluid.

THE PRESIDENT HOME AGAIN.

"TEDDY" REACHES OYSTER BAY
FROM THE WEST.

Loud-mouthed Fellow at a New
York Town Creates a Rumpus at
President's Car at Midnight, but is
Quieted by Secret Service Officer.
Crowds Cheer Executive Train.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

OYSTER BAY (L. I.) Aug. 12.—President Roosevelt and party on their return journey from Wilkesbarre and Chautauque, reached Oyster Bay at 9:40 a.m. today. The President drove at once to Sagamore Hill.

At Port Jervis, N. Y., where a stop of a few minutes was made at midnight, a crowd had assembled. The President had retired, but an unruly element insisted that he get up to address them. One man sprang up to the rear platform of the President's car, declaring: "If he won't come out we'll make him."

A secret service officer ordered the man to get down, and the crowd stepped in favor of the free admission of cigars and tobacco from the islands into the United States. Senator F. T. Dubois, leader of the opposition to the Cooper bill in the Senate, has also stated that he will not oppose free trade, while other members, evasive of the opposition party, have convinced themselves that sugar and tobacco from the islands will in no wise menace like products of the United States.

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Telephone The Times.

If in need or overworked, a classified advertisement will help you. Only a cent a word, and only when the ad can be confirmed by phone day or night.

THE GREAT WAR. PITH OF NEWS FROM THE MIDDLE WEST.

(Continued from First Page.)

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Chicago's weather map resembled a patchwork quilt to-day, with rain in one ward and fair weather in another at the same time.

To add interest to the performance, mercury did not lightning change until, in less than one hour, just before noon, it jumped from 84 to 87 degrees, coincided with a newly arrived lake breeze and dropped back to 82 degrees. One death and four prostrations were the casualty record of the day. The temperature varied from 72 to 92 degrees. Middle West temperatures:

	Max.	Min.
Albany	84	70
Bismarck	80	52
Calcutta	80	50
Cheyanne	70	52
Cincinnati	82	72
Cleveland	84	70
Concordia	78	70
Davenport	80	70
Des Moines	76	54
Detroit	80	70
Devil's Lake	82	58
Dodge City	80	70
Duluth	80	60
Esanaba	80	68
Grand Rapids	88	78
Green Bay	84	68
Helena	88	58
Houston	84	64
Kansas City	80	72
Marquette	70	64
Milwaukee	82	70
Memphis	90	74
Minneapolis	80	74
Omaha	84	72
Rapid City	84	60
St. Louis	92	72
St. Paul	84	68
Sault Ste. Marie	74	64
Springfield, Mo.	82	70
Wichita	78	70

WILLIE WON'T PAY.

William Randolph Hearst has been sued for \$500 in the Circuit Court by Zero Marx, a sign maker, and an indictment has been asked against the presidential aspirant's Chicago property. The bill is for signs and electric decorations at the Hearst headquarters in St. Louis during the Democratic convention furnished by Marx.

Mr. Hearst's agent, frequent statements sent to Zero Marx at New York have been ignored, according to Marx, though his Chicago representatives approved the bills.

MITCHELL TO APPEAL.

Former Senator John M. Thurston, who is contesting a Federal election in the Pacific Coast, said today that he had completed a bill of exceptions to the trial of United States Senator Mitchell by the Federal jury at Portland. It was admitted at the time of the United States Supreme Court.

CRAZY OVER DEAD BODY.

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Davenport	80	70
Des Moines	76	54
Detroit	80	70
Devil's Lake	82	58
Dodge City	80	70
Duluth	80	60
Esanaba	80	68
Grand Rapids	88	78
Green Bay	84	68
Helena	88	58
Houston	84	64
Kansas City	80	72
Marquette	70	64
Milwaukee	82	70
Memphis	90	74
Minneapolis	80	74
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PEORIA (Ill.) Aug. 12.—[Exclusive


THEATERS—AMUSEMENTS—ENTERTAINMENTS.

VENICE OF AMERICA—

VENICE ASSEMBLY

SUNDAY, AUG. 13.—An Interesting Day at Venice

AUDITORIUM—8:30 a.m. address by MR. EDWARD J. KELLY, Mayor of Chicago, on "The Problem of the World." 10:30 a.m. Great ENTERTAINMENTAL SERVICE, presented by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 1:30 p.m. The second presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 2:30 p.m. The third presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 3:30 p.m. The fourth presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 4:30 p.m. The fifth presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 5:30 p.m. The sixth presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 6:30 p.m. The seventh presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 7:30 p.m. The eighth presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 8:30 p.m. The ninth presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 9:30 p.m. The tenth presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 10:30 p.m. The eleventh presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 11:30 p.m. The twelfth presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 12:30 a.m. The thirteenth presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 1:30 a.m. The fourteenth presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 2:30 a.m. The fifteenth presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 3:30 a.m. The sixteenth presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 4:30 a.m. The seventeenth presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 5:30 a.m. The eighteenth presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 6:30 a.m. The nineteenth presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 7:30 a.m. The twentieth presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 8:30 a.m. The twenty-first presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE OF AMERICA. 9:30 a.m. The twenty-second presentation of the "VENICE OF AMERICA" by the VENICE 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CELEBRATING AND SHOOTING.

Czar's Empire Has Day of Diverse Happenings.

Nick Fails to Promulgate an Assembly Manifesto.

Boston Shop Girl Wants M. Witte to Intercede.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
WARSAW, Aug. 12.—During the past forty-eight hours, over a thousand revolutionists have been arrested in Warsaw.
RECEIVES MANY WOUNDS.
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
RADOM (Russian Poland) Aug. 12.—The Chief of Police of this city received many wounds from fragments of a bomb thrown at him today.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12, 7:40 p.m.—The first anniversary of the birth of the Grand Duke Alexis, heir to the Russian throne, was celebrated in a festive manner throughout Russia today. Banners are flying in all the streets and the capital is brilliantly illuminated tonight. All the government offices, with the exception of the Foreign Office, were closed today and the ministers of state, the heads of departments, and all persons whose ranks entitle them to admission to court went to Peterhof to offer their felicitations to the Emperor and the Empress and to participate in a special national mass.

A statement is published in the Official Messenger today announcing that the project for a national assembly has been laid before the Emperor for signature. The statement outlines the province of the new body, quoting the words of the project, "delegates of the people shall be summoned to participate in the preliminary study and discussion of progressive preparations, which go up through the Council of the Empire to the supreme autocratic authority."
The committee which has been engaged in elaborating the manifesto, of which Constantine Petrovich, chief procurator of the Holy Synod, is chairman, approved the drafts at this afternoon session. It was published tonight but this has not been determined.

WAITING FOR "STIRRING CALL"

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12, 3:40 a.m.—The publication of an imperial manifesto summoning representatives of the people to a national assembly had not been made up to this hour, although the entire force of employees in the Senate Printing Office, where the document is to be printed, is on duty. It is expected that two drafts of a manifesto have been prepared, one combining with the solemn announcement of the imperial favor in granting representation to the people a stirring call to arms to continue the war if necessary and the other for contingencies.

SOCIALISTS SHOT DOWN.

COSACKS BREAK UP MEETING.
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
WARSAW (Russian Poland) Aug. 12.—During a meeting of 200 Socialists in the woods at Dabrowa today Cosacks and infantry appeared. The Socialists opened fire on the troops with revolvers and the troops replied, killing two of the Socialists, wounding eighteen and arresting 40.
The long list of murders resulting from the strike was increased by the assassination of the manager of the Lilliputian Ink Works, who was shot down at his residence by strikers.

BOMB KILLS SEVERAL.
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
BELLOSTOK (Russia) Aug. 12.—A bomb was thrown into Sourayskaya street today, several persons being killed.

SHOP GIRL AFTER WITTE.

ROMANCE OF REVOLUTIONIST.
(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
BOSTON, Aug. 12.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) No one in America awaited the arrival of the Russian peace envoy, M. Witte, with greater expectation than Rosa Wolkowels, formerly the Countess Shilov, now a poor shop girl of Boston, living in poor quarters at the West End.

She was born in a little town of the Province of Smolensk and her father was the head of the settlement. She met Count Peter Shilov and they were married, despite the opposition of her father, who held strongly to the Jewish faith and finally disowned her. Then she quarreled with her husband, joined the revolutionists, was arrested and banished across the frontier.

Now she still hopes to see M. Witte and have him intercede with the government and with her husband, so that she may return to him and their child, who was taken away from her.

MAY GET ALL.

Affairs of Western Bank in Denver are Believed to be in Very Good Condition.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
DENVER, Aug. 12.—The report of the committee appointed by the depositors of the Western Bank in inquiry into the condition of that institution was read tonight to about two hundred depositors who assembled in the Chamber of Commerce. Assurances were given that the depositors' committee had made into the affairs of the bank and that the securities of every character found by the committee gave promise that depositors would receive dollar for dollar and that the affairs of the bank could be wound up within a year, provided liquidation did not ensue. It was the opinion of the committee, however, that depositors, or stockholders, if they could be held liable, might have to meet the expenses connected with the assignment, but that in ninety days the bank should pay a dividend of 25 per cent, in six months 25 per cent, more, and be paid in a year.

When he had concluded reading the report of the committee, Chairman Guy Leroy Stevick offered a resolution expressing confidence in the ability and integrity of Henry M. Beatty, assignee, and requesting his continuance until sufficient cause is shown for his removal, disapproving of all litigation instituted for the purpose of bringing about the appointment of a receiver, and indorsing the assignment proceeds as the best method of promoting the administration of the bank's affairs.

WIVES ABANDONED.

New York Justice Declares Changes Must be Made in Laws to Meet Bad Conditions.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) "Sixty thousand abandoned wives means generally about 100,000 to 150,000 abandoned children," said Magistrate Corbett today. "These little ones cannot support themselves and therefore it is one of the gravest problems that a magistrate has to face to care for the interests of these children and prevent their becoming charges on the city."

"Reestablish the whipping post for men who desert their wives and fewer complaints would come to the police courts. Almost every case of wife desertion is accompanied by wife beating or maltreatment of some kind. The cat-nine-tails is the real cure for this evil."

Magistrates, clergymen and police officials who come closely into touch with life in New York unite in saying that some important changes in the laws are required to cope with the evil of wife desertion in this city.

ARMY WEDDING.

Old Romance of Bygone Days Will Culminate in Marriage in Hongkong.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
OMAHA, Aug. 12.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) School mates together fourteen years ago, Miss Maud Miller and Col. Wallace Taylor, who was seriously wounded in a desperate battle with the Japanese at Hongkong next month. Both graduated from the Omaha High School in 1892 and had not met since until last winter. At the school none of the students remember seeing them together. When Col. Taylor was home on a visit a few months ago, he inquired for Maud Miller, and was informed she was living with a sister in Chicago.

Immediately he took the train for Chicago and called on her. Within three days he was back in Omaha, with the announcement of his engagement. Taylor wished the wedding to take place at once, but it was finally arranged that Miss Miller should follow him to the Philippines. In May came the news of Col. Taylor's serious wound in the face, and none watched for the bulletins from the front with more eagerness than did Miss Miller. She is now hastening to nurse her hero lover during his convalescence. The wedding will be celebrated as soon as she arrives.

The committee which has been engaged in elaborating the manifesto, of which Constantine Petrovich, chief procurator of the Holy Synod, is chairman, approved the drafts at this afternoon session. It was published tonight but this has not been determined.

WAITING FOR "STIRRING CALL"

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 12, 3:40 a.m.—The publication of an imperial manifesto summoning representatives of the people to a national assembly had not been made up to this hour, although the entire force of employees in the Senate Printing Office, where the document is to be printed, is on duty. It is expected that two drafts of a manifesto have been prepared, one combining with the solemn announcement of the imperial favor in granting representation to the people a stirring call to arms to continue the war if necessary and the other for contingencies.

SOCIALISTS SHOT DOWN.

COSACKS BREAK UP MEETING.
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
WARSAW (Russian Poland) Aug. 12.—During a meeting of 200 Socialists in the woods at Dabrowa today Cosacks and infantry appeared. The Socialists opened fire on the troops with revolvers and the troops replied, killing two of the Socialists, wounding eighteen and arresting 40.
The long list of murders resulting from the strike was increased by the assassination of the manager of the Lilliputian Ink Works, who was shot down at his residence by strikers.

BOMB KILLS SEVERAL.
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
BELLOSTOK (Russia) Aug. 12.—A bomb was thrown into Sourayskaya street today, several persons being killed.

SHOP GIRL AFTER WITTE.

ROMANCE OF REVOLUTIONIST.
(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
BOSTON, Aug. 12.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) No one in America awaited the arrival of the Russian peace envoy, M. Witte, with greater expectation than Rosa Wolkowels, formerly the Countess Shilov, now a poor shop girl of Boston, living in poor quarters at the West End.

She was born in a little town of the Province of Smolensk and her father was the head of the settlement. She met Count Peter Shilov and they were married, despite the opposition of her father, who held strongly to the Jewish faith and finally disowned her. Then she quarreled with her husband, joined the revolutionists, was arrested and banished across the frontier.

Now she still hopes to see M. Witte and have him intercede with the government and with her husband, so that she may return to him and their child, who was taken away from her.

MAY GET ALL.

Affairs of Western Bank in Denver are Believed to be in Very Good Condition.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
DENVER, Aug. 12.—The report of the committee appointed by the depositors of the Western Bank in inquiry into the condition of that institution was read tonight to about two hundred depositors who assembled in the Chamber of Commerce. Assurances were given that the depositors' committee had made into the affairs of the bank and that the securities of every character found by the committee gave promise that depositors would receive dollar for dollar and that the affairs of the bank could be wound up within a year, provided liquidation did not ensue. It was the opinion of the committee, however, that depositors, or stockholders, if they could be held liable, might have to meet the expenses connected with the assignment, but that in ninety days the bank should pay a dividend of 25 per cent, in six months 25 per cent, more, and be paid in a year.

When he had concluded reading the report of the committee, Chairman Guy Leroy Stevick offered a resolution expressing confidence in the ability and integrity of Henry M. Beatty, assignee, and requesting his continuance until sufficient cause is shown for his removal, disapproving of all litigation instituted for the purpose of bringing about the appointment of a receiver, and indorsing the assignment proceeds as the best method of promoting the administration of the bank's affairs.

TICKER MEN ARE BEATEN.

Telegraph Strikers are Now Out of Work.

Their Demands Refused by Northern Pacific.

No Walking Delegates Will be Tolerated.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
ST. PAUL (Minn.) Aug. 12.—The time of the ultimatum of General Manager Horn of the Northern Pacific to the striking telegraphers having expired at noon today, those strikers who did not return to work before noon will be regarded as no longer employees of the railroad. All former employees according to officers of the road will now have to apply for positions the same as outsiders.

It is known that two propositions of settlement were made to the railroad officials by the union officials directing the strike, during the past twenty-four hours. One was that the management of the roads propose in writing what terms of settlement would be acceptable.

This was flatly refused. Another was made proposing a certain increase in the salaries for the men, but much smaller than the amount the strikers first demanded, and permission for a paid agent of the union to work among the men on the system. This was also turned down, and the strike officials notified that negotiations would only be carried on with the men as individuals.

The railroad claim to have filled nearly all positions made vacant by the strikers, and therefore they can take their pick of the men who desire to be reinstated. President Perham of the O. R. T. in a bulletin issued tonight, says that because of the company's ultimatum regarding passing the general situation is more favorable than at any time during the strike. More strike breakers have been induced to join the service during the past twenty-four hours than any time since August 2.

The committee which has been engaged in elaborating the manifesto, of which Constantine Petrovich, chief procurator of the Holy Synod, is chairman, approved the drafts at this afternoon session. It was published tonight but this has not been determined.

WAITING FOR "STIRRING CALL"

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—According to a bulletin of the Census Bureau, the commercial value of railroad property in the United States is \$11,443,320,000, distributed among the various States as follows:
Alabama, \$150,211,000; Alaska, \$100,626,000; Arizona, \$350,694,000; Colorado, \$198,261,000; Connecticut, \$106,389,000; Delaware, \$17,585,000; District of Columbia, \$5,750,000; Florida, \$90,467,000; Georgia, \$158,608,000; Idaho, \$94,577,000; Illinois, \$805,067,000; Indiana Territory, \$79,405,000; Indiana, \$75,541,000; Iowa, \$344,847,000; Kansas, \$356,354,000; Kentucky, \$155,775,000; Louisiana, \$18,491,000; Maine, \$90,567,000; Maryland, \$132,342,000; Massachusetts, \$250,062,000; Michigan, \$277,597,000; Minnesota, \$426,734,000; Mississippi, \$107,884,000; Missouri, \$509,738,000; Montana, \$196,200,000; Nebraska, \$265,709,000; Nevada, \$45,754,000; New Hampshire, \$78,736,000; New Jersey, \$332,568,000; New Mexico, \$86,490,000; New York, \$822,990,000; North Carolina, \$113,146,000; North Dakota, \$123,390,000; Ohio, \$688,797,000; Oklahoma, \$78,668,000; Oregon, \$75,061,000; Pennsylvania, \$1,430,000,000; Rhode Island, \$35,719,000; South Carolina, \$75,500,000; South Dakota, \$49,646,000; Tennessee, \$311,166,000; Texas, \$227,718,000; Utah, \$80,225,000; Vermont, \$111,000,000; Virginia, \$211,318,000; Washington, \$182,837,000; West Virginia, \$201,799,000; Wisconsin, \$244,510,000; Wyoming, \$100,307,000.

Percentage of tax valuations, compared with the commercial value, is given for the various States as follows:

Alabama, 35; Alaska, 15; Arizona, 37; Arkansas, 27.8; California, 26.3; Colorado, 35.9; Connecticut, 14.4; Delaware, —; District of Columbia, 41.4; Florida, 27.1; Georgia, 46.3; Idaho, 11.9; Illinois, 63.8; Indiana Territory, —; Indiana, 46.2; Iowa, 16.7; Kansas, 16.5; Kentucky, 49.3; Louisiana, 28.3; Maine, 30.9; Massachusetts, 26.3; Maryland, 70.9; Minnesota, —; Mississippi, 27.7; Missouri, 31.6; Montana, 18.7; Nebraska, 18.5; Nevada, 31.5; New Hampshire, 28.3; New Jersey, 49.5; New Mexico, 9.5; New York, 25.5; North Carolina, 61.4; North Dakota, 18.9; Ohio, 19.4; Oklahoma, 15.2; Oregon and Pennsylvania, —; Rhode Island, 61.5; South Carolina, 28.0; South Dakota, 28.5; Tennessee, 46.6; Texas, 40.0; Vermont, 73.3; Virginia, 37.7; Washington, 14.3; West Virginia, 14.2; Wisconsin, 76.6; Wyoming, 12.5.

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Order a Sunset Phone
For your residence.
Costs but 5 cents a day.
Connects you with every resource the city affords. Installed within 4 hours.
Telephone Contract department. Main 47.
Sunset T. & T. Co.

THE CAPITOL MILLER
CAPITOL FLOUR
Pronounced by experts to be a triumph of modern flour making. The foundation of all good bread and pastry.
Every Sack Guaranteed.
CAPITOL MILLING CO.
"The Quality Store"
Special price reductions on men's two-piece suits.
Mullen & Bluet Clothing Co.
FIRST AND SPRING

TAGGART SAYS
HE'S FAITHFUL.
IS A MAN WELL WORTH HAVING AS A HUSBAND.

Well Advertised Man Says That When a Young Cadet Down in New York He Drank About Everything That Anyone Would—Warring Couple May Kiss and Make up.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
WOOSTER (O.) Aug. 12.—The climax of the Taggart divorce case came today when Capt. Taggart declared on his direct examination that he had always been a faithful husband. This was near the close of his testimony and when in answer to a question by his attorney.

While on the stand the captain continued his story of the events leading up to the separation of himself and his wife. He told of the farewell with his wife, after they decided to separate and when he was going to the Philippines, when she affectionately called him "Tag" and kissed him good-bye. In the cross-examination which was interrupted by the adjournment at noon last Monday, Attorney Smyser, for Mrs. Taggart, sought to convey the impression that Taggart alone was responsible for the overindulgence of his wife in intoxicating liquors. This line of questioning will probably be pursued on Monday.

"We drank about everything that

came our way," said Taggart, describing a third year leave he had spent with other cadets in New York. He frankly admitted that the cadets drank about all the drinks they knew of; that they came pretty fast and that he liked them. He did not become drunk in New York and drank temperately there as invariably afterward. In reply to a question as to how much he drank at Fort Douglas, Taggart replied:

"I dare say about the same as you would have drank." The courtroom burst into a roar of laughter at this. Taggart left whiskey and beer for the entertainment of guests and usually drank with them, but never alone. He would offer guests drinks six times a day if they would drink them that often, but himself would observe his habit of sobriety by reducing the size of his drinks.

At Camp Highwood, now Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, Taggart had met and married "this little woman" as Smyr invariably calls Mrs. Taggart. He said that she had been reared to abstain from liquors. During the courtship, he thought "this little woman" had been a temptress to him. He denied that he "induced" her to drink beer when she first joined him at Plattsburg Barracks, but said he raised no objection when the trained nurse who accompanied her from Chicago, suggested it. She drank it, she testified, for medicinal purposes and he accepted her reason as true.

There is talk in Wooster of the possible reconciliation of the estranged husband and wife as a result of some of the developments of the trial and it is pointed out that the captain in his testimony has been a considerate of Mrs. Taggart's feelings as he possibly could be under the circumstances.

On account of some unfortunate experience I had in the extraction of my teeth I became a great coward in this respect. Doctor Dr. Schiffman, who has been a very refractory tooth without causing me any pain, I feel like to say, is a great help.

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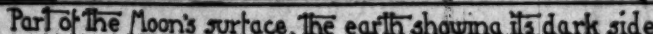
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How It Would Look if Places Were Reversed.



On this particular occasion, when we are observing the phenomenon of a lunar eclipse, the observer on the moon—if on the sunlit portion will see a partial solar eclipse, or if on that portion of the moon which is in shadow, he will see a total eclipse of the sun. The latter will apparently go behind the big earth and be totally lost to view. But surrounding the edge of the dark body of the earth there will be a luminous ring, caused by the rays of the sun

churia, but the contending hosts will not be visible, nor will the roar of battle reach our ears. Next we shall see the long shadows thrown by the lofty Himalaya Mountains, and the coasts of India and Arabia. And then little Europe, divided from big Africa by the Mediterranean, will come into view. The anxiety of the Czar, the ambition of the Kaiser, the turmoil in the French Corps Legislatif, and the social heart-burnings of the smart set in London—

HE FORETELLS FLOODS.

Colorado Weather Observer Runs a
Freshet Forecast Service for
Four States.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

DENVER, Aug. 16.—One of the most
unique departments ever established
by the government Weather Bureau
and one which has been of more as-
sistance to the residents of the district
affected than any other ever tried, is
the flood-forecast service organized in
this State a year ago under the direc-

HELEN EATON TO MAKE DEBUT

DAUGHTER OF EX-MAYOR COM-
ING ON AT BELASCO.

Well-known Local Girl Will Probably Make Her First Professional Appearance During First Weeks of September, After Year of Study in the Matronella.

During the first week in September, Helen Eaton, daughter of ex-Mayor Fred Eaton, will make her professional debut at the Belasco theater.

During the past winter Mrs. Ridenbaugh, as she is known in private life has been studying in New York, under the tuition of the well-known Frohman school. Her success was so great that at the school's final dramatic production, a sumptuous student revival of "The Charity Ball," the Los Angeles girl was made leading woman.

Mrs. Ridenbaugh's hit here, in the Dobinson production of "Young Mrs. Winthrop," is well-remembered by society people who attended the function. For the past month or two, Mrs. Ridenbaugh has been visiting at the home of her cousin, Mrs. H. E. Rogers of Buffalo.

THREATENED STEPFATHER.

The investigation made by the coroner Friday into the death of the Coronado Olsen, who was killed by a Los Angeles-Pacific car near Ivy Station Friday night resulted in the finding that the accident was due wholly to the carelessness of the victim. It was shown by the evidence that Olsen took no precautions and drove in front of an approaching car when it was evident that the car would cross the tracks without collision. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

Chartreuse and the Carthusian Monks.
The reported sale to an English syndicate of the secret formula under which the Carthusian Monks manufacture chartreuse is publicly denied by Ratier & Company, 45 Broadway, New York, American agents for the product. This celebrated liqueur is made near Tarragona, Spain.

Not Saying Much for Them.
Dogs are better judges of men than men are of women.—[Philadelphia Record.]

Here are charming styles and at
prices below the value of waist
and materials—good selections.

Greatest Week
of the
Mid-summer Sale
of Machin's Tailor Made
WAISTS

There is no question about your alterations. Machin made waist now while prices are low the limit of cost of making and making —for two reasons have we made reduce our surplus of material and to get you tailor-made waist from our shop. We because the price is so slight for we

50 For Waists worth \$4

Of course these are broken but your size is here in some of the unapproachable values.

your choice... **\$2.50** Big Value
at this price, the
Stitchless Machine

and Belts Prices Regardless
Cost
sold formerly for 50c and 75c

of our } This is an attractive bargain
50c } every piece worth 35c and
two for 25c, or,
each, at 15c

SHIRT CO.
Grade Shirt Makers.
H SPRING STREET

The Baby Shop

"Arnold" Knit Baby Wash Cloth
Ideal for Baby's Bath

No soft, so smooth, is this delightful cloth that baby hardly feels his daily ablutions. The fabric is of soft knitted cotton and of fine texture, and highly absorbent. It readily soaks up the water and discharges it as freely as a sponge. Not only has it no harsh or irritating features, but it is very cleansing. Size 3x3, and the price 25c. to each.

"Arnold" Knit Baby Bath Towels the most comfortable

This towel is exceedingly soft and pleasing to the touch—exactly suited to the baby's sensitive skin. It is made of a very fine, half cotton fabric with a fold. For special protection for the baby's skin, the greatest absorbency has been positively ascertained. It is light in weight, not thick, stiff or harsh, with easy tending, and is of a convenient size.

The use of this towel certainly adds to the enjoyment of his bath—drying him so easily and so comfortably. It dries quickly and leaves him fresh and ready for his day.

Each trader and retailer for his share.

BEMAN & HENDREE, 347 So. Broadway

Lightest, Strongest
And best Trunk is the
RATTAN

C. CUNNINGHAM, Phone 513
225 SOUTH MAIN ST

Next week we inventory all our stores and in order to reduce our enormous stock, making the work of inventory less, we will give you the advantage of the following price reductions. Don't miss this sale. Same prices at all stores except as noted below.

Pozzoni's face powder	.....
La Blache powder	.....
Charles flesh food	.....
Sapolio, per cake	.....
Sanitol tooth paste	.....
Euthymol tooth paste	.....
Hall's tooth paste	.....
Tanglefoot fly paper, box	.....
Violet ammonia	.....
Violet witch hazel	.....
\$100 size, Sun cold cream, 1-lb. jars only	.....
50c bath caps	.....
Hospital size, Horlick's malted milk	.....

"THE DAYLIGHT

Silk

331-S.

Wom

Our buyers in New
the correct shades a
Colors
of them are made w
or semi-fitted. Price

W

Few women can affo
seems almost beyon

SHIR

A final and vigorous
dozens of fetching id
or linen, some plain,

NEW

A plentiful showing o
brown, tan, or plain

Silk C

Values

A final reduction on
out in a hurry. They
or full length, in pea
up to \$24.50, your ch

On October first the sp
different line of bustie
may retire from men

Men's S

This is a genuine offer
our entire stock to th
This includes expensive
exclusive high grade busi
The actual wh
factured in America. I

In addition to the abov
of any two-piece coatin
and patterns.

LATE SPORTS.

OAKLAND WINNERS FROM TACOMA

BUNCHES FEW TIMELY SIX TWO INNINGS.

Tigers Have No Luck With
as Many Hits—Swishes
Lot of Fun Skinning the
While the Poor Leleosa Dro
More Game to Portland's Tr

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SEAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—
Seated Tacoma today by the
to 2: The Commuters bunt
in the fourth inning and se
score on three hits. In the f
turned again, and after that t
was danger. Schmidt was touch
three hits, but with men on bas
very steady. Score:

TACOMA.	
	A. B. R. H. E. S. B.
Doyle, cf.....	5 2 0 0
Hansen, 2b.....	4 0 1 0
McFarlane, 1b.....	4 0 1 0
Laughlin, if.....	4 1 2 0
Cady, 3b.....	4 0 0 1
Conner, 2b.....	3 0 1 0
Leleosa, c.....	4 0 0 1
Johnson, p.....	2 1 1 0
Total.....	1 0 0 0

OAKLAND.	
	A. B. R. H. E. S. B.
Van Halston, cf.....	3 0 0 0
Franklin, 1b.....	4 0 0 0
McFarlane, 2b.....	4 1 1 0
Cady, 3b.....	4 1 1 0
Laughlin, if.....	3 0 1 0
Conner, 2b.....	3 0 0 0
Johnson, p.....	2 1 1 0
Total.....	3 5 0 0

Mean batting for Brown in sixth.
SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Tacoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

REMARKS.

McFarlane hit—McLaughlin, Lynch.
First base on called balls—Coffey.
Error on bases—Tacoma; 3; Oakland; 1.

charming styles and at low the value of work

st Week

of the

summer Sale

in's Tailor Made

WAISTS

tion about your affording a waist now while prices are low. Cost of making and materials have made them so scarce that you must get them from our shop. We can't see so slight for we want

Waists worth \$4

these are broken lines, your size is here in some styles, reasonable values.

\$2.50 Big Value

es in \$4 and \$5 kind-

ly repay you to see about it.

Prices Regardless of Cost

ly for 50c and 75c

an attractive bargain lot

place worth 35c and more

25c, or, 15c

IRT CO.

STREET

Shop

Wash Cloth

heavily dyed daily absorbent

ly to a woman. Don't let her

the most healthful to use

touch—exactly suited to the

greatest absorbency possible

it, soft or harsh, as to

ment of his bath—it value

try quickly and laudably

347 So. Broadway

G. U. Wilkey's

Trunk Factory

Trunks, Suit Cases and Traveling Bags

at 347 So. Broadway

SOUTH MAIN STREET

ear

ce our

l give

miss

face

24c

33c

29c

6c

13c

13c

13c

30c

19c

22c

77c

29c

29c

29c

29c

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29c

29c

29c

29c

29c

29c

SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1905.

"THE DAYLIGHT STORE." Phone—Main or Home 132.
Jacoby Bros.
331-333-335 South Broadway.

Mail orders promptly filled,
send for goods advertised or
write for prices on anything
not mentioned.

New Passenger Elevator
We are planning many extensive improvements for the convenience of our patrons, one of which is an additional passenger elevator which is now being completed. This will give quick communication with our upper floors, and when finished will have the finest elevator service in Los Angeles.

We make free deliveries at the beaches
--Ocean Park, Santa Monica, Long Beach.

"THE DAYLIGHT STORE." Phone—Main or Home 132.
Jacoby Bros.
331-333-335 South Broadway.

Women's New Fall Suits

Our buyers in New York have already supplied us with a tempting line of the new Fall tailor-made suits in the correct shades and models. Colors include the new garnet, plum color, the new grays, blues, browns, and fancy novelties. Many of them are made with the new 50-inch coat with trimmings of velvet and buttons. Jackets are fitted, loose, or semi-fitted. Prices \$15.00 to \$75.00.

FINAL SACRIFICE OF WOMEN'S SILK SUITS

Few women can afford to neglect this chance to add a beautiful silk costume to their wardrobe at a cost that seems almost beyond belief. Our stock includes shirt waist or jacket suits in every color you can think of.

\$11.95 silk suits worth to \$27.50
\$13.75 silk suits worth to \$30.00
\$17.50 silk suits worth to \$40.00
\$24.75 silk suits worth to \$65.00

SHIRT WAISTS NEAR TO HALF

A final and vigorous sale of all wash shirt waists. This is the most extensive stock in Los Angeles, comprising dozens of fetching ideas, where an ordinary store would show only a few humdrum styles. They come in lawn or linen, some plain, some richly decorated with lace, embroideries, tucks, etc.

79c shirt waists worth to \$1.50
\$1.19 shirt waists worth to \$2.50
\$1.75 shirt waists worth to \$3.25
\$2.45 shirt waists worth to \$5.00

NEW FALL WALKING SKIRTS

A plentiful showing of the correct Fall styles in walking skirts in light and dark effects, including gray, blue, brown, tan, or plain black. Prices \$4.95, \$6.50, \$7.50, and up to \$21.50.

Silk Coats \$12.95

Values up to \$24.50

Silk Petticoats \$4.95

Values up to \$7.50

Grand Windup of Men's Clothing Business

Whether first the space devoted to this department will be given over to workmen who will prepare it for a new line of business. Already we are building a new elevator to connect with this floor. We shall post-poned from men's clothing business. We now make this sensational offer.

Your Choice of Any

Men's Suit or Overcoat in Stock \$9.75

Values as High as \$35.00

This is a genuine offer which has never before had its equal in the business annals of California. We throw open our entire stock to the public and will permit any man to select any suit or any overcoat in our entire stock at \$9.75. This includes expensive Prince Alberts, Frock suits, Full dress suits, Tuxedos, Uniforms, as well as our full line of exclusive high grade business suits.

The actual wholesale cost of many of these suits range as high as \$30.00. No better clothing is manufactured in America. In fact, we have controlled many of the best makes in the country.

ANY OUTING SUIT \$5.95

In addition to the above offer we shall make a still greater reduction on outing suits. Take your unrestricted choice of any two-piece outing suit in our establishment for \$5.95. These are all this season's goods in all the wanted colors and patterns.



CLEAN UP OF Lisle Gloves

Clearance of women's lisle gloves at these liberal reductions.

\$1.00 LISLE GLOVES.....75c
75c LISLE GLOVES.....50c
50c LISLE GLOVES.....30c

Just received a new shipment of Kayser silk gloves in black, white, and colors at 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.



Regular Monthly Sale of House Furnishing Goods

Beautify Your Homes at a Slight Cost

These popular sales occur monthly. Our object is to advertise our new, big department of housekeeping goods. Some of the items represent special purchases, made for the occasion, other items are goods from our regular stock which have been liberally reduced for this sale.

75c Muslin Sheet 5/6 yd.
Two cases of mill ends of unbleached sheeting, one yard wide, heavy weight. 2 to 4 yard lengths. The values, clean-up price 5/6 a yard.

\$1.35 Fringed Spreads \$1.19 ea.
One case of assorted fringed spreads, 14 size. Come in brown, blue, red, pink, also white; fringed all around; \$1.35 values, clean-up price \$1.19 each.

\$1.00 Linen Napkins 50c Doz.
50 dozen fine bleached linen napkins, 14 size, well finished, good weight. A large variety of patterns to choose from. \$1.00 values, clean-up price 50c doz.

\$1.75 Damask Napkins \$1.45 Doz.
Nestly finished monogrammed damask, size 22 by 25 inches. The best napkins for wear. Come in assorted patterns. Good \$1.75 values; clean-up price \$1.45 a dozen.

50c Linen Damask 47/6 yd.
One case of 50-inch silver bleached linen damask, in a good range of patterns, exceptional values at 50c the yard; clean-up price 47/6 yd.

50c Muslin Sheets 33c ea.
Three cases of extra weight and smooth finished muslin sheets, same in center; size 12 by 16 inches. Regular 50c values; clean-up price 33c each.

75c Bleached Sheets 50c ea.
Extra quality of fine bleached sheets, torn and ironed; size 12 by 16 inches; occasionally well finished; good weight. A regular 75c sheet. Clean-up price 50c each.

16 2/3c Pillow Cases 11c ea.
The Marvel pillow case, 16 by 24 inches, full bleached, medium weight, made of the best quality of muslin, with a 2 1/2-inch hem; well made; 16 2/3 values at 11c each.

25c Bath Towels 15c ea.
Absorbent, antiseptic, unbleached bath towels, extra weight, size 28 by 42 inches. Come with fringed ends; regular 25c grade; clean-up price 15c each.

\$2.25 Feather Pillows \$1.50 pr.
One hundred pairs of pure chicken feather pillows, strictly sanitary, and covered with a good, heavy grade of fancy ticking. In assorted patterns; 10 lb. weight; \$2.25 values; clean-up price \$1.50 pair.

\$2.25 Net Curtains \$1.29 pr.
200 pairs of white curtain net with raised stripes. Come 24 inches wide, fine quality for wash and bedroom curtains. 1-1/2 values, clean-up price \$1.29 pair.

8 1/2c Curtain Swives 5c yd.
One case of white curtain swives with raised stripes. Come 24 inches wide, fine quality for wash and bedroom curtains. 1-1/2 values, clean-up price 5c yd.

18c To 35c Huck Towels 9c ea.
35 dozen only of broken lines of huck towels, mostly jumboed. Also fringed damask towels and other fancy towels. Some are slightly soiled. Values from 18c to 35c each; clean-up price, your choice is each.

9 1/2c Linen Crash 5 1/2c yd.
One case of 15-inch, all linen Russia crash, heavy weight and very absorbent. Regular 9 1/2c values, clean-up price 5 1/2c yd.

4c Wash Rags 2c ea.
300 dozen fringed wash rags, blue or red borders. Regular 4c values, clean-up price 2c each.

Our Full and Entire Stock of FANCY SILKS HALF PRICE

We are going to have a vigorous sale in our silk department and we propose to offer our full stock of high-class silks at 50c on the dollar. This includes Dresden silks, printed warp taffetas, plain taffetas, and Louisiana. The lengths measure from 2 yards to 18 yards. Your choice of the lot at just half the marked price.

Another Sensational Sale of EMBROIDERIES 15c

Widths to 19 Inches, Values to 50c

This big embroidery sale affords even better values than our previous sales. There are over 9000 yards in the lot coming in cambric and nainsook, widths up to 19 inches, values up to 50c. The patterns are all new, suitable for trimming purposes and corset covers. Your choice 15c.

MONSTER SALE OF Children's Dresses at 1-3 Value

Positively at One-Third Their Value

These children's dresses represent the entire surplus stock of a prominent manufacturer. They come in an almost endless variety of styles, including Buster Brown, Sailor Blouse, Russian Blouse, and Suspender suits to fit children from 3 to 14 years old. The materials comprise chambrays, ginghams, linens, percales, some in plain styles, others quite elaborately trimmed.

59c for Children's Dresses Worth to \$1.50
79c for Children's Dresses Worth to \$2.50

Samples of Beautiful Parasols \$1.39
Values Up to \$3.00

There are just 100 parasols in this lot coming mostly in silk in all sorts of plain shades and other in fancy effects, some with natural wood handles, others with fancy handles, all of them have tassels. These beautiful parasols are all correct in style and are actually worth as high as \$3.00, your choice \$1.39.

Women's Corsette House Wrappers

The very latest idea in house wrappers and house dresses. Made of Sea Island percale with interlining and boned with corset steels. Come in the prettiest colorings and patterns. Sizes 32 to 50. Prices \$1.25 to \$2.00.

Final Big Cleanup of Summer Wash Belts

Over 3000 wash belts in every conceivable style in the latest shapes with pretty buckles. Hundreds of belts in each of the following lots.

6c FOR ALL BELTS WORTH UP TO.....20c
9c FOR ALL BELTS WORTH UP TO.....25c
14c FOR ALL BELTS WORTH UP TO.....35c
19c FOR ALL BELTS WORTH UP TO.....50c

50c Black Lace Hosiery 33c

A special purchase and sale of the genuine Imperial fast black hosiery in all over lace patterns. This is one of our regular 50c lines and an exceptionally good hose, on Monday only 33c.

LATE SPORTS.

OAKLAND WINS FROM TACOMA.

WINCHES FEW TIMELY SWATS IN TWO INNINGS.

There Have No Luck With Twice as Many Hits—Swashes Have a Lot of Fun Skinning the Seals While the Poor Loooses Drop One Game to Portland's Team.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Oakland won from Tacoma today by the score of 4 to 2. The Commuters bunched hits in the fourth inning and scored two runs on three hits. In the fifth they scored again, and after that they never were again. Schmidt was touched up for four hits, but with men on bases he was ready. Score:
TACOMA. A. B. R. H. E. P. O. A. E.
H. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
D. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
C. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
S. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
P. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
T. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
Totals 28 0 0 4 0 0 0 0
OAKLAND. A. B. R. H. E. P. O. A. E.
H. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
D. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
C. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
S. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
P. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
T. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
Totals 28 0 0 4 0 0 0 0

SCORE BY INNINGS.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
TACOMA 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
OAKLAND 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

SIWASHED AGAIN.

"FRISCO EASILY BEATEN."

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.
SEATTLE, Aug. 12.—Charlie Hall proved too much for San Francisco today and the visitors were shut out to the tune of 0 to 0. The Seattle pitcher allowed four hits in the first three innings, but after that the visitors were helpless, all of them fanning. The locals scored twice in the fourth on a pass to Hart, a hit by Fryck, two steals and a timely swat by Frary. A hit by Kane, coupled with a number of passes and a hit batsman resulted in three more in the sixth.
Hitt was not found often, but his wildness was costly. Houts, who performed the fielding feature of the day by nailing a hard fly from Wheeler's bat in the first inning and catching the fourth inning and scored two runs on three hits. In the fifth they scored again, and after that they never were again. Schmidt was touched up for four hits, but with men on bases he was ready. Score:
TACOMA. A. B. R. H. E. P. O. A. E.
H. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
D. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
C. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
S. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
P. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
T. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
Totals 28 0 0 4 0 0 0 0
OAKLAND. A. B. R. H. E. P. O. A. E.
H. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
D. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
C. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
S. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
P. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
T. 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
Totals 28 0 0 4 0 0 0 0

STILL SLIDING DOWN.
PORTLAND (Or.) Aug. 12.—Portland defeated Los Angeles by holding a batting rally in the sixth inning, when the locals batted Gray out of the box, rapping out five hits which netted them four runs. Baum relieved Gray and before the home team was retired, they made a total of six runs for the inning. Baum took the rubber with the bases full and no one out and did more than could have been expected to sell out as well as he did. Bud Smith made a home run in the first inning. Brashear secured three two-baggers out of four times at bat.
Score:
Los Angeles 5; hits, 7; errors, 0.
Portland 6; hits, 11; errors, 2.
Batteries—Gray, Baum and Eager; Jones, Cates and McLean.
Umpire—Davis.

TORNFEET.
BIG TIME AT STOCKTON.
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.
STOCKTON, Aug. 12.—Preparations for the annual State Turnfest of the Turnverein of California, to be held at Oak Park, this city, tomorrow, are complete. Arrangements have been made for the entertainment of about one thousand guests. A large number will arrive this evening, after which there will be a parade, to be followed by a spread at Turner Hall. Tomorrow the games and contests will take place at Oak Park, and in the evening there will be a concert of the singing sections, following the award of the prizes and a concert. Monday the games will be shown the points of interest about the city.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

BROOKLYN GETS ONE.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.
CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Brooklyn pounded both Lundgren and Pfeffer hard today, while Stricklett proved a stumbling block for Chicago. All three pitchers were wild, but the Brooklyn man headed with men on bases. Attendance 5900. Score:
Chicago, 8; hits, 6; errors, 3.
Brooklyn, 10; hits, 17; errors, 1.
Batteries—Lundgren, Pfeffer and Kling; Stricklett and Ritter.
Umpire—Klem.

BOSTON BLANKED.
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—Abbott's wild throw gave Cincinnati one run, and the other was secured on hits. Only one Boston player reached third base. Attendance 2200. Score:
Cincinnati, 2; hits, 6; errors, 1.
Boston, 0; hits, 5; errors, 3.
Batteries—Walker and Schiel; Wilhelm and Needham.
Umpire—Emslie.

PITTSBURGH GETS ONE.
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12.—From the start Pittsinger was easy for Pittsburgh, and in the fifth, four hits and an error gave the home team a lead that could not be overcome. Attendance 5000. Score:
Pittsburgh, 8; hits, 10; errors, 2.
Philadelphia, 3; hits, 9; errors, 3.
Batteries—Lynch and Gibson; Pittsinger, Corridon and Abbott.
Umpire—O'Day.

FIRST GAME.

New York, 2; hits, 6; errors, 2.

DETROIT, 1; hits, 4; errors, 3.
Batteries—Chester and McGuire; Donovan and Drill.
Second game:
New York, 1; hits, 7; errors, 0.
Detroit, 2; hits, 7; errors, 0.
Batteries—Powell and Kleinow; Mullin and Warner.

HARD HITTING WINS.
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—By hard and timely hitting Philadelphia defeated St. Louis in an interesting game. Attendance 9000. Score:
St. Louis, 4; hits, 9; errors, 2.
Philadelphia, 6; hits, 14; errors, 1.
Batteries—Glade and Roth; Plank and Chech.

BIG LEAGUE STANDING.
PERCENTAGES TO DATE.
(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The standing of the major league teams to date is as follows:
National League—Boston 29, Philadelphia 28, Pittsburgh 27, Cleveland 26, Philadelphia 25, New York 24, Cincinnati 23, St. Louis 22, Detroit 21, Brooklyn 20.
American League—New York 29, Philadelphia 28, Pittsburgh 27, Cleveland 26, Philadelphia 25, New York 24, Cincinnati 23, St. Louis 22, Detroit 21, Brooklyn 20.

HE DEPARTED THIS WENT WITH HIM.

He had also been given a job as book-keeper at the prison and treated somewhat as a trusty. This confidence he seemed to have abused, for it is reported that an inspection of his books disclosed the fact that he managed to let a few dollars of territorial money stick to his fingers. The amount is small, but the fact that he should steal at all under such circumstances, is to say the least, sensational.

BRITT-NELSON FIGHT.

DANE IS THE FAVORITE.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The most important development in the Britt-Nelson fight today was the suggestion of Jim Jeffries for referee. He is known to be on friendly terms with both boys and would be a just official. His selection would do more to give absolute confidence to all interested in the fight than any other act.
Fandom is in a joyous stage all because the fight is coming off. Harry Corbett, arbiter of odds, predicts that the betting will be 10 to 5, with Nelson the favorite. He says further: "If it was a twenty-round matter it might be 10 to 8 on Britt, but I think it is more likely to be 10 to 5 on Nelson at forty-five rounds than it would be 10 to 9 on Britt at the shorter route."
This opinion is shared by other cold players of "dope"—men who would not play a four-mile to beat a five-furlong sprinter.
The first bet of any consequence that has been announced is one of \$500 to \$450, with Zeke Abrams as stakeholder. Al Stemler, the horseman, backing Britt for \$500 against \$450 put up by E. Sutro, a Tonopah mining man.

LAWN TENNIS.
HUNT AN EASY VICTOR.
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
SALT LAKE, Aug. 12.—Reuben Hunt of California, today won the tennis championship in singles of the Inter-Mountain Tennis Association by defeating Frank Roberts of Salt Lake in the final, 6-2, 6-0, 7-5.
Miss Williams won the women's championship and the Newhouse cup, defeating Miss Humphrey, 6-4, 6-2.

ROOT SHOWS THEM.
HALL PLAYERS THRASHED.
(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Giants met dire defeat in a ride down from Chicago Thursday night. Jack Root, the prizefighter, was in the same sleeper. Shortly after midnight when the train was a hundred miles outside of Chicago, a number of the McGrawites got into a

"WATER THROWING" FIGHT.

Root, whom the Giants failed to recognize, remonstrated with the ball players.

McGraw's men do not like to be remonstrated with. So a large group of water was despatched all over Mr. Root. Suddenly a great muscular fist shot out and one ball tosser lay stretched out on the platform of the car.
There was a scuffling of feet and considerable side line conversation and then Root proceeded to cut loose in earnest. He thumped every player he saw. At last peace, such as was possible, was restored and the badly-whipped belligerents retired to their berths.
Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Clara Geisler of this city and Gottfried Haas of Los Angeles to take place on the 23d inst. at the home of the bride.
Mrs. E. W. Murray of Stockton is visiting her cousin, J. Mahon, for a few days.
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Pharris of Carpinteria have been visiting friends here for the past week.

SANTA PAULA.

CLASS CONFIRMED—MARRIAGE.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
SANTA PAULA, Aug. 12.—Bishop Conaty of Los Angeles, assisted by Rev. Grogan of Ventura and Rev. John Pujol of El Rio, administered the rite of confirmation to a large class of young people in the St. Sebastian Church of this city yesterday afternoon. Afterward he blessed the new bell which the church has lately purchased.
Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Clara Geisler of this city and Gottfried Haas of Los Angeles to take place on the 23d inst. at the home of the bride.
Mrs. E. W. Murray of Stockton is visiting her cousin, J. Mahon, for a few days.
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Pharris of Carpinteria have been visiting friends here for the past week.

WINS AT CHESS.
AMERICAN TAKES HONORS.
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)
SCHEVENINGEN (Holland) Aug. 12.—F. Marshall, the American chess player today won the first prize in the international chess tournament which has been in progress here during the past fortnight. Marshall was one of the three masters invited to participate, the rest being amateurs.

SARATOGA RACES.
SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—Results:
Five and a half furlongs: Speedway won, Hermine second, Bivouac third; time 1:07 4-5.
The Shillelagh "steepchase, full course, two and a half miles: Gatewell won, Gold Van second, no third; time 5:23.
The Hopeful, six furlongs: Mohawk II won, Athlete second, Juggler third; time 1:18 2-5.
Athlete and Beltmere were added starters.
The Great Republic,

San Bernardino, Orange and Riverside Counties.

(NEWS REPORTS FROM TIMES CORRESPONDENTS.)

WHITE FLAG, LIFE BOON.

SAVES A PROSPECTOR IN SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Wandering Over the Parched Desert and Suffering the Agony of Thirst He Sees the Snowy Banner, but Succumbs Before Reaching It. Mind Almost a Blank.

SAN BERNARDINO, Aug. 12.—Charles Ballard was saved from death from thirst on the desert the other day by the white flag of Frank Riggs. Ballard had been sampling a number of prospects in the Panamint region and had started for Johannesburg, when a blind road misled him, which fact he did not discover for two days. He then made the mistake of trying to take a cut across the country, and soon discovered that he was lost.

After hours of tramping, and while suffering for water and food, he caught sight of Riggs' white flag floating above his water wells, and toward it with renewed courage Ballard pressed. He managed to reach a point a few hundred yards from the flag, when he succumbed to unconsciousness.

The prostrate form was observed by the people at the well, who soon had Ballard under their care. After partaking sparingly of a cup of water, he fell into a stupor, and next morning when he awoke, it was with a mind that was perfectly blank, he having even forgotten his name. In this condition he remained most of that day.

Ballard still feels the effects of the awful experience, and says that occasionally as he walks along the street he sees before him a wide, burning desert over which the heat is pulsating, and in his dream he lives over his wanderings.

FREIGHT CAR PROTEST.

Numerous Highland property owners whose holdings front on the right of way of the San Bernardino Valley Traction line are up in arms against the intentions of the company to haul freight cars over the road. They say that the franchise of the company does not give it the right to carry freight, and that the first time a freight car is run through Highland streets an injunction suit will follow.

Many of the citizens do not object to the company using a combination passenger and freight coach built for use of an electric railway, but seriously oppose hauling regular freight cars of a steam road over the route, as many suppose the traction officials intend to do in connection with the traffic agreements with the Southern Pacific.

Southern Pacific officials here commenting on the attitude of the Highland people state that if the Highland people state that if the Traction Company has not the right to haul freight for the company the Southern Pacific will build into the district.

SUIT TO TIE UP SEWERS.

A surprise was sprung here today by the announcement that a suit has been instituted at Los Angeles against the city of San Bernardino to recover \$24,800.16 alleged by the plaintiffs to be

Crossman and Mary E. Morse to be due for rental of sewer system. The system runs through all the principal parts of town. An injunction was also prayed for to restrain citizens from using the sewer. This sewer was laid fifteen years ago under act approved by the city trustees in 1885. After several years the claim was assigned by the contractors to Mrs. Morse and Crossman, who now sue for rental of the sewer, believing in this way they can be reimbursed. The company which constructed the sewer went bankrupt when the citizens refused to meet their obligations.

MILL CREEK MARBLE.

Marble has been discovered in Mill Creek Cañon, where the Edison Power Company has expended over \$1,000,000 in developing water, installing a fine system of power plants and driving tunnels into the mountains. The discovery is interesting Redlands and other sections. The find was made by H. Morrie, T. W. Van Slyke and Henry Morse. It extends for several miles along the cañon, where fine marble, onyx and many valuable building materials of that character have been uncovered. Locations covering the entire cañon were recorded this morning.

Experts who have inspected the deposits say that the marble is of high grade, and not of such immense deposits as those just found in Mill Creek. The locations on which the marble will commence are near the headgate of the Edison Power Company's ditch, but not at a point where any damage would result to the company through the development of the deposits.

SAYS OIL'S NOT SHORT.

Manager F. T. Peris of the Santa Fé oil properties denies the report sent recently from Bakersfield to the effect that the Santa Fé is suffering from a shortage of oil, due to the water troubles in the oil wells in the Bakersfield district. The wells affected with the water are on the Ramonson lease, which before the trouble had a daily yield of 1125 barrels. He says that at the height of the trouble the yield was never under 200 barrels daily, and that the daily flow from them is 1100, only twenty-five barrels less than the trouble.

RAILROAD COMPANY GENEROUS.

The generosity of the Santa Fé Railroad Company was witnessed in the case of Mrs. Caroline Stump, now visiting here, who over a year ago lost her husband. He was killed by a Santa Fé train near Florence, Ariz. The other day she retained attorneys to commence suit to recover \$1000 damages, and was informed that the statute of limitations had run against her claim. Nothing daunted, Mrs. Stump laid the matter before the officials of the road at Prescott, Ariz., who reported to higher officials, and within two days her claim for \$1000 was honored, and she was granted a life pass over the road.

GRAPES LEAP UPWARD.

The price of grapes is up on the jump. Recently the California Wine Association

started to make five-year leases for all grapes they could obtain at \$11 per ton. The news was no sooner printed in the Times than G. Demetich of Los Angeles, scented bargain, and has been here since, getting growers to sign at \$12 per ton, and the rumor is that the rate will take another jump of 100 cents before the end of the month.

MOONEY VISITS HEIGHTS.

James E. Mooney, one of the large stockholders of the Arrowhead Reservoir Company, arrived here yesterday morning to attend the annual meeting of the company at Squirrels Inn. Though he and other members of the company have for years made a practice of visiting the mountains where they are pouring out their millions, it is thought that Mr. Mooney's present trip may have something to do with the projected electric railway up the heights.

SAN BERNARDINO JOTS.

S. F. Zombro of the Farmers' Exchange Bank has sold to Dr. A. H. Moss of Lake Charles, La., his home place at Seventh and G streets, the consideration named being \$5500.

Messrs. Bandini and Lebas, the Los Angeles men who were recently arrested by Deputy State Game Warden Dewey, charged with violating the game laws, will not be prosecuted, owing to the fact that they were advised by Judge J. S. Noyes of Riverside that the game laws were knocked out of the books.

J. M. Holt, a local restaurant keeper, was fined \$25 this morning by City Recorder W. L. Vestal for taking two dollars out of the pocket of J. H. Owenby. Holt had recently purchased two watermelons of Owenby, which had turned out to be green, and yesterday when Owenby came along Holt demanded two other melons, and being refused, he deliberately appropriated two.

ORANGE COUNTY JOTS.

The German Evangelical Association of Southern California is holding its eleventh annual encampment at West Orange, where a miniature tent city has been erected. Eight ministers and a large number of laymen from different Southern California points are in attendance.

MIS MARIAN HELL OF THIS CITY.

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WARM. IS IT? TRY CORONADO.

Warm. Is it? Try Coronado.

SANTA ANA.

TRACING THE POISON.

SANTA ANA, Aug. 12.—Sheriff Lacy returned last night from Los Angeles, where he went to confer with Detective Loomis in regard to the Bushard poisoning case of Talbert. The Sheriff makes the announcement that there are no new developments. Detective Loomis has been buying himself attempting to locate the place where the pound of strychnine, which was found in the Bushard water tank, was bought.

DEAD ON DESERT.

Tim Ryan, supposedly from Los Angeles, Probable Victim of Poisoned Water at Salt Wells.

Tim Ryan, who is supposed to have been a resident of Los Angeles, has been found dead at Salt Wells near Death Valley, supposedly from the effect of drinking from springs in that vicinity charged with arsenic. He is the thirty-fifth person to die in that region this summer, all presumably from poisoned water.

DIES BY APOPLEXY.

John M. Huttenlocher, aged 75 years, died at his home in Orange last night, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy which prostrated him a few days ago. Mr. Huttenlocher formerly lived at Chicago and had divided his time for several years between that city and Orange. He was the owner of the Grand Overhouse block and building in this city and had other large property holdings. He is survived by a widow, resident of Orange, a daughter, Mrs. William F. Lay of this city, and a son, William Hutten-

CARBOLIC ACID DOESN'T KILL.

DEPENDENT MAN'S FAILURE IN RIVERSIDE.

Takes So Much of the Poison That It Fails to Have the Deadly Effect He Seeks—Alleged Wayward Boy Arrested at Request of Parents. He Lived With Negress.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) RIVERSIDE, Aug. 12.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Dependent because his wife refused to give him the custody of their children and, according to his allegations, continued her illicit relations with a Japanese, Fred Trimble, aged 30, this afternoon attempted suicide by drinking a quantity of carbolic acid.

The man has been employed in a grading camp in Los Angeles. He came to Riverside today at the invitation of his wife. He went to the home of her mother on Cypress avenue and, finding his wife had failed to keep her engagement, attempted self-destruction. The man is alive tonight, only because he drank so much of the deadly fluid. Physicians state he will recover.

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consulted architects who will prepare plans for a fine three-story building. It is planned to erect an office and store structure. The new owner looks very favorably on the project of constructing a vaudeville theater in the center of the office rooms. The property is opposite the Hotel Hollywood and an excellent location for such a theater as the owner contemplates.

ENTERTAINMENT CHRISTIANS.

Over 400 delegates to the International Christian Convention at San Francisco enjoyed the hospitality of Riverside for four hours this afternoon. After luncheon at Leighton Hall they were driven through the orange groves, then proceeding to Long Beach by their special train.

CORONA.

NEW FRUIT ASSOCIATION.

CORONA, Aug. 12.—If present plans carry favorably a dozen or more local fruit growers will organize a new body to be known as Association No. 14 of the Corona Colony. The new association, which will meet Monday evening to organize, represent about 210 acres of orange and lemon groves and will have their own house, the Jacob Stoner packing-house, recently purchased from Scoville and Drinkwater and formerly known as the Thiene property. In connection with this enterprise it is stated the lemons belonging to this new association may possibly be turned over to another house in the Corona Colony, in which event the new concern would only handle oranges.

CIRCLE CITY BRIEFS.

Enos and Bruckman are about to lay 2500 feet of vitrified pressure flume for the California Colony.

The present shearing of sheep just completed at Rincon, Temescal and vicinity, will average 450 to 475 bales of wool.

For the next two weeks daily shipments of two carloads of paving blocks will be sent to Los Angeles from M. J. Mayer's Sierra Quarry.

Mrs. Mary S. Anderson accompanied by her daughter, Miss Nellie Anderson and son, Claude, went to Los Angeles yesterday to attend the funeral of her son James Anderson, who died in San Quentin Monday.

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In a runaway on Sixth street this afternoon, John Garland and two little sons of Temescal were thrown from the carriage. The only injury was to the younger child, aged five months, who sustained a fractured left arm and cuts on the head.

FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

Because colored children in the Riverside High School are very few, and the number of negro attendants is decreasing, Rev. James F. Wilson, pastor of the African M. E. Church of this city, will endeavor to provide colored school teachers for colored children.

His belief that such an arrangement would be beneficial to members of his race is concurred in by members of the local school board, and while the matter is now in its incipency, such an arrangement will be an aim of the leader in the future.

David Cochran, proprietor of the Hotel Hollywood, today consummated the purchase of a piece of property, fronting 66 feet on Eighth street and 132 feet on Market street. The consideration named is \$8000. Following closely on the purchase, Mr. Cochran

REDLANDS.

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The Craftsman Orange Growers' Association, a company, has just filed articles of incorporation with the County Clerk. The capital stock is placed at \$25,000. The following are named as directors: J. S. McClung, M. A. Johnson, I. E. Mills, William White, C. F.

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GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION.

O. G. V. Spain, Commander of the Canadian Marine Service, was recently detailed to report upon the Marconi station erected in the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence. These stations are in the control and under the administration of the Canadian Marconi Company for the transaction of such private business (in addition to government business), as the factory revenue of the company, exclusive of the many other sources yet undeveloped. The following extracts from Commander Spain's report give some idea of the practical utility of wireless.

"The Health Port station held communication with royal mail steamers, inward bound, for periods of 6 hours. The official test of this station showed it to have an efficient range of 130 miles, but on several occasions it has held vessels even farther."

"In many instances vessels have been in communication with shore stations when enveloped in thick fog, and have found the Marconi system an invaluable supplementary aid to the fog signal service already existing."

"The enormous advantage which will follow from having this system of intercommunication will be better understood when it is known that the captain of a steamer will be able to know just what weather conditions prevail along the St. Lawrence a few hours after leaving Quebec, and can direct his course accordingly."

MARCONI BRIEFS.

"Wireless will eventually accomplish the desired extension. The large and generous subsidies made by the Canadian government to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company on a paying basis.

Merchant marine vessels equipped with wireless apparatus meet on their winter trans-Atlantic voyages with 38 miles of Canadian Marconi station—which is the last point of communication on either inward or outward trips. A considerable number of vessels have been equipped with wireless.

The English Marconi station, originally sold at \$5 a share, has since brought \$2 on the London Stock Exchange.

If the company could extend its system as rapidly as the public demands there would now be a Marconi office in every town where there is a Western Union, Dominion or Postal Telegraph office.

Marconi messages travel over mountains, across oceans, through snow, rain and fog, and are not affected by any of these conditions.

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Los Angeles

EASTERN MONEY.

BUYS REAL ESTATE.

Several Good-sized Tracts Noted in Pasadena.

FOREST HOME.

MOUNTAIN RESORT NOTES. FOREST HOME, Aug. 12.—Tuttle entertained about a dozen boys at camp Monte Vista yesterday afternoon in honor of her son's birthday.

Miss Bernice Burns of Pasadena entertained a number of young men Tuesday afternoon, at a luncheon given at the Hotel del Coronado.

A party consisting of Mrs. K. W. Jetter, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Jones, and others, were entertained at a luncheon at Oak Knoll Thursday.

Camp Joy was abandoned by its tenants Saturday afternoon after a period of bad weather and some to the various points of interest in the young men of the party.

Messrs. Lott and Cora Lott, Messrs. Markwalder, Agnes Lott, Messrs. Ford, Walter, and Mrs. George W. Golding, Mr. and Mrs. Harris and Louis Wagner.

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beautiful to the eye of the spectator. With pictures the experiments are less interesting. Naturally the objects are not recognised, but it is the extraordinary quality of the "Walwerk" (Rolling Mill) production deafening uproar, while Bob "Pietra" creates soft, gentle chords. If the eye of the subject is allowed to pass over the entire canvas a gentle melody is heard by the sounds produced equally remarkable either in total locomotive whistles, or the sound of a gong is treated by orange, the dropping of a green. Most of the persons surrounding the man are recognized by their voices. The effect of music particularly agreeable to the patient is that the colors which are now conjured up before him by the far more beautiful than the corresponding sounds were to him under normal conditions. One of the remarkable facts developed here is that when the man hears Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony" he sees a vague outline of green meadows waving corn.

A Year of Luxury.

Silk is not a commodity that is bought by people who are in straits. It is a luxury. Men and women may dress well even without a thread of silk. Yet there never been a year in this country's history when so much silk was bought as in the extraordinary exhibition in relation to the population, as in the first year which has just closed.

Seventy million dollars worth of goods, including more than 17,500 pounds of raw silk, or 4,000,000 pounds more than in the previous record year 1902-1903. This record in raw silk is the extraordinary evidence of the production of American looms which are now manufacturing greater measures than ever before of pure luxury for the American people.

The American silk looms, indeed, have been running at such a production that our manufacturers have to pay 50 cents a pound more for their raw silk than they paid a year ago.—[New York Mail.

As to Ex-barkeepers.

Mr. Jerome is a droll fellow. From a western lecture trip, where he jarred the good people by his attitude on certain questions, he now jars our own people by objecting to an ex-barkeeper for appointment as clerk of the local court. The man is a protégé of Charles F. Murphy, and Mr. Murphy pushing him for the place. Surely Jerome forgets, or is too discriminating. Mr. Murphy is an ex-barkeeper himself, and if an ex-barkeeper can preside over the destinies of the whole town, may not another ex-barkeeper act as clerk of a little court? And there is T. D. Sullivan. He is an ex-barkeeper, and as a member of the judicial house helps to make laws for the country. In fact there are three in New York when the government there looks at it if it might be of ex-barkeepers, by ex-barkeepers and ex-barkeepers. In the sign of the mill Tammany has repeatedly queried.—[Washington Star.

Chances for Investors.

If you have a little device, all your own and effective, for protecting your property from rain while you are out there is in France a man who will look it over and send you in October if he finds it the best of its kind in the world, or rather a considerable sum of money. From dust and dirt and rain and sun there are now available for satisfactory protectors, but the result that beats into your eyes when you have nothing over them makes seal when driving a pretty difficult matter. And glasses become regular water spouts in a good downpour, through which it is impossible to see what is going on, and when it is raining hard there is likely to be very much fog. So, if in your own ingenious way you have solved the problem let Duc de Valenciennes into the secret and leave it to him to see that automobiles take everywhere are put in possession of it.—[Boston Transcript.

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My New Obesity
Weight to No
Starvation P
Part, and is

Trial Package Sent Free to
paid, in Plain W

The Above Illustration Shows the R
Obesity Food—What It Has Do

Excess fat is a disease. It is caused by imperfect assimilation of food. Nutrient which should go into muscle, sinew, bone, brain and demands the food nutrient where it belongs. It is a condition of superfluity which clogs the blood, makes machinery and endangers health and life.

My new Obesity Food, taken at meal time, completes perfect assimilation of the food and demands the food nutrient where it belongs. It requires no starvation process. You can eat all you want to, making much more sinew, muscle and brain tissue out of excess fat, and quickly reduces your weight to normal. It is a natural, scientific (Rolling Mill) food, in a diseased condition and enables the heart to beat freely and the lungs to expand naturally and the kidneys and liver to perform their functions in a natural manner.

My natural, scientific (Rolling Mill) food does the work. You will feel better the first day you try this wonderful new food.

Miss Grace Reid Gates, 6065 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill., says: "My Dear Mr. Keller,

Geo. P. Taylor
Tailor and Haberdashery

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Men who appreciate shirts that are comfortable in every detail, as well as of tasteful pattern will find just what they want in our stock ready-to-wear garments.

Shirts made to order—any style or color desired.

Stocks, white and four-in-hands—kinds of summer wear to wear negligee shirts.

Haberdashery Department.
Ground Floor.

No. 525 S. Broad
New Taylor Bridge

Dirmer Cln. Ladies' Tailors. Third Floor.

Who will be glad to talk to you about Your Investments

MERCHANTS' TRUST COMPANY
Capital \$350,000
200 South Broadway

CALIFORNIA
\$60—\$53—\$48

"Conditional" Tourist's Tickets. Also tickets on Fredricka Dakota via route from any point in New England, N. Y. N. E. J., N. E. D., N. E. M., to all five Coast points. Also reduced rates on household goods in "weekly" through car, saving on freight and insurance "all" points west of Chicago.

Overland Co., 110 11 Richards Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

Phone Chamb. 1021-4. Write for particulars. Cut this out and send to our friends.

THE MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF CANADA.

Shares \$5 each. Endorsed by the Canadian Government. Bound to pay big profits. member Bell Telephone? Want business now selling at \$200. Marconi will do well—ever better. Buy now. Buy Southwestern Securities Company 803H. W. Hellman Building.

BUY SEARCHLIGHT TREASURY GOLD MINING CO.'S STOCK

J. N. HALL 518 Stimson Bldg.
Fiscal Agent

Be Fat

Food Quickly Reduces Fat
Normal. Requires no Process on Your
Absolutely Safe.

All Who Write, by Mail, For a Free Sample—Write Today.

Remarkable Effects of This Wonderful Food for Others It Will Do for You.

I have been taking your wonderful remedy for two days of a month, and I have never felt so well and hearty and comfortable as I do now. I weighed nearly 180 lbs. when I began taking your Chesty Food and Treatment, and now I weigh only 140 lbs. I have reduced my flesh more than 40 pounds in two months. I feel like a new man. I can now eat all I want to, and I am not hungry. I can now sleep peacefully at night. I have reduced my flesh more than 40 pounds in two months. I feel like a new man. I can now eat all I want to, and I am not hungry. I can now sleep peacefully at night.

"I had tried so many things to get rid of my fat, and none of them did me any good. I had heard of your Chesty Food and Treatment, and I decided to try it. I am very glad I did. I have the time and will take pleasure in answering letters to those who write me."—F. J. Kelling, 1746 Kellogg Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and receive the trial package in plain wrapper free by return mail.

CLEAR


NAME
United States National Bank
Cor. Main and Commercial Sts.
Farmers & Merchants Nat'l Bank
*Cor. Fourth and Main sts.
First National Bank
S. E. Cor. Second and Spring.
Los Angeles National Bank
N. W. Cor. First and Spring
Mechanics National Bank
N. E. Cor. Second and Main.
American National Bank
S. W. Cor. Second and Broadway
National Bank of California
N. E. Cor. Second and Spring.
State Bank and Trust Company
N. W. Cor. Second and Spring
Citizens' National Bank
N. E. Cor. Third and Spring
Broadway bank and Trust Com.
889-316 S. Broadway, Bradbury Bldg.
Central Bank
N. E. Cor. Fourth and Broadway
Southwestern National Bank
W. W. Cor. Second and Broadway
Commercial National Bank
of Los Angeles, 425 N. Spring st.

4% INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS AND DEPOSITS. CONSERVE YOUR MONEY.

E. H. ROY

... I ...
433 California
BOSTON
California M

NETTING INVESTMENT CORRECTION



\$90 per

A VILLA

25 years ago Pasadena was a town which a grand transformation all-year-round residence section place at the Ella View Tract, center. It is as bound to occur region between Pasadena and L city.

Lots in the beautiful

Ella Vi

Within the City

\$90

Close to the Huntington "Short"
Three electric lines run
Good soil. Fine c
The price of

25 per cent.


For \$4 down and \$4 per month Ella View Tract Lot, subject to the expiration of one year from or 25 per cent. increase—based will then be selling similar lots paid us, with 6 per cent. interest before payments have been com the lot without further cost. If will not forfeit the land.

We sell property that incre We have confidence in san written guarantees. Judge the f teed. Deeds issued by the Lo For Illustrated Prospectus, lots for sale by us, call or writ

Don't Send Money

Carlson In

124 South Bro
Los

 **No Trouble to**

**PLATES,
CROWNS,
BRIDGE WORK.**

\$

FREE—Cleaning, Extra

No need paying higher prices. All

Peoples Dental

We Want to Show You a
**Good, Secure
Investment Proposition**

Incorporated company with establish trade, issuing new stock to care for growing business. A demonstrated success, not an experiment. If you want place \$1000 to \$2000 in a safe paying investment earning 15 to 20 per cent. all us the opportunity of giving you full peculiarity. Address 21, box 154, TIMES O FICE.

ADOBSON BANKS.		
OFFICERS		
BALAS W. HELLMAN, Pres.	Capital paid up.....	Surplus
E. J. VAWTER JR., Cashier.		
I. W. HELLMAN, Pres.	Capital.....	Surplus and Profits
CHAR. SETTLER, Cashier.		
J. M. McLAUGHLIN, Pres.	Capital.....	Surplus and Profits
W. T. S. HAMMOND, Cashier.		
HERMAN W. HELLMAN, Pres.	Capital.....	Surplus and Profits
C. E. BITTINGER, Cashier.		
W. H. HOLLDAY, Cashier.	Capital.....	Surplus and Profits
W. F. HOISFORD, Pres.	Capital.....	Surplus and Profits
T. W. PHILIPS, Cashier.		
JOHN M. C. MARBLE, Pres.	Capital.....	Surplus and Profits
J. E. FIREBURN, Cashier.		
H. J. WOOLACOTT, Pres.	Capital.....	Surplus and Profits
J. W. A. OFF, Cashier.		
R. J. WATERS, Pres.	Capital.....	Surplus and Profits
A. J. WATERS, Cashier.		
WARREN GILLELEN, Pres.	Capital.....	Surplus and Profits
R. W. KENNY, Cashier.		
WILLIAM MEAD, Pres.	Capital.....	Surplus and Profits
W. C. DUBOIS, Cashier.		
JOHN B. CRAVEN, Pres.	Capital.....	Surplus and undivided profits
A. B. JONES, Cashier.		
W. A. BONTING, Pres.	Capital.....	Surplus and undivided profits
N. N. FLINT, Cashier.		

LIMITED BANK
 100 BROADWAY
 NEW YORK CITY

MILINS & SON

BANKERS . . .


Street, San Francisco
 CHICAGO DENVER

Municipal and Corporation Bonds

**YIELD 4 TO 5 PER CENT.
 RESPONDENCE INVITED**

Lot,

Within City Limits
of Los Angeles



HOME IN PASADENA.
 Deep pasture. Note by the above illustration has been wrought. It is today the finest in the world. A similar change will which is 7 miles nearer Los Angeles' business as the sun will rise tomorrow. The entire Los Angeles is bound to build up into a city.

New Tract

Within City Limits of Los Angeles

**Per Lot. \$4 Down
 \$4 Per Month
 NO INTEREST—NO TAXES**

"Line."
 Close to this Tract.
 Healthy location.
 Titles soon can be advanced.

Guaranteed Increase
 Until paid for, we will sell you a regular home with the following guarantees from us: If you purchase, this \$90 lot is not worth \$112.50 less the price at which our corps of salesmen will refund all of the money you have additional. If you should die at any time before the lot is sold, we will give to your heirs a deed for the lot. If you should lose employment or be sick or disabled, we will value the lot at \$112.50 less the amount already paid, which we unhesitatingly show by our records by the past. A perfect title guaranteed. Sample Contract and other information sent free.

Money—Simply Write
Investment Co.
 Broadway (Ground Floor Chamber of Commerce Building)
 Los Angeles, Cal.

Answer Questions

ONLY
\$2.50
 per week—FREE

Work painless and guaranteed to be the best.
 Callings \$90.

Parlors
 108 N. Spring Street
 Open every day and Sunday forenoon.

BONDS

Municipal, School, Public, Corporation

Netting 4 per cent to 5½ per cent. Our August circular will be mailed on application.

Wm. R. Staats Company
 Bankers and Brokers
 Home Phone 3. Pasadena, Cal.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. On the right side, there is a vertical strip of dark, textured material, which appears to be the inner cover or binding of the book. On the left side, there is a portion of a dark, textured material, likely the outer cover or binding. The page is framed by a dark border. There are some faint, illegible markings on the page, possibly from the reverse side or from the binding process. The overall appearance is that of a well-preserved but aged piece of paper.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

BREVITIES.

The Greater Ville de Paris. The new home of The Greater Ville de Paris in the Homer Laughlin Building, extending from Broadway to Hill street, will give "The Ville" the proud distinction of occupying the largest ground floor space, west of Chicago, devoted to dry goods only. This new room will be seven times larger than their present quarters, thereby affording them the opportunity to establish many new departments—as millinery, curtains and draperies, art needlework, many strictly exclusive styles, which will make these new departments easily the most attractive ones in the city.

The people must understand that Dr. C. C. Logan, 433 So. Broadway is a regular licensed physician and is authorized on all diseases and operations on the eye, being a graduate of the most famous school of ophthalmology in Europe, the University of Vienna. He has the most expensive and elaborate apparatus for treatment of all diseases of eye and ear and for convenience of the public he has his office on the ground floor and considering his high professional standing his prices are very reasonable.

The eye is the organ of the body that is in almost constant use. Any optical defect will cause the eyes to demand more of the total nervous supply than they are entitled to and that is why most nervous disorders are the direct result of eye strain. We are specialists in fitting glasses. Best All crystal reading lenses in ten-year gold-filled frames at \$1.50. Clark's, 251 & 253 Spring st.

City Steam Carpet Cleaning Works. We are prepared to do the best carpet work in the city; have the latest improved machinery for cleaning fine rugs and carpets; also renovate carpets; make over hair and silk floors. Office 507 & 509 Flower street. Phone 347. John Blosser.

Prof. Graham Taylor will speak Sunday morning at the First Congregational Church, Hope st., near Ninth, at 11 o'clock, on "The Social Incarnation." Evening service, 7:45 o'clock. Rev. William Horace Day will give the fifth sermon in the course on "The Teachings of Jesus."

First Congregational Church, Hope street near Ninth. Prof. Graham Taylor of Chicago Commons speaks Sunday morning on "The Social Incarnation." Evening service, 7:45 o'clock. Rev. William Horace Day will give the fifth sermon in the course on "The Teachings of Jesus."

The Canito Carriage Co. has purchased the stock of the Potter & Sarnoff Carriage Co. at the corner of Ninth and Los Angeles sts., and will continue to carry the same line of high-grade buggies and harness and will make special low prices for the next sixty days.

Miss A. L. Swobd of 555 S. Broadway, and her head trimmer are now in the East purchasing her fall and winter millinery. Miss Swobd's patrons can be assured that the best productions of the eastern market will be produced by her the coming season.

Terrill, 323-340 South Hill is selling beautiful lace and embroidered robes at actually below cost (only a few left) as well as her handsome line of lace and trimmings. On Monday only August 1st, the celebrated Jovian gloves, all shades and sizes at \$1.00.

Notice—If you are not well try "Gossman's Nature Cure." Dr. and Mrs. Gossman have practiced in this city over fourteen years and regular graduates of the Naturopathic School of Germany. Tel. Home 6983, 1013 S. Grand ave.

We are now prepared in our own factory to handle all kinds of ostrich feather repair work, dyeing, cleaning and cutting. Experts only employed. Mail orders promptly attended to. Cawston, Ostrich Farm, South Pasadena, Cal.

Christ Church, corner Twelfth and Flower streets, extends a cordial invitation to the reader of this notice to attend divine services at 11 a.m. Subject of the sermon will be "The Most Famous Shipwreck in History."

Hardwood floors—laid and finished completely \$1.25 per square yd. replace your worn-out carpets with our polished floors. We also renovate old floors and make them like new. Smith Floor Co., 425 West Seventh st. Tel. 244.

At last an independent ice company is in the field. Get its prices by phone Sunset Main 260, Home 260. L. E. Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage Company of Los Angeles, entirely independent of the ice trust.

Hotel Rosslyn, 423 South Main street. Special chicken dinner today from 4:45 to 7:30 p.m., for 35c; all other meals 25c; 21 meals, 5c. Hart Bros., props.

Rosenbree's Ladies' Tailoring College 1400 W. 7th st., where ladies make their perfect tailor made garments while taking course of instruction.

The Natick House will serve chicken dinner today from 4:45 to 7:30 p.m., for 35c; all other meals 25c; 21 meals, 5c. service. Hart Bros., props.

Your eyes, consult G. A. Picou, D.O., with A. E. Morro, manufacturing optician, 242 E. Spring. Gold-filled reading glasses \$1.50.

Dr. O. O. Witherbee has returned and will be in his office from 2 to 4 p.m. daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Pure—Free storage for furs left for remodeling, as styles for next fall are now in. D. Bonoff, furrier, 212 S. Bway. Spending dress goods and wash materials a specialty. Zinnman's button factory, 354 Broadway, rooms 2 to 6.

Call at Simons Brick Co's office, No. 122 West Third street and see samples of Mission Floor Tile.

Big sale on wash dresses Monday at Burgwall, 533 S. Broadway, near Sixth. Enjoy these glorious moonlight nights among the pines at Idyllwild.

Dr. Ralph Hagan returned, 175 N. Spring st. Hours 2 to 5 p.m.

Dr. Murray Johnston, Braly Block, returned.

PERSONAL.

Dr. W. Edward Hibbard has returned from an extended trip through the Eastern States.

O. W. Peterson of the United States Geological Survey, is registered at the Van Nuys Broadway.

W. H. Bender, the owner of the large Edelweiss cafe in Chicago, arrived at the Lankershim yesterday.

C. R. Hall, a capitalist of St. Louis, Mo., is on a trip with his wife. They are at the Lankershim.

Dr. and Mrs. Conyns Berkeley of London, England, who are globe trotting, are guests at the Angelus for a week.

Misses Ida and Ella Campbell of San Antonio, Tex., are guests of Mrs. Charles M. Vance of No. 1533 Manhattan Place.

Lathrop, Earl Muer, H. E. Rice, A. G. Waddell, C. B. Wilde, W. J. Winter, and Erwin J. Winderlich, and Mrs. Samuel A. Gilpin and Miss Bertha McAlmond have gone to Coronado Beach and Old Mexico for a sojourn of several weeks.

Rev. E. P. Ryland, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Church, South, has been made chaplain of the Seventh Regiment Volunteers' Association.

Frank Klokke, of Sitka, Alaska, who is connected with the Northwestern Trading Company at that post, was at the Van Nuys Broadway Hotel yesterday.

George P. and Lewis K. Blind of No. 337 South Hancock street left yesterday for Portland and other cities of the North. They will be gone a month.

Frank Fowler, of the Nye Snyder Fowler Grain Company, one of the largest grain firms in Nebraska, is spending a vacation on the Coast. He is staying at the Lankershim.

Alberto Jones, the pianist of Detroit, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday and will probably give a series of recitals. He has been touring all over the country. He is staying at the Angelus.

E. E. Sherwood of San Gabriel, and a member of the Los Angeles Driving Club, has just sold to Mr. Hall, a mining man of Kingman, Ariz., his Zombero filly, Bessie Barnes, for \$4000.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Smyser of Topeka, Kan., are guests at the Cumberland. Mr. Smyser is one of the most widely-known civil engineers in the West. For more than twenty-six years he has been in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad. He was one of the engineers of the surveying party which laid out the routes of the Union Pacific, the Santa Fe and the Sunset line of the Southern Pacific railroads.

Death Valley Sponder Takes up Reported Challenge from "Diamondfield Jack" of Goldfield That He Can Win in Gold Scattering Contest. Dizzy Whirl Promised.

"Scotty" is looking for trouble and proposes to find it in the person of a rival freak miner, provided his intended victim will "come across with the goods." If the expected happens, Los Angeles may prepare to see two men, backed by much money, trying to see which of them can spend the more. There'll be things doin' if "Scotty" has his way, and the indications are that he will.

Ever since Walter Scott made his record-breaking trip to Chicago and attracted to himself much attention, thousands of letters asking for financial contributions, rivals have sprung up in various mining camps who have styled "Scotty" a "cheap skate," a "quitter," etc.

The latest applicant for fame is Jack Davis, alias "Diamondfield Jack," the man who discovered and laid out the famous camp at Diamondfield. Jack has been making money on his reputation and has essayed to become a rival of "Scotty" to the extent of saying that the latter does not know how to spend money. A cheap publication in Goldfield has taken up "Diamondfield Jack's" end of the fight and yesterday "Scotty" noticed what has been published about him.

The bone of contention is that "Diamondfield Jack" insists that he can spend more money in a day than "Scotty" ever saw, and to this claim "Scotty" takes issue.

Yesterday "Scotty" sent the following telegram addressed to the so-called newspaper in Goldfield, inviting their champion to come to Los Angeles. If he comes there will be fun for those who permit misguided persons to dispose of their coin:

"Send your gladiator, Diamondfield Jack, along, I will buy the Hollenbeck Hotel and bar for his reception. Turn him loose and answer, collect, care of Hol King, manager of Hollenbeck bar, telling us when he will cut in and we will try him out."

Scott declares if Jack Davis will come to Los Angeles he will turn him loose in a manner which will attract more attention than even his trip to Chicago. If he comes "loaded," that is, with plenty of money, Scott proposes to treat the town several shades of red and cause a white sun at Los Angeles has never before seen.

Pending an answer to the telegram, those who would profit by this rivalry of spending money are hoping that the challenge will be accepted.

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Phone for the Wagon When the Clock Stops

Our wagon will go anywhere in the city for a broken clock and deliver it when repaired. We do expert clock repairing at lowest possible prices. Home phone 204, Sunset Main 4115.

Watch Repairing

Every job guaranteed for a full year. Watches cleaned 75c New main spring 1.00 New crystal 1.50 New hands 1.50

Geneva Watch & Optical Co.

305 South Broadway

The Reliable Store

PORT WINE...

Pure, delicious, healthful, invigorating

Special \$1 per gal.

SO. CAL. WINE CO.

218 West Fourth St.

Main 332 Home Pri. Ex. 16

SIEGELS for WOMEN and CHILDREN'S WEAR

Nyer Siegel & Co.

251 SOUTH BROADWAY

\$4.85

Women's China Silk

Waists on Sale Monday—Values worth

from \$7.50 to \$12.50

Made in strictly present day styles of Indian, wash silks and a few imported pongees, in white and a pretty assortment of colors. You will find beautiful shirred and net yokes, lace insertions, eyelet embroidered fronts, or plaited fronts and backs. Tailor made effects, in fact, all the prevailing modes. Your size is here in some style, for there are over a hundred of them to choose from—and positively the greatest wash silk waist value offered this season. You will appreciate them too, when you see them, for they are actually \$7.50 to \$12.50 values and

Your Choice of these Waists at

\$4.85

Doors Open at 8:30 a. m.

Children's Dresses, all ages up to the young miss of 12—One-third to half off former price.

Hats and Bonnets at about half price.

SIEGELS for WOMEN and CHILDREN'S WEAR

HAIR GOODS.

Needn't wonder what sort of hair goods will give you the best effect. Our wide experience enables us to help you make the wisest choice.

BENNETT TOILET PARLORS

N. E. Cor. Fifth and Spring.

Raventos, Florist, 218 Mercantile Place.

Los Angeles Transfer Co., 141 W. 8th.

Castanien Undertaking Co., No. 1229 Grand, Lankershim. Telephone Main 920, Home 524.

Orr & Hines Co., Funeral directors. Ladies' undertaker takes charge of all ladies and children. Tel. Main 86, No. 667 South Broadway. JOHN W. ELWALD, Manager.

Choice Coat Flowers. A large variety of floral designs can be secured from J. W. Wolfkill, Florist, 235 West Second street.

Broses Bros. Co., Undertakers. Broadway and Main. Ladies' undertaker in attendance night and day. Tel. Main 248.

Peck & Chase Co., Undertakers. 62 S. Hill. Both phones 31. Lady attendant.

Pierce Bros. & Co., Undertakers. 62 S. Hill. Tel. Main 127. Lady attendant.

Lusk Cab Co., 750 S. Main Street. For hire, new, up-to-date automobiles. Hack, Taxi-hab, three-seaters, limousine. Phone 291.

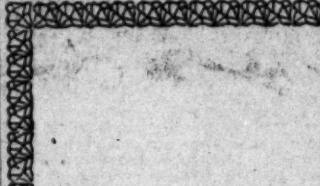
If You Want to Go East C. Haydock. Agent Illinois Central R.R., 228 S. Spring. Keep your eye on Santa Monica. Prices will soon go up.

WHERE YOU GET YOUR Money's Worth.

Seventy-six (not 75) heavy burials, 25c; 35-inch dyed, 15c; fancy or white marble oil-cloth, 25c; special list shades, 25c and 35c; fine finished molding, 2c; all paper greatly reduced; gold paper, 75c; varnish tile, 25c; for kitchen and bath, best paint, \$1.50; rhinoceros paint, 75c; barn and roof paint, 30c; shingles, 10c; and prices. Walter Brown, 627 South Spring street. Cleaning and painting.

Sanborn, Vail & Co.

357 S. Broadway



First Sale of New Fall Coats

As usual, The Unique is first in the field with new fall garments for women, and to open the season, we will place on sale tomorrow one hundred stylish coats in the latest New York models at from 15 to 25 per cent. less than the regular prices.

This lot includes tan covert coats, black broadcloth coats, cravenette rain coats and coats of fancy mixed materials. The models are short tight-fitting, three-quarter length with full back, the new paddock, the new Empire model—in fact, the very latest creations of New York's most prominent tailors.

These garments being secured by us at a special price, we can sell them at end-of-the-season prices, right now when they're in the height of style. Just a hint of what you will find.

\$15 COATS \$9.75

One line of tan covert coats, lined with good quality satin; one of the new fall models; made to sell at \$15.00—this sale \$9.75

\$25.00 COATS

\$15.00

Full length cravenette rain coats in tans and grays; made with the new fall sleeve. Actual \$25.00 values, tomorrow \$15.00

\$17.50 COATS \$12.50

Extra quality tan covert coats, lined with the best quality satin. Fall 1905 model with slot seams. Made to sell at \$17.50—this sale \$12.50

DISCOUNTS OF 15 to 25 PER CENT.

Many other coats—practically the entire stock—will be on sale tomorrow at discounts ranging from 15 to 25 per cent. This discount will be for the one day only, so don't wait until Tuesday.

ADVANCE SHOWING OF NEW FALL SUITS

Come in tomorrow and get a glimpse of the fall suits. Our buyer has just sent us about fifty of the latest, including new Etons, the new blouse effects, and the new full length effects. Among the colors most in vogue this season are the Alice blues, Pasha reds, wine, plum, gray and purple shades, as well as entirely new conceptions in mixed effects. This first showing will enable you to form an accurate idea of the fall styles. You're cordially invited to come in and see them, whether you intend to purchase or not.

THE UNIQUE CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE

1245 SOUTH BROADWAY

Boswell & Noyes Drug Co.

Reliable Prescription Druggists

You get the purest, most reliable medicine at the lowest price.

Prescriptions

The most important thing when you're sick is the prescription that will make you well. It must be correctly written and correctly filled. After it is written we will do the filling accurately. No better equipped Prescription Department than ours—no better service or lower prices.

Ayer's Hair Vigor..... 75c

Calder's Dentine 20c

Cuticura Soap 20c

Listerine 75c

Paine's Ointment Compound 90c

Witch Hazel, per pint. .25c

Pear's Soap 15c

Packer's Tar Soap 15c

THIRD AND BROADWAY

WEAVER-JACKSON HAIR CO.

443 So. Broadway

Regular 50c box 25c; 40c box 20c

WHEDON & SPRENG CO.

SOCIETY STATIONERS

203 SO. SPRING STREET

BELMONT SCHOOL

(FOR BOYS)

BELMONT, CALIFORNIA.

Midway between San Francisco and Stanford University, has not been without representation at Harvard and the University of California during the twenty years of its existence and at Stanford since it opened. Its graduates are admitted to our California universities without examination, and to the leading institutions in the East that admit on recommendation of Harvard and Stanford. The next term begins August 1, 1932. For catalogue and book of views address:

T. REID, A. M. (Harvard) Head Master. W. T. REID, JR., A. M. (Harvard) Asst. (On leave of absence.)

Hair Mattresses

AND HIGH GRADE BEDDING

Boston Bedding Co.

245 So. Broadway

Try It! The cost is trifling yet often big transactions are accomplished at small cost. Classified ads in The Times are frequently the forerunners of large deals and scores of small business trades are of daily occurrence as a result of them. They cost only a cent a word.

"ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED" R. S. V. P. Table S.

Include a package in your next order. Ask your grocer.

BURNS

THE SHOEMAN

240 South Spring St.

GROVER'S

Soft and easy Shoes for Women.

Buy the Best

when selecting shoes, pay in the end as you get more real satisfaction longer wear out of a pair of shoes. We highly recommend our Foot Form shoes as the best that money can buy. One pair will compare with two.

\$5, \$6, \$7 a pair.

Just the thing for tender feet. Genuine Hand-Turned BURNS

240 S. Spring St., Los Angeles

YOU WILL FIND US

at our new store, 224 & 226 S. Los Angeles St., between 24th and 26th sts. Both stores have the above address. Three loads of fine carriage seats, new and used, will be shown there in a few days.

HAWLEY, KING & CO.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE ENGINEERING

OAKLAND, CAL. The college of engineering, electrical, mining, mechanical, and civil engineering. Well equipped laboratories, and drawing laboratories. "Vapor" instruments for testing steam, gas, and water. Tuition and all expenses free.

C. M. STEVENS

Furniture and General Auctioneer

Office 203 TAJO BUILDING

Garland G. Stevens

Sold only by HEN

Editorial

VIEWS ON PASS

XXIVTH YEA



Steinway

Constantly maintained reason of a strict discipline in workman of scientific construction and a warranted Musicians of ties which are also of the works

In 1879 Hee of the Steinway noble." The Stein Berlioz and it still the world.

Kings and P ized country have Steinway art. Pro tentates pay tribu

BUILDER OF WONDERS IN HEART OF FOREST.

AMONG the few people who have penetrated the San Gabriel forest, there is a feeling of great interest in new developments.

Ever since the United States government seven years ago declared all the vast territory surrounding Colby's for miles in every direction to be a government forest reserve, there has been anxiety concerning the tenure of Delos W. Colby and his wife and daughter, the only permanent residents of the entire region.

Recently engineers acting under orders from the Interior Department at Washington, appeared at the ranch and in company with Mr. Colby went over the ground. They surveyed all the lines carefully, placing monuments at the corners and at other distinctive points on the lines, with the apparent intention of issuing to Colby patents for the land he claims. Government red tape unwinds with deliberateness, and the papers have not yet been issued, but the people of all others most deeply concerned confidently look for justice at the hands of the department.

Colby's ranch is a very impressive term when used by one who has never been there.

To the man who has passed the well-known impenetrable trails across the rugged mountains, a point in the forest reserve about thirty miles north of Los Angeles; to one who has endured the heat and thirst and fatigue of the two days' journey on foot, it is a gem of rare beauty, a setting that by contrast enhances its every feature.

The only thing approaching a habitation, between civilization and Colby's emerald retreat, is the cabin of the forest ranger, five miles from where the Arroyo Seco enters the mountains, and which is occupied sometimes. To the vacationer with tender muscles the next twelve miles present appalling hardships. They wind their zigzag courses up into the air to the mountain crest and then zigzag down again, until it is hard to tell



Delos W. Colby.

and daughter to the beautiful spot, and now it was an Eden indeed. The smoke from his cabin was the only evidence of his ownership of the place in which he had set up a kingdom of his own, where he and his wife and daughter lived within which he always gives when he reaches the fields and gardens were in their beauty all the year round, and spoke for themselves of the labor of his hands. Resting his hopes upon this fact, and his belief in justice from the hands of his country, he made his application for the homestead, setting forth the facts that for seven years he had lived upon and improved the property, but was stopped from making his application for the reasons above given.

No word came and inquiry led to the statement that his papers had probably been lost. Then others were sent,

disillusion; the closer you live to nature the higher the civilization.

TRIP TO ALASKA.

It may be that he had just a specter of doubt when the forest reserve was located, for soon afterward when the Alaska excitement ran high he determined to try his fortune up there. He outfitted himself and went alone into the wilds of the North, and the story he tells of the hardships he endured are of the most marvelous character. For more than a year he was gone and no word came to his wife and daughter, who were left in charge of the ranch. They began to mourn him as dead, and the newspapers were filled with tales of his probable loss in the icy North.

One day when hope ebbed low there came a yell from the head of the Colby trail that electrified wife, daughter and even the animals on the ranch, for they knew well the voice of their master. It was the familiar call of Colby, which he always gives when he reaches the point on the trail where the ranch first appears to view. It never looked so beautiful to him as it did that day, and he gave the yell with a zest that accentuated the fact.

He came home minus everything but his grit, and announced that he was there to stay.

A WONDER RANCH.

All things about the ranch are remarkable, but two especially so—the water supply and the man who has utilized it.

The cañon, as has been said, is not over a hundred yards wide, begins with a sharp declivity near the building, covered with a splendid growth of trees, shrubbery and ferns which shelter innumerable springs that flow all the year round, being stronger in summer than in winter. The water is so cold that it causes the fingers to ache if held in it for any length of time. On either side the mountains rise abruptly, thus enclosing the cañon on three sides, a gentle slope leading steadily northward toward the waters of the Big Tujunga. On the west side the water flows through a large trout pond and irrigates that side of the ranch as far as desirable; on the east side it flows into a reservoir cut into the solid rock at an elevation of sixty feet above the house, and flows on out through the reservoir to irrigate the slopes on that side. All the water for domestic use flows directly from the springs, the only purpose of the reservoir being to have a reserve supply for the operation of a sawmill.

Thousands of feet of stone drains have been laid to drain the soil made boggy by its many springs, and in some places they are covered to a depth of ten feet, making almost level alfalfa fields where once the water tore through a deep gorge.

In the orchard is an apiary of between forty and fifty stands of bees and a house equipped with a modern honey-extractor; there is a mowing machine, a horse-rake, plows, harrows, and tools of every description; there are no more shifts—all the tools are of the best. Many of them are made by the master-spirit, who is a master of all trades, and the tools he has forged on the ranch, and does not cut the driveways, which are broad, smooth and well built.

THE MILL.

Even the remark about a sawmill may have failed to attract particular attention. It is built of heavy timbers and is about 30x50 feet; is operated by a water wheel that weighs 600 pounds.

(Continued on Third Page.)

THE STORE THAT STARTED BROADWAY

CITY OF LONDON

337-339 SOUTH BROADWAY

A. E. HILES, Proprietor

Retiring from Business

Only two weeks left to close out the balance of stock on hand. In order to do it in the above time we offer the public the following inducements:

One-Fourth Off on Sheets and Pillow Cases, Linens and Napkins, Bed Spreads and Towels

One-Third Off on Blankets, Pillows, Comforters and Table Covers

One-Third Off on Lace Curtains below \$4.00 Pair

One-Half Off on Lace Curtains above \$4.00 Pair.

One-Half Off on All Portieres.

One-Third Off on All Silkolines, Cretonnes, and every kind of Drapery by the Yard.

The above are the final reductions, and no further reductions will be made. All goods are marked in plain figures, and always have been. The terms of this sale will be

Spot Cash

A large force of extra salesmen has been hired and we will do our best to wait on you promptly.

CITY OF LONDON

337-339 SOUTH BROADWAY

OLDEST BROADWAY HOUSE

A. E. HILES, Proprietor

We Close
Saturdays
at 12:30



Buy Carpets
of a
Carpet House.

Artistic
Exclusive
Patterns.

New Rugs Carpet Special Prices

(Wiltons and Body Brussels)

Brand new rugs just out of their packing cases are to be sold at lower prices than any Los Angeles store has heretofore quoted.

Splendid quality, the best of their kind; new patterns, desirable colorings. The product of the

Bigelow Carpet Company

which has a reputation founded upon a broad guarantee and many years of successful carpet making.

When you want carpets or rugs, come to a carpet house, because department stores, furniture stores, second-hand stores and all the rest cannot give the choice, clean bargains that an exclusive carpet house can give.

\$35.00
Wiltons
8'x10' \$24

\$40.00 9'x12 ft. Wilton Rug for \$26.00

\$25.00 8'x10 1/2 ft. Body Brussels Rug for \$16.00.

\$27.50 9'x12 ft. Body Brussels Rug for \$22.50

These prices are for this week only. Come at once if you desire a first choice. There are plenty to last the week, but first choice is best choice.

New Portieres—All Kinds

Every Pair Reduced for This Week Only

To keep pace with the rug sale we offer reduced prices on every pair of portieres in stock. The goods are choice, up-to-date and nearly all of them are recent arrivals. We have made reductions on every pair which amount to at least 15 per cent.

There are pretty tapestry portieres at \$1.50 a pair, and from that, prices run up to elegant double-faced velvet portieres at \$50.00 a pair.

Our line includes all the newest designs—exclusive patterns. Handsome velours, tapestries, silks, etc. kinds that are not shown in any other stores.

T. Billington Co.

312-314 S. BROADWAY

The "TURNER" Shoe
for Men.

W. A. Baker
430 SOUTH SPRING STREET

KAHN'S
High-Grade Clothing,
Furnishings and Hats
467 So. Broadway

THE Avery Shoe Stock is
on sale at a sacrifice
at the Mammoth Shoe
House, 519 S. Broadway

Buy While
Prices Are Low
Don't Wait
Time is Short

\$20 Oak Combination
Seat and Table, Now
at golden quarter-saved
top, and brass chip trays
for the den and an extra
deduced from \$20 to \$13.

TERMS
OF
SALE
CASH

Every Piece
Furniture
Our Vast
a Bargain

A glance at
mammoth
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SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1905.

WONDER BUILDER.

(Continued from Second Page.)

and equipped with two circular saws, a planer and other machinery. When you yet begun to think that the heavy machinery had been sent to find it to Colby's on the bank of a donkey? That's the wonder of it.

SOURCE OF WATER.

The source of this water is found in a dry lake at the base of Strawberry Peak. Ages ago the steep sides of the mountain converged in a deep valley, and in the course of time Strawberry Peak was sliced squarely off on one side and tumbled down into this abyss, and to which is the erosion from the mountains on the other three sides until a dry lake is formed about ten miles in extent and about 1000 feet below the summit of the highest peak. After the most torrential rains in the history of the country, the water in the lake is not more than a few inches deep. Some miners hoping to find gold in the depth of nearly 100 feet, but found neither gold, water nor the bottom of the lake.

When the sink the winter floods rush down a large, mountainous territory, the water immediately disappears in the gravel and crevasses, from which it gradually seeps out through the rock until it reaches the surface. The water is not only pure but is also very soft. It is said that the water is the coldest water from the great depths does not begin to rise from the springs until in July and August, and long before it is noticeably warm. The water is not only pure but is also very soft. It is said that the water is the coldest water from the great depths does not begin to rise from the springs until in July and August, and long before it is noticeably warm. The water is not only pure but is also very soft. It is said that the water is the coldest water from the great depths does not begin to rise from the springs until in July and August, and long before it is noticeably warm.

He says this man Colby has done a great deal of work and is marvelous, and some of it well-high past belief. When he wants to do anything, he first plans carefully in order that he may do it well. For instance, when he wanted to build a sawmill, he first made a model with a machinery in it just as he wished to have it in his mill, and then turned the mill on from a faucet in the house, and he still has the model. After it was completed he followed it faithfully in the construction of the big mill, and when he turned on the water for the first time it ran without a hitch. The work was done with his own hands, and the rock foundations twelve feet under ground tell how well and powerfully it is built.

He says, as he talks, does his face light into a faint smile. His earnestness is given to him in hand, he is the ranch or the writings on sociology. He has posted on events through the air, coming out to secure about once a month.

FLUCKY WOMEN. A few years ago when the forest fires were threatening to burn them out, it was necessary for somebody to go to Pasadena for supplies, and Nellie, a stout and comely lass just into womanhood, undertook the job.

With two donkeys and three saddlebags she set out on the trail. On the way she was warned by the forest rangers that she could not go through on account of the fire. She turned back.

At the native courage of her kind, she never shows the white flag. She replied to the rangers: "I'll take the chances; I'm going to see if I can do it."

She ran up over the trail behind her, crossed it in front of the fire, and the flames went on, and she was the next day found in Pasadena. The next day she returned home with the supplies.

AGENTS REYNIER KID GLOVES

DE

VILLE PARIS

A. FUSENOT CO. 221-223 South Broadway

A Gigantic Purchase of 3000 Children's Dresses

Our buyer, while East, made an offer for the entire output of one of New York's largest makers of Children's dresses. This large deal, embracing the purchase of 3000 dresses at one clip, was finally consummated at OUR PRICE. We share with the public the benefit of our shrewd purchase by offering this entire stock Monday morning at about one-third of the regular prices. We have assembled this mammoth lot of dresses into 6 groups. The original prices run up to \$3.00. But our Removal Sale Prices will be only 49c, 59c, 69c, 79c, 89c and \$1.00 each.

DON'T RUIN YOUR EYES FOR 49c

When you can buy new, clean, beautifully trimmed dresses ready to put on, for a mere pittance. Dresses of almost every conceivable shape and style are here—Sailor Suits, Peter Thompsons, Russian Blouse, Buster Brown, etc.—artistically designed and effectively trimmed. All sizes in abundance from 2 to 14 years.

A WORD TO MOTHERS—It's worth your while to drop everything Monday and see these dresses.

SCHOOL TIME IS NEAR

Buy those school dresses ready made, and the time saved from sewing will extend the limit and increase the enjoyment of your outing.

GROUP ONE.	AT	GROUP FOUR.	AT
Deity dresses of plain chambray, and in small and large checked zephyr gingham, nicely trimmed.	49c	This lot consists of Russian blouse suits, in linen, madras gingham and plain chambray. Made with ALL SIZES leather belts.	79c
GROUP TWO.	59c	GROUP FIVE.	89c
Shown in plain zephyr gingham, polka dot percales in navy and garnet. Tastefully trimmed in embroidery and braids.	59c	White suits, in linen or pique; box pleated skirts, waists effectively trimmed in beautiful embroidery.	89c
GROUP THREE.	69c	GROUP SIX.	\$1.00
Shown in linen colored batiste and plain colored gingham. Sailor suits with novelty trimming braids.	69c	Large variety of styles, in white pique, natural linen, dotted batiste and zephyr gingham.	\$1.00
	4 TO 14 YEARS		LARGE SIZES

We close Saturdays at 12.30 until Sept. 1st.

A Removal Sale That Removes

Is the proper designation for this successful event.

The Tender Spot in financial anatomy is **THE PURSE**. Our low prices during this Great Removal Sale have touched the "tender spot" of many contracted purse strings—so lightly that they have opened with an ease unknown before. Surely YOU wish to participate in To-morrow's Opportunities for Economy. If you do, your heart will be light and your purse heavy (with change back) by buying here during this Removal Sale. Prices alone have been changed, the goods are of the same "best quality," so characteristic of all "The Ville's" merchandise.

Women's Wearables

Wash Suits at \$1.95 worth \$4.00

This pretty shirt waist suit is made with full pleated skirt and waist; new sleeves with deep cuffs; neat belt and stock collar. Shown in percale and lawn, in black and white stripes and small black figures on white grounds. Also navy blue with white dot. All sizes—perfect fitting.

New Wash Suits

In white, blue, tan and green; made with short box coat or three-fourth length fitted coats. Some trimmed in eyelet embroidery.

Regular Price.	Removal Sale Price.
\$6.50 reduced to	\$3.50
\$5.50 reduced to	\$2.50
\$4.50 reduced to	\$1.50
\$3.50 reduced to	\$1.50

Fall Styles in Coats and Jackets

The advance guard of fall styles are here, and there is REAL ECONOMY in buying NOW while the sale price is on them. Just slip one on—you'll want to keep it, they are so comfortable.

Three-fourth length covert coats—fitted or semi-fitting. Sale prices range from \$12.50 to \$25.00.

Covert jackets—fitted or box style. Sale prices range from \$9 to \$18.00.

Novelties in Auto Coats—Just Opened

Just opened—made of mercerized pongee, natural color; three-fourth length; pleated back, large sleeves, button trimmed and collarless. A style out of the ordinary. Our \$14.00 coat now only \$10.50.

AGENTS FOR PEERLESS PAPER PATTERNS, 5c, 10c, 15c

DE

VILLE PARIS

A. FUSENOT CO. 221-223 South Broadway

A Surprise Sale of LACES

A recent purchase from a leading lace importer of an immense line of dainty POINT DE PARIS LACES at a big concession in price enables us to offer them Monday morning at such a ridiculous price—that seems a mistake. The patterns are beautiful and attractive—in bands or edgewise; widths vary up to 5 inches. Yd. for Yd. for Regular values of the line up to 50c. Monday's Sale Price, any width 10c up to 50c.

This price will jam the lace department from top to bottom. Heed our advice—come by 8 a.m.

New Leather Goods

You'll find here a brand new stock of hand bags and purses—in Dame Fashion's latest shapes—and to suit every fancy and whim of the ultra fashionable. But best of all is the reduced price that is attached to them. Sale prices range from \$1.50 to \$12.50.

OF SPECIAL MENTION.

Our \$2.00 new bags at \$1.50
Our \$3.50 new bags at \$1.75
Our \$5.00 new bags at \$2.00
They are well made, beautifully lined and contain roomy pockets, supplied with coin purse and card case.

35c WASH BELTS

For 25c Monday

100 dozen white duck belts—triple box pleated, artistically tailored; fancy gilt buckles; all sizes. Monday's sale price, 35c belts for 25c.

NEW BEDDING

It's just as important to insure your bed clothes against unsanitary conditions as to carry health insurance. We guarantee the "insides" of all our bedding to be clean, soft and warm, and made in sanitary factories. The large line of new comforts just opened are of full size and weight, made from artistic designs in silk—some having wide borders in plain contrasting colors of satens. Better buy them now while the prices are reduced. You'll need one later.

IT'S A SURE CURE FOR INSOMNIA TO SNUGGLE UNDER ONE.

REMOVAL SALE PRICES

\$1.00	\$1.75	\$2.50
\$1.25	\$2.00	\$2.75
\$1.50	\$2.25	\$3.25

Nellie and her mother come out once a year, in November, and remain in Los Angeles until after Christmas. They have had some pretty rough experiences on these trips, as they are made in the rainy season. As the rainfall was forty inches on the ranch last winter, it is apparent that it rains some up there. Once they had to spend the

night without shelter on Strawberry Peak, having been stopped there by a terrible storm. But to strong and courageous women like these such things are only trifles.

MURINE Eye Remedy Cures Eyes; Makes Weak Eyes Strong; Soothes Eye Pain. Doesn't smart.

Curtis Park Tract

ON NEW HOPE STREET CAR LINE. 2111 and 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 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method of treating and curing diabetes.
We have heretofore not been cured by
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They will tell you how they cured them and how you can be cured of any curable disease.

Diseases Cured

**Eyes, Ear, Nose, Throat and
Stomach, Bowels and Rectum,
Kidneys and Bladder, Nervous
and Skin Disease.**

Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln said, "TRUST THE PEOPLE"

**We Trust the People—
They Pay When Carol**

We treat and cure patients a
began. Write for particulars

We have a Private Sanatorium
Best Electro-
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Best Mfg. Co., Owners.
415-416 Bryson Block, 145 South 2nd St.
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Cut This Out; Bring with You.

Well-known San Francisco

men testify to the
ful merits of
Nau's Dyspepsia C

Honest John Delaney, lived 25 years at 1400 Market street, can have been a very sick man for 2 years with stomach trouble, vomited 10 days during this time; had trouble in the pit of the stomach. ~~was~~ mencing on

have not vomited. It relieved me once; have taken quite a few bottles. I consider myself perfectly cured. My friends, Mr. Crawford Ferns and Mr. Burns, were also cured. Mr. Burnes mayor's son, first recommended it to me.

Ellis street, says: "Troubled with tritis for 16 years. I have taken all of medicine without any permanent effect. I must say, after I saw cured my friend, John Delaney, I commenced taking it about 9 months ago. I am now entirely cured of a trouble that almost killed me."

Subscribed and sworn to before me
22d day of September, 1994.
JAMES M. KILL
Notary Public in and for the State of
and County of San Francisco.

coal, relieve stomach trouble, cure the cause. We have thousands of testimonials from all over the country. Nau's Dyspepsia Cure is sold by every class druggists at \$1.00 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.00. If not obtainable, write to

F. NAU COMPANY,

203 Broadway, New York
For Pacific Coast points:
FRANK NAU,
Portland, Oregon.
FREE—\$1.00 bottle to old and new

For sale by the Off Drug Co.,
Sale & Son, 214 S. Spring st.; McLean &
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RAMONA PORTABLE COTTAGE
Stores, Offices
and Bungalows.
New
cheap look
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Styles
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5 rooms with
porch, pantry,
closets, bath-room,
built-in beds, tables
and furniture to order. \$170
to \$900. No nailing or saw-

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Millinery Emporium. Popular Prices.
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"Catch the Thought"

A. J. Hamilton & Son, 371 S. Broadway

[illegible]

Hale's
Good Goods
47-49 North Spring Street

25c Wide Ribbons 12c
Thousands of yards of beautiful, wide silk ribbons, measuring 3 1/4 inches in width, in pure silk quality, all the wanted colors. Regular 25c grade at 12 1/2c.

"Town Talk" Sheets 39c
The biggest value in sheets to be had in Los Angeles. They come fully 2 yards wide and 2 1/4 yards long with a small, neatly finished seam in the center. Not over four to one customer. Price on Monday 39c each.

Hale's
Good Goods
47-49 North Spring Street

Hale's
Good Goods
47-49 North Spring Street

SILKS

\$1.00 AND \$1.25 SILKS 65c
Very nearly \$6000 worth of fancy silks will be offered as a special feature next week at 65c the yard. These are good silks, such as you have learned to expect at Hale's sales. Nothing wrong with them in colors, patterns or quality. They are actually worth \$1.00 and \$1.25 the yard. Come in stripes, checks and small effects. Just the thing for waists, shirt waist suits, and dresses.

\$1.25 TAFFETA SILK 85c
This is not the cheap kind of taffeta usually found at sales, but our best \$1.25 quality, 27 inches wide, in Swiss finish. It comes in plain or changeable colors, including black.

\$1.50 PONGEE SILK \$1.19
There's just about enough of this pongee to last for one day's selling. It comes 36 inches wide, suitable for dresses or coats. Regular \$1.50 grade, Monday, \$1.19.

BLACK GOODS 69c
Were \$1.00 and \$1.25
We are going to offer two very special values in black goods this week. One is our regular \$1.00 brilliantine, 44 inches wide, the other is the popular panne etamine, 42 inches wide. Regular price \$1.25. These goods are the most desirable weaves, and are genuine reductions from \$1.00 and \$1.25. The quantity is limited, and the number will not last longer than Monday's selling.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS
We are pleased to announce the arrival of the newest fall novelties in serges and basket weaves in cream and white, 44-inch and 48-inch widths. Hale's price \$1.00 and \$1.25 the yard.

CRAVENETTE COVERTS \$1.50 Yd.
These cravenette coverts come in new shades of gray and tan, suitable for fall coats. Measure 58 inches wide. Special, \$1.50 a yard.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE WAISTS \$1.00
The very prettiest waists ever sold for this money. They are made of white India linen, trimmed with tucks and bands of embroidery—not the cheap embroidery usually found on ready-made waists. Mutton-leg sleeves, tucked cuffs and turnover collar, trimmed with fagoting.

75c WHITE SHIRT WAISTS 50c
Just think—a stylish, well-made, pretty shirt waist for only 50c. Comes in white India linen, yoke trimmed with groups of pin tucks and embroidery.

\$1.00 and \$1.25 COLORED SHIRT WAISTS 75c
Another great attraction will be this lot of waists, comprising all of our colored waists that have been selling at \$1.00 and \$1.25. Come in chambrays, madras and gingham, in plain colors and striped effects. All in the newest styles.

\$5.00 PONGEE WAISTS \$2.95
Dainty shirt waists, made of pongee silk, trimmed with tucks, bands and piping, splendid quality of silk, extra good workmanship. Monday, \$2.95.

\$10.00 PANAMA SKIRTS \$8.00
These are stylish pleated skirts in black, blue and brown. Cut full, and nicely tailored. Regular \$10.00 values, special at \$8.00.

\$12.50 COVERT JACKETS \$10.50
Handsome covert jackets, 3/4-length, fitted back, half fitting front. These have tailor-stitched seams and trimmed with straps and buttons. Body and sleeves lined with a good quality of satin. \$12.50 values, special at \$10.50.

\$10.00 KERSEY JACKETS \$7.00
These come in black and brown, 3/4-length. Made with box pleated back and fancy collar. \$10.00 values, special at \$7.00.

\$2.75 WHITE LINON SKIRTS \$1.50
Made with pleated flounce and tailor-stitched seams. These skirts are slightly soiled, but neat, well-made garments. Reduced from \$2.75 to \$1.50.

FALL SUITS \$10.50
One of the new arrivals is a nobby fall suit in Norfolk jacket, with velvet collar and fancy velvet cuffs. Skirt made in the popular box pleated style. Come in blue, black and fancy mixtures. These suits were intended to bring \$12.50. Hale's price \$10.50.

FALL SUITS \$27.50
Another of the new fall suits come in a plain tailored style, made of dark oxford gray suiting. The jacket is in 3/4-length, tight fitting, body and sleeves lined with taffeta silk. The skirt is cut full and pleated. This suit would be an excellent value at \$35.00.

A REMARKABLE MAN.

Career of Washington Duke, Whose Life Began in Grinding Poverty.

[New York Sun:] At Durham, in North Carolina, is published the South Atlantic Quarterly. It is a highly creditable periodical, edited by two professors of Trinity College, an institution having its seat in that town. About a year ago, it may be remembered, this review printed articles treating of the negro question in a spirit of remarkable liberality, considering that they were by southern writers. They criticized the attitude of southern whites to the negroes and showed extraordinary independence generally in pointing out the disadvantages from which the South suffered because of the restraint put upon the free expression of opinion by its dominant social and political sentiment. The articles made an uproar, and the trustees of Trinity College were called on indignantly to get rid of professors uttering opinions so distasteful to the South and so injurious to it.

That attempt to punish the free expression of opinions proved unsuccessful. The authors of the offensive articles were retained in their places in the college and allowed to think as they pleased on social and economic questions. An article in the last, or July, number of the South Atlantic Quarterly suggests the reason why, to use its own words, "this brilliant victory in the cause of free speech" was achieved, and there was made possible "a declaration of principles on the subject of academic freedom that was not only a new thing in the South, but was so clear cut and fearless in its pronouncement as to startle the whole country."

The explanation is afforded in a biography of a very remarkable southern man—Washington Duke. When he died last May at Durham, in which county he was born eighty-five years before, his name as a tobacco manufacturer

had become known throughout the world. He was "the builder of the great fortune ever amassed in the South," though his life began in "grinding poverty." In the Civil War he was in the Confederate service, and at its conclusion was 45 years of age, "with practically nothing and in a country stricken with poverty and devastated by war." Mr. Duke was a man of large liberality, and in his gifts to religious and educational enterprises "he distributed more money than any other man who ever lived in North Carolina." His policy in giving was described by his remark: "Some people say I ought to give my money to the poor. I don't think so. They would soon eat it up. I want to give money to people who are able to help themselves." His largest gifts were to Trinity College, which he raised from poverty until "he left it strong enough to rank in equipment and standard of work with the better colleges of New England and other parts of the country." But he did more than give money to the college. He endowed it with "the qualities which dominated his character—liberality, broadmindedness and genuine goodness." It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that after the Civil War Mr. Duke became a Republican in politics, "one of a weak and despised minority," for he reached the "quick determination after the war to turn at once from the dead past, to live in the present and face toward the future." He "became wholly national in his feelings, his political and civic thinking and his business operations." By reason of his manner of treatment of the negroes employed by him and all those of the race with whom he came in contact "there is no negro problem in this community," says the Durham professor from whom we quote. It is a very remarkable history of a life, and the more remarkable because it is the life of a southern man of the generation bred amid the bitterness of sectional animosity during the long period of anti-slavery discussion and who came out of the awful conflict of Civil War practically ruined and apparently crushed beyond all hope of recovery.

Corset Cover Embroideries 25c 50c, 60c and 75c Values—All Extra Wide, Finest Quality

Another big embroidery sale is planned for tomorrow. This time the embroideries are all wide—none less than 18 inches, and others measuring 20, 22, and 24 inches. The actual embroidery work measures as wide as 12 inches and the cloth is a sheer, fine quality. These exquisite embroideries sell regularly at 50c, 60c, and 75c. The patterns are all new and include many designs never before exhibited in Los Angeles. They are made expressly for shirt waists and corset covers. On sale Monday at 25c the yard.

25c and 35c Wash Laces 10c yd.

Lovely Point de Paris laces, Normandy laces, and fancy cotton laces, measure from 2 to 9 inches wide, many of them have insertions to match. Patterns are entirely original and new. These laces sell regularly from 25c to 35c the yard; Monday 10c.

35c to 75c Net Top Laces 20 yd.

Beautiful net top laces in applique and braid effects, measuring 4 inches to 9 inches wide. Come in white, cream, and Arabian. Worth 35c, 50c, 60c, and 75c a yard. Your choice 25c.

DAINTY MUSLIN

Thinking of buying some new undermuslins?

Then, of course, you want the very newest styles.

So you'll be interested in the wealth of fine muslin underwear just sent us from our New York office.

Styles you have never seen before. Sheer, delicate quality with rich trimmings. Prices of the tempting sort.

Women's fine cambric corset covers, full front, round neck, tuck on lace yoke, lace edge in arm, lace run with narrow ribbon. Value 25c, special 10c.

Women's fine cambric drawers, deep lawn ruffle, fine tucks, one row torchon insertion. Value 50c, special 25c.

Women's fine cambric gowns, round and square neck, embroidery, lace and ribbon trimmed. Value \$1.00, special 50c.

Women's fine lawn and nainsook corset covers, French skirt style, trimmed with fine Valenciennes lace insertions and edge. Value 75c, special 35c.

Women's muslin gown, Mother Hubbard style, high neck, yoke of hemstitched tucks, hemstitched lawn ruffle in new shades. Special 50c.

Women's fine cambric skirts, lawn ruffle, two rows torchon insertion, lace edge to match, underneath dust protector. Value \$1.50, special 75c.

EXTRAORDINARY WASH GOODS VALUES IN

Tomorrow we begin our final big sale of wash goods. Nowhere will you find such exquisite patterns and fabrics. The reductions are not only far more liberal than you have been offered elsewhere, but every reduction is absolutely genuine and without exaggeration.

40c, 50c to 60c Black Swisses, 25c Yd.
These come in lace stripes and novelties, some highly mercerized. These are broken lines, to close out Monday 25c a yard.

10c and 12c Voiles and Batistes 5c Yd.
Monday we shall close out a fine lot of voiles and batistes, also lawns, etc., in light and dark shades. While they last, 5c a yard.

50c Linen Voiles 25c Yd.
These include striped novelties, some nub voiles, some dark linen effects, and other colors. Special Monday 25c a yard.

20c, 25c and 35c Organdies 15c yd.
30 inches wide, in beautiful styles and colorings. While they last, your choice, 15c a yard.

25c and 35c Waltings 15c yd.
Pretty mercerized waltings, some in light cream color, some in champagne shade. Very neat figures. Per yard 15c.

15c Batistes and Lawns 9c yd.
A splendid array to choose from. Come in all designs, neat and artistic effects. To close out 9c a yard.

12c, 15c and 20c Swisses 9c yd.
Lace striped novelties, 30 inches wide, also dotted and striped Swisses. The entire lot on sale Monday 9c a yard.

12c Gingham 10c yd.
New Fall gingham, comprising new dress styles in all the latest designs. 12 1/2c values, special Monday 10c a yard.

Rich, Heavy, Pure Table Linen \$1.39

Cut from \$2.25, \$2.00, \$1.75 and \$1.50

This table linen will positively be withdrawn from sale after Monday, so you will have just one day in which to take advantage of it. Our purpose is to bring hundreds of new patrons to our linen department. The lot includes regular \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, and \$2.25 table linen in a rich, pure quality, soft, heavy, and exquisite in designs. It includes damask from Scotland, Ireland, and Germany. None of it less than 72 inches wide. Only on Monday, price \$1.39. Napkins on sale to match.

12c and 15c Towels 10c
All odd lots of face and bath towels, some as large as 18 by 42 inches, none smaller than 18 by 36 inches. All placed in one lot to close out at 10c each.

\$1.25 and \$1.50 Real Table Linen \$1.00
A most extraordinary sale of rich, pure linen damask, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard at \$1.00. It comes 2 yards wide, full bleached, in a rich, soft quality, in lovely patterns.

85c Linen Damask 49c Yd.
This damask is made of pure flax, both bleached and half bleached, 66 inches wide. Monday and Wednesday only 49c.

\$1.00 Table Cloths 75c
84 linen table cloths, neatly fringed. Come in white with neat red borders. On sale, while they last at 75c.

75c Linen Lunch Cloths 59c
This cloth measures 45 by 45 inches, all linen, half bleached. Actual 75c values at 59c.

\$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$5.75 Parasols \$3.00

About 100 rare and beautiful parasols, made of fine silk in plain colors, in red, navy, brown, tan and black, with fancy borders and fine chiffon trimmings, natural wood handles. Worth from \$3.50 to \$5.75. While they last, \$3.00.

Women's Knit Underwear
Children's Swiss ribbed white cotton draw suits, low neck, no sleeves, taped neck and arms. Value 50c, special 25c.

I have been treated by Dr. Schiffman for years. I have tried all his different methods, and can say unhesitatingly no doctor has ever operated with such success for me. In extracting my teeth he did it without any pain to me. It is a great pleasure to recommend him and his method of treatment. **MILTON M. POTTER**, Prop. Van-Nuys Hotel, L. A., and Hotel Beller, Santa Monica.

Several years ago Dr. Schiffman did some crown work for me which has proven entirely satisfactory. The work was done painlessly and with great skill. It gives me great pleasure to recommend him. **IRVING R. SMITH**.

Our Guarantee is Good
We refer you to the Merchants' National Bank as to our reliability and responsibility. No hope or student to experiment in our office. We have a 14-year's test in Los Angeles.

Flexible Rubber Dental Plates
Have many advantages over the old thick, cumbersome, ordinary rubber plates and even over gold plates, being much lighter and thinner. These plates are flexible only a trifle thicker than heavy writing paper, fit closer and adhere better to the roof of the mouth. Particles of food and small seeds cannot get under them. They will last longer, are stronger than any others and will not break as they will give first, being flexible. Dr. Schiffman's own process, and made only by us.

No Need Paying Higher Prices
Full set teeth on rubber.....\$25.00 up
Gold Crowns.....\$25.00 up
Bridges work per tooth.....\$25.00 up
Pure Gold Fillings.....\$25.00 up
All Other Fillings.....\$25.00 up
Cleaning Teeth.....\$25.00 up
Extraction, plain.....\$25.00 up
Extraction, nitrous oxide.....\$25.00 up
(A reduction when 5 or more are extracted.)
Gas or Vitalized Air if desired.....\$50.00
Extraction Free when best plates are ordered.

ALL our work is guaranteed to be the very best. None better can be had anywhere, no matter how much you pay. Consultation and examination free. Lady attendants.

DR. SCHIFFMAN
Olive all difficult cases of extracting, plate or bridge work by his PERSONAL ATTENTION. His hours at the chair are 9 to 5 and he can be consulted personally any time during those hours.

Schiffman Dental Co.
107 North Spring Street
Also open evenings and Sunday forenoons.

Kryptok Lenses
Obtainable at
Walter I. Seymour, 117 S. Broadway
and Finer.

HUTCHASON
Best Teeth...\$8
Fit guaranteed. Teeth extracted without pain.
DR. W. E. HUTCHASON, DENTIST
329 1/2 South Broadway

Old Remedy. New Form.
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
Tarrant's Extract of Cubes and Capsules.
The capsules, quick and thorough cure for simple and complicated rheumatism, neuralgic disorders, lumbago, sciatica, etc. Price \$1.00.

Broadell & Noveck Drug Co., 30 S. Broadway.
The Owl Drug Co., 10 S. Spring St. and Fifth and Broadway, Los Angeles, or by mail from The Tarrant Co., 4 Hudson St., New York.

CURE FOR PIMPLES
Gently smear the face with CUTICURA OINTMENT, but do not rub. Wash off the OINTMENT in five minutes with CUTICURA SOAP and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. Use CUTICURA SOAP alone, at other times, as often as agreeable.

MARGARET GRAHAM
"The Successful Psycho." Tells you what you desire to know. Readings given by mail to out-of-town patrons ONLY. Sketch readings by mail, \$1. Full life readings by mail, \$1. Include stamp and give date of birth. Office hours, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., daily and Sunday. Evenings by appointment. Free S. Broadway. Directly opposite Mercantile.

Do not imagine we are annoyed to hear a just complaint from any of our consumers. We will be pleased to remedy the cause.

90 CENT GAS
LIGHT HEAT POWER
GAS COMPANY, Hill near Seventh.

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THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN
If you are sick or ailing, don't despair! Ismar can cure you as easily as she has cured others of incurable diseases or the contrary advice of incredulous friends deter you. Write to Ismar and you will never regret it. Her powers as a clairvoyant and seeress are as bewildering and marvelous as her healing powers. Don't speculate or enter into any business undertaking until you learn from Ismar as to whether or not you will be successful.

Ismar will answer three questions for \$1; give a full life reading for \$5. Send money by Wells-Fargo, postoffice order or registered letter. Suites 9 and 10, 1204 Market Street, San Francisco.

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401 S. Broadway, 4 doors north of 8th St.

Do not imagine we are annoyed to hear a just complaint from any of our consumers. We will be pleased to remedy the cause.

90 CENT GAS
LIGHT HEAT POWER
GAS COMPANY, Hill near Seventh.

ISMAR
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CLASSIFIED ADVS.

CLASSIFIED INDEX.

PART IV.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

5 BED SPREADS \$1.25

50 SAYNA RUGS \$1.15

LEATHER PILLOWS 39c

WOOL BLANKETS \$2.75

COTTON BLANKETS \$1.00

Curtains \$1.75 pr.

very Silks 50c a yd.

Fortieres \$2.65 to \$2.75

BATHING SUITS \$1.00

BATHING SUITS \$1.00

BATHING SUITS \$3.00

FLANNELS 15c

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ONE-TIME NOTICES

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SPECIAL NOTICES

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CHURCH NOTICES

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Los Angeles Sunday Times

ALL SORTS. Classified Liners. PHYSICIANS—With Office and Home. TYPEWRITERS—Of Various Makes. BOILERS—And Boiler Works. RED TAPE AT PANAMA. UNFAVORABLE HEALTH CONDITIONS NOT THE GREATEST CAUSE OF TROUBLE IN THE Isthmus. (SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

AN AMERICAN family in the States can have no definite time at which to send home money, and must allow bills to accumulate without the limit of a date of payment.

The continual complaint about the health conditions, and the wild stories that are told of the "red tape" at Panama, are the result of the thousands who are carried into the hospitals and the hundreds who die, are totally unconnected with the health conditions. The health conditions are of course much worse than in temperate zones, but even at that, during the month of June, which according to the popular report was the worst of the year, the death rate on the Isthmus was about equal to that of New York, Baltimore or Washington. Out of ten thousand laborers, there was an average of 214 sick daily, including repetitions, and of these, only 18 died during the month—an average of about 21 per thousand if continued for a year—no more than the average of a town of 100,000, with a population of 50,000, for the preceding twelve months has averaged 111 per month, as compared with an average of 100 per month for the past twenty-two years.

The health conditions are, of course, worse than circumstances necessitate. It could be greatly improved by a little care. The most serious danger is the lack of the rules of sanitation that have taken place on the Isthmus, was the building of the Panama Canal. In the States the big railroads often have conditions from a third to a half as bad as those at Panama, and in the States the big railroads often have conditions from a third to a half as bad as those at Panama, and in the States the big railroads often have conditions from a third to a half as bad as those at Panama.

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FOR SALE—
Houses.

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FOR SALE—
Business Property.

This image shows a horizontal strip of a document page. On the left side, there is a dark, textured binding or gutter. The rest of the strip is a light-colored page with very faint, illegible text or markings. The overall appearance is that of a scanned edge of a book or a document page.

Real Estate

FOR SALE—Business Property.

WE SELL THE EARTH.

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FIVE INVESTMENTS.

CLOSING IN.

Within 15 minutes' walk of our office, 1200 ft. on a corner, modern, new 3-story apartment house, 48 rooms, rent \$200 per month; 60 ft on the corner is vacant; suitable for stores and rooms; price \$25,000.

ON THE HILL.

60x115, 2 modern new flat buildings; one has 24 rooms, the other has 24 rooms; rent in summer months is \$22 per month; bridge in summer months is \$22 per month; price \$25,000.

HILL STREET.

On a corner, 3 minutes' walk from our office; lot 60x115, 2 modern new flat buildings; one has 24 rooms, the other has 24 rooms; rent in summer months is \$22 per month; bridge in summer months is \$22 per month; price \$25,000.

OLIVE STREET.

Between Third and Fourth sts.; lot 60x115; splendid hotel site; price \$25,000.

Just off Broadway, 12x115.

Income \$200; price \$10,000.

Spring st., 60x115.

Income \$200; price \$10,000.

Central ave., on corner.

Income \$210; price \$15,000.

Tenth st., 60x115.

Income \$130; price \$10,000.

Rush ave., 60x115.

Income \$130; price \$10,000.

Figueras st., 60x115.

Income \$120; price \$10,000.

E. Seventh st., 10x114.

Income \$140; price \$10,000.

Fremont ave., 12x115.

Income \$100; price \$10,000.

Figueras st., 60x115.

Income \$200; price \$17,000.

W. Seventh st., 12x115.

Income \$200; price \$10,000.

Will st., 60x115.

Income \$180; price \$10,000.

With st. corner.

Income \$180; price \$10,000.

Los Angeles st., 60x115.

Income \$200; price \$10,000.

Rush ave., 12x115.

Income \$130; price \$10,000.

Grand ave., 60x115.

Income \$130; price \$10,000.

Los Angeles st., 12x115.

Income \$130; price \$10,000.

Los Angeles st., 12x115.

Income \$130; price \$10,000.

Fremont ave., 12x115.

Income \$130; price \$10,000.

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Fremont ave., 12x115.

Income \$130; price \$10,000.

FOR SALE—Business Property.

WRIGHT & CALLENDER.

FORTUNES IN LOS ANGELES REALTY.

FIGUEROA STREET, FIGUEROA STREET.

BEFORE JANUARY 1ST.

PICO STREET.

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FOR SALE—Business Property.

ROBT. MARSH & CO.

SUITE 20 HELLMAN BLDG.

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FOR SALE—Business Property.

LOS ANGELES ST.

Public announcement was made last Thursday of the Pacific Electric Railway Co.'s plans for a huge interurban freight terminal.

Located near Fifth and Towne ave., between Seventh and Eighth, in the block bounded by the east side of Los Angeles st., involving a \$400,000 expenditure. This will create a new wholesale district on S. Los Angeles st., and will stimulate independent building operations of nearly a million in value in the neighborhood. The effect will be to create a strong demand for Los Angeles st., wholesale real estate, and an opportunity for profitable investment such as has never occurred before. We can still deliver at the old price three of the finest properties on Los Angeles st., immediately adjacent to the great Huntington terminal.

No. 712-4 S. Los Angeles st., 60x165 feet with 20-room improvements paying \$60 per month. This lot adjoins terminal property.

No. 712-5 S. Los Angeles st., 10x163 feet with 3 frame buildings renting for \$61 per month; directly opposite terminal property.

Southwest corner Los Angeles and Eighth, 11x163 feet with several old buildings. The largest, cheapest corner on the street. Only one-third of price asked one block south.

BLACK BROS., Sole Agents.

L.A.R.B. 96-4 Braly Bldg.

L.A.R.B. 96-4 Braly Bldg.

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L.A.R.B. 96-4 Braly Bldg.

BUSINESS AND BURIALS MEET.

Growing Cemetery Touching
Pico Street District.

People of Heights Reagent the
Mournful Intrusion.

Improvement Association Will
Act Officially.

Burial lots laid out to Pico street and the prospect of the encroachment of the City of the Dead upon the business section of Pico Heights are causing a sensation among the citizens of the West Side.

These citizens declare that no burials shall take place north of the Los Angeles-Pacific Railway tracks and steps are being taken to purchase the tract of ground in question for a public park.

For years the movements of the Rosedale Cemetery Association have been watched jealously and every effort has been made to prevent the laying out of paths and the planting of lawns for cemetery purposes on the strip of land adjoining Sepulveda street. Gradually, however, the needs of the cemetery have been such that piece by piece all the available land has been subdivided into burial plots, until the next move would appear to be the preparing of the strip north of the railway tracks to provide the much-needed space for beautiful Rosedale.

Only a few blocks from the heart of the city is the main business district of Pico Heights, one of the most prosperous sections of the city. Directly adjoining the business portion along Sepulveda street are many fine homes. Beyond these the eighty acres of cemetery property extends westward to Normandie avenue and southward to Washington street.

Over one of the finest and most valuable subdivisions of city property the limits of Rosedale extend, rolling in beautiful lawns well kept and handsomely adorned with flowers and shrubbery.

THE PARK PLAN.
All this the citizens of Pico Heights have seen and a short time ago a decision was arrived at among the principal property owners to ask the city to purchase the property of the cemetery association and convert the same into a public park.

This was thought to solve for all time the question of the encroachment of the grave plots and there was unbounded joy among those who have worried over the situation.

Those who were so sanguine and who believed their troubles were at an end received a sudden jolt yesterday when it was ascertained that the property in question was not on the market at any price and that no option could be obtained on the tract desired for park purposes.

As well as discovering that the property so much desired could not be purchased, another fact came to light which produced added nervousness. Those who have been investigating the affairs of the cemetery people discovered that lots for burial purposes have been laid out north of Pico street and that there is nothing to prevent interments being made in any of the property surrounding and adjoining the business district.

Speaking of the situation and of the sentiment among the property owners of Pico Heights Dr. E. O. Sawyer said yesterday:

"We intend to look out for the best interests of this community and the laying out of these burial lots means death to business and the destruction of interest in realty transactions. We cannot expect people to purchase homes hereabouts if they are in danger of buying in proximity to a cemetery no matter how beautiful the cemetery may be. The Rosedale people are all right in every way and are disposed to do the right thing; but at the same time we must be alive to our own interests and must be careful that we provide for those who are to follow us the possibility of building up our part of the city."

CIVIC LEAGUE.
The Pico Heights Civic League has taken up the matter and Mrs. Harriet Taylor, the president, has the proposition in charge. Failing to secure the more valuable property fronting on Pico street, an effort will be made to get the tract of land comprising about fifteen acres along Sepulveda street. This will be laid out in lawns and a space of three acres will be provided for a children's playground. The proposition of a playground for the little ones has enlisted a large number of others in the effort to secure the public park property.

At the office of the Rosedale Cemetery Association it was stated that overtures had been made by parties for the purchase of property fronting on Pico street. Nothing definite has been done in the matter and it was further stated that the property in question was not on the market. President George S. Crow of the association said:

"We are not going to sell this property at the present time. The tract is laid out to burial lots right up to Pico street and there is nothing to prevent burials in this tract. There are already a number of interments on the north side of the tract and every foot of ground is subdivided into burial lots."

The property of the Rosedale company has a frontage approximating 200 feet on Pico street and is most valuable for business purposes. Several offers by realty firms have been made for the land, but these have been steadily refused.

"PARK ALL RIGHT."—COCHRAN.
George I. Cochran, vice-president of the Rosedale Cemetery Association, expressed sympathy with the citizens in their desire for a public park and believed there would be no obstacle placed in the way of the city acquiring the property along the railroad tracks and fronting on Pico street, provided the price was paid. Speaking of the plan, Mr. Cochran said:

"I can see no reason why the city should not have a park in the Fourth Ward and the plot of ground desired is, I believe, the only suitable location for such purposes. We do not want to sell the property and would prefer to leave the land in its wild state for some time to come except that part immediately adjoining the cemetery proper. If our price is paid, however, we will sell."

Mr. Cochran did not wish to put a price on the land and said that matter would be adjusted later. When asked if burial lots were laid out in the tract he said:

"The property is surveyed right to Pico street and of course is subdivided into burial lots. There is nothing to prevent us using any or all of this ground for cemetery purposes, but you can say for me that I do not think the land fronting on Pico street will ever be used for such purpose as it is more valuable for business sites. As for the property along Sepulveda street that is another question."

REDONDO

THE BEAUTIFUL

We know that lots in this famous Beach City are being offered at less than their intrinsic value by Mr. Huntington at this time. Even though there were not miles of streets to be graded, curbed and sidewalked at once, and a new street car line now in process of completion in the City of Redondo—you know what makes value; you therefore know values will increase in Redondo,

The wise man profiteth by his wisdom,
Are you quite as wise as you ought to be?

W. M. Garland & Co.
324 Huntington Building,
Sole Agents for Mr. Huntington's Redondo Property.

—WILL REBUILD—

BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER

Tuesday night, August 8, 1905 the fine new Bath House on the Ocean
Front at the foot of Main Street

BAY CITY

WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE

This will not check in the least the growth and progress of Bay City, which has been making wonderful forward strides during the past year.

Bath House and Pavilion will be rebuilt on a larger, improved scale and other improvements will be carried out as usual

In the meantime the new still water bath house at Anaheim Landing is open for business. We had "more than one bath house to our beach."

BY THE WAY, we are still selling lots—a good many of them—at Bay City. Prices from \$330 up.

Office on Tract Open Every Day, Including Sunday.

DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS—P. A. Stanton, President; I. A. Lothian, Vice-President; G. W. Van Alstine, W. R. Bacon, Geo. E. Pillsbury, W. E. Emerson, Secretary; Merchants' National Bank, Treasurer; H. E. Huntington, H. W. Hellman, W. H. Holliday, Louis F. Vetter, Dr. Granville MacGowan, F. C. Howes, Dr. Ralph Williams.

BAYSIDE LAND CO.,
316 West Third Street

Los Angeles. Both Phones 763.

"Big Tim" Easy Mark.

It comes from the Larry Mulligan Association, but the Bowery refuses to believe it. The story is that since "Big Tim" Sullivan has been on the other side giving his opinion of the House of Lords and the police he has been "conned" out of \$500 by an English crook. The report is that Tim

was advised to bet on a certain horse by an English tout who took a chance on the horse not winning. He introduced the Congressman to another "con" man as a bookmaker, and the bookmaker took the bet, Tim putting up the cash. The horse won, and neither the professed bookmaker nor the tout could be found. If the horse

had lost they would have been on "Easy street," and Sullivan would have imagined he had a run for his money. As it was he found he had been betting against wind, with no chance to get even his own money back. The story is that the "con" man "beat" it for America and told the story himself—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.

SPANISH RECIPES.
Times Cook Book No. 2, Now Ready. 1000 cooking and other recipes, brought out by "The Times" prize contest, have been printed in book form and are on sale at The Times' Business Office. Price 25 cents. In special oilcloth cover, 35 cents. By mail 5 cents extra.
Keep your eye on Santa Monica. Prices will soon go up.

THE Tide of Prosperity IS RISING

Get in and Ride to Independence
With It's Flood!

With the completion of our \$10,000 water plant now under course of construction and nearly completed, 50 new houses will be erected on our Tracts. WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?—A BIG INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF EVERY LOT IN THE TRACT. That profit will be yours for the taking—Will you accept?

You Know the Story of Our Success:
Lots WERE \$75 and ARE NOW \$135 and up. They'll be Higher soon.

Did you make that profit? Hundreds of our customers did. It's YOUR chance again:
One Dollar Down—One Dollar per week (on each \$100.)

No Interest—No taxes. 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. off for all cash.
Pure Artesian Water piped to every lot in all our Four Big Tracts JUST BEYOND city limits at Seal Gardens and Graham Stations. Water for both domestic and irrigating purposes.
You had better go today. We pay the way.

Conservative Realty Co.

(Inc.)
613 H. W. Hellman Bld'g.
Main 2013. Home 480

M'CARTNEY'S MAIN ST. TRACT

Corner 47th and Main and Moneta Ave.

Lots 40x141 to 15-foot alley \$650. and \$675—one-third balance 1 and 2 years.

Buy now. Prices are lower than surrounding and will be raised soon. Take Maple ave. car to 47th one block west. Moneta ave. cars will run this week.

DAVID H. M'CARTNEY.
Home 492. 210 Braly Bldg.

Huntington cars now running on Hooper street

Curtis Park Tract

88th St. and Compton Ave.; cheapest close in city 40x188, only \$450.

Only a few lots left. All will be closed out in a few days. Cement walks, curbs, streets graded, oiled.

These Lots Will Double in Value

Agent on tract.
T. Wiesendanger, 221 Laughlin Bldg.



\$3.50 For a Set of
For 22-k Gold
For 22-k Bridge

Call and see samples of our class, up-to-date work. Plates guaranteed to fit or refunded. All work painless. No boys or students.

St. Louis Dental Co. 452 1/2 South Broadway
Hours 8 to 8; Sundays 9 to 12. Phone 7089.

Pressed Brick

\$8, \$10 and \$12 per thousand

Former price \$45 per thousand. Call and see samples at

SIMONS BRICK CO.'S OFFICE
123 West Third Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Both Phones 120

PLATES, CROWNS, BRIDGE WORK \$2.50
FREE—Cleaning, Extracting—FREE
No need paying higher prices. All work painless and guaranteed to be the best. Fillings 50c

Peoples Dental Parlors 108 N. Spring St. Open even-upto 12. Sunday hours.

WHOLESALE HAY L. A. Hay Storage
OFFICE REMOVED to Hay Warehouses, 1620 E. 7th St., near

CHAS. McKE
409 H. W. He

THE ROAD TO FORTUNE LEADS THROUGH VENICE GATEWAY

LARGE LOTS \$500 AND UPWARD, INCLUDING ALL IMPROVEMENTS

It is impossible to give in cold type more than a faint conception of the splendid money-making opportunities expressed in the opening prices of Venice Gateway lots.

Venice Gateway is, to all intents and purposes, an integral part of Venice of America, with the added advantage of elevation which gives it a commanding view for miles in every direction. It is sure to become the real residence section of Venice as Chester Place is to remain the garden spot of Los Angeles.

Already, before the street work is finished, contracts have been let for four handsome homes, to cost in the aggregate over thirty thousand dollars. Canal lots in Venice are selling for \$3500 to \$6500 each, the first price of which ran from \$350 to \$650. Not everyone cares to live on a canal.

Within a Block, on High Mesa Land

Splendid building lots can be had in

VENICE GATEWAY

for \$500 and up. There isn't one chance in a thousand that the price of these lots will not advance in the same ratio as the canal lots in Venice, when the present plans for Venice are completed.

M. J. NOLAN, 223 WEST SECOND STREET.

NOLAN, METCALF & SIMPSON, Windward Avenue, Venice.
OPPOSITE THE BANK.

J. WHITE & CO.
417 Pacific Electric Bldg.

WRIGHT & CALLENDER
319-323 S. Hill St.

WEST ADAMS TERRACE

FRONTING NEARLY 2500 FEET ON

WEST ADAMS STREET

THE CHOICEST RESIDENCE TRACT NOW ON THE MARKET

Being the last of the high table land on this fashionable boulevard, with a magnificent panoramic view across the perpetually green Santa Monica valley to mountains and sea.

IMPROVEMENTS ARE TO BE STARTED THIS WEEK

All cement work to be of the highest standard, according to city specifications. Streets 70 to 100 feet wide, sidewalked, curbed and oiled, with broad parkways from 8 to 12 feet on all Avenues and Adams Street. Lots to be above grade, and from 50 to 100 feet wide, to alleys.

Over \$90,000 Sales in past three weeks.

LOTS \$800 UP

TERMS LIBERAL

SUITABLE BUILDING RESTRICTIONS

TAKE WEST ADAMS TRACTION CAR TO END OF LINE AND WALK WEST TO EIGHTH AVENUE
AGENT ON TRACT WITH CONVEYANCE

CHAS. MCKENZIE & CO.
409 H. W. Hellman Bldg.

Taxes Fiscal Year 1905-6 Paid

HERON & De LAVERGNE
300 Grant Bldg.

ARIZONA THIS BULLDOG TOO WOOLLY.

MISLEADING ACCOUNTS OF TERRITORIAL DOINGS.

Illustrations Published in New York Showing Colored Man Grabbing Wild Steer by Horns and Throwing It With His Teeth Does Not Properly Apply to Phoenix.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.
PHOENIX (Ariz.) Aug. 11.—A fair sample of the literature of the east, prejudicial to Arizona's interest, is found in the columns of Leslie's Weekly of the 10th inst. There is a story and picture describing and illustrating the feats of "Bulldog" Pickett at a Phoenix amusement resort where that colored "gemman" grabbed wild steers by the horns and threw them with his teeth. The incident is held up to scorn as the doing of a man "who claim to be fitted for Statehood."

"Bulldog" Pickett gave two exhibitions in Tucson and three in Phoenix, none of them to very large audiences, and left the territory in disgust. For the previous seven years he was giving the same exhibition all over the country and was similarly engaged for weeks at the St. Louis exposition.

HIGH PRAISE FOR GUARD.

The annual encampment of the Arizona National Guard at Camp Brodie near Prescott will end today and it is expected that the southern Arizona companies will arrive here on a special train this evening. The encampment has been the most successful one yet held and has given the soldiers a fine outing as well as valuable experience in actual camp duties and military maneuvers. The regiment was reviewed on Wednesday by Gov. Brodie and staff. The Governor paid the soldiers a high compliment.

INVESTIGATING A JUDGE.

Something of a sensation in legal circles has been created by the announcement that a special agent of the judicial department is in Arizona, conducting an investigation of the conduct of Judge E. A. Tucker, appointed by the President a few months ago to the Arizona bench and assigned to the district embracing Gila and Graham counties. Judge Tucker's former home was in Nebraska where he seems to have high standing, having been a member of the legislature at the time of his appointment. While there are some reports charging him with a too familiar acquaintance with people of questionable character, such stories are not generally credited and it is believed will have no effect on the case. It is charged that he has a lack of dignity on the bench and one story is that there is in the hands of the investigating official a "snapshot" of the judge, taken during a court session, in which he is posing with his feet on the bench and smoking a cigar. So far as has been made public there is no charge of compromising use of his powers as judge though it is claimed that in moving the headquarters of the district from Solomonville to Globe, he was influenced by citizens of the latter place who provided him a private residence, etc. Judge Tucker is now in Nebraska on a visit but it is understood he has been notified and will return to Arizona at once to face his accusers. Phoenix attorneys have received notice that they will be interviewed by the special agent, though he has not arrived here yet.

SQUAW'S ASSAILANT JAILED.

Yukanina, the Apache who tried to slay a widowed squaw by stoning her at Fort McDowell, a few days ago, has been held to the grand jury under a bond of \$1000 which might as well have been a million so far as his ability to furnish it is concerned. He admits stoning the woman though he says he did not intend to kill her but did intend, in the language of the interpreter, to "come—near it." He seems to think his incarceration is a cruel way to keep a good man down, and tells his side of the story. Halamba tells his side of the story. It is believed will recover, is the widow of a medicine man who was drowned last spring. He had some trouble with Halamba before.

One day they met and she told him that his squaw who was then in good

health, would die on a certain day. Remarkable to relate as the day approached she sickened and finally passed away as per Halamba's schedule. He could come to no other conclusion in his grief and loneliness, than that Halamba knew what she was talking about and that her operations should be restrained. He thought his severe chastisement would perhaps keep her from noting around too much in the future. Incidentally it is said that Halamba's spouse previous to his death, was the big medicine man of the whole Apache tribe.

TERRITORIAL BRIEFS.

Work at the territorial fair grounds is progressing rapidly. Yesterday a contract was let for the erection of the grand stand, a structure to cost \$6500. It will seat 2000 persons exclusive of twenty-four ornamental private boxes, each having seats for seven persons. Both the mile and half mile race tracks are under construction as well as other buildings mentioned in previous correspondence.

Gov. Brodie and a number of other gentlemen, formed an excursion party yesterday that rode by special train over the Bradshaw line from Prescott to Crown King and return, as guests of P. M. Murphy, president of the S.F.P. and P. and auxiliary lines. The trip is a delightful one, through a country boasting of magnificent scenery and rich in mineral treasure now under rapid development. The Governor was entertained as the guest of honor the night before, at a smoker given by the Yavapai Club in Prescott.

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SQUAW'S ASSAILANT JAILED.

Yukanina, the Apache who tried to slay a widowed squaw by stoning her at Fort McDowell, a few days ago, has been held to the grand jury under a bond of \$1000 which might as well have been a million so far as his ability to furnish it is concerned. He admits stoning the woman though he says he did not intend to kill her but did intend, in the language of the interpreter, to "come—near it." He seems to think his incarceration is a cruel way to keep a good man down, and tells his side of the story. Halamba tells his side of the story. It is believed will recover, is the widow of a medicine man who was drowned last spring. He had some trouble with Halamba before.

One day they met and she told him that his squaw who was then in good

health, would die on a certain day. Remarkable to relate as the day approached she sickened and finally passed away as per Halamba's schedule. He could come to no other conclusion in his grief and loneliness, than that Halamba knew what she was talking about and that her operations should be restrained. He thought his severe chastisement would perhaps keep her from noting around too much in the future. Incidentally it is said that Halamba's spouse previous to his death, was the big medicine man of the whole Apache tribe.

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The Nearest Beach

The many unique and pleasurable attractions of beautiful Playa Del Rey all tend to dispel the monotony which characterizes so many beach resorts. Playa Del Rey has no rivals—it is "distinctly different." It

The finest sand beach on the California coast.

A winter and summer resort of refinement.

Larger lots than at any other resort.

Playa Del Rey—the very name suggests dashing spray, briny breezes and all the exhilaration that goes with them.

Playa Del Rey

The Picturesque Beach

is the most easily accessible resort from Los Angeles—it is the one ideal place of residence for the strenuous business man—a place to find health, comfort and relaxation from arduous city duties, amid the life-renewing seaside surroundings.

Present values are greatly in excess of the prices at which we are quoting this property. Hundreds have made money at Del Rey—and the opportunities for you to make money here are better today than they were yesterday. But time "flies" and "opportunity" with it—go down today and select a lot at this great resort. Remember that you must act promptly if you do not wish others to secure what may be yours.

Terms of Payment
1-3 Cash, Balance 1 and 2 Years

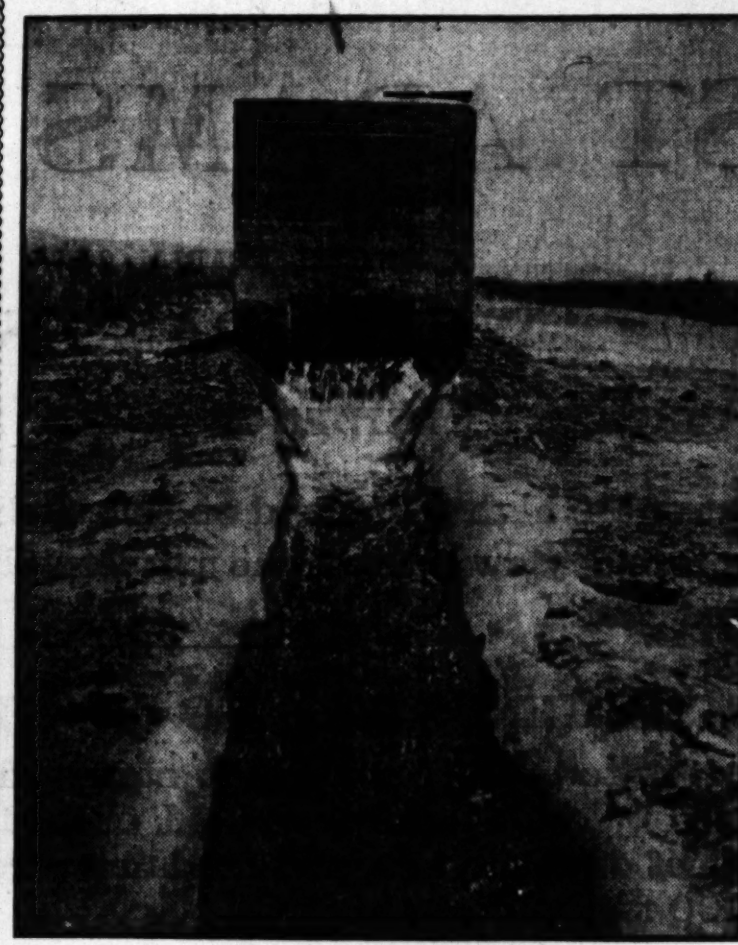
Del Rey Cars Every 30 Minutes From Fourth Street Station.



Jas. V. Baldwin
Owner's Representative
207-10 Conservative Life Bldg.
Both Phones 57.

F. W. Flint, Jr.
Owner's Representative
204-5 O. T. Johnson Building.
Both Phones 723.

Free... WE GIVE 4 SHARES OF WATER STOCK WITH EACH ACRE



We are now placing 1000 acres on the market miles east of the city on Salt Lake Railroad, known as the El Carmel Tract, being part of the Laguna Ranch, noted for its fertile soil and abundant water.

Water Alfalfa

250 acres in 5, 10, 20 or 40 acres at \$250 per acre and up.

Easy Terms

If you wish a home near the city, ten cents car fare where you can raise alfalfa, vegetables, berries, poultry and fruits of all kinds

For full particulars and free transportation

F. H. BROOKS & CO.

215-16 Currier Bldg.

McCarthy \$500 LOTS ON 54th ST.

Water Piped and Street Work all Done By Us.

54th Street Across Town Electric Cars

Buy For Homes, Profit and Investment.

385 LOTS ON 58th STREET

IN OUR OWN BUILDINGS, 203 N. Broadway

SPECIAL LAND SNAPS

GOLDEN STATE REALTY CO.

LAND DEPARTMENT

No. 101 \$3 per acre For Homeseekers 25,000 acres of selected farming land at \$3.00 per acre. Don't fail to investigate this. It is going quick.

No. 103 \$23 per acre Improved Ranch 67+ acres; 65 acres under cultivation; arroyo well, orchard, ranch, etc. Good land, raises corn, wheat and alfalfa; house, barn, shade trees.

No. 102 \$16 per acre For Dairy and Alfalfa Ranch 1266 acres of good land for a dairy, alfalfa or cattle ranch, deer, good town, house, barn, outhouses, arroyo well.

No. 104 \$90 per acre For a Subdivision—"Redondo" 63 acres near Redondo car line, adjoining Redondo Town Site. Nothing can equal this bargain. You can show you at least 100 per cent profit in six months. Act quick.

We are the largest real estate dealers in Los Angeles. We have SNAPS in chicken ranches and garden tracts. We handle only Real Bargains. We have choice tracts for subdivision. TAKE OUR ADVICE—DON'T WAIT—BUY NOW

Acres Boom is Coming! Land Department Golden State Realty Co. 421 South Spring Street.

PLATES, CROWNS, BRIDGE WORK ONLY \$2.50 FREE—Cleaning, Extracting—FREE No need paying higher prices. All work painless and guaranteed to be the best. Fillings 50c

Peoples Dental Parlors 108 N. Spring Street Open evenings and Sundays forenoon.

Follow January Jones Into Sassy Sal Laclede Brokerage Co. 3 HELLMAN BUILDING

Frank D. Long PIANO Unequaled in tone

"ALWAYS-EASY" SHOES FOR WOMEN On sale in Whittier, J. P. Armstrong, San Pedro, Smith Shoe Co.; Compton, Ambrose, Shepherd & Co.; Long Beach, L. L. Chambers Shoe Co.; Ocean Park, Stinson & Co.; Fullerton, W. R. Collier.

BURNS' \$3.00 SHOES 240 So. Spring St.

INNE SHOES! QUART T COST FREE BUT DON'T 258 S. BROADWAY 231 W. THIRD

WE SELL DESKS 542 South Spring St. Deshbo

Tape Worms And other Parasites Removed. Dr. Smith & Arant, 224 S. Broadway.

Redondo "THE AWAKENED" W. M. Garland & Co. 324 Huntington Bldg., or 101 Ave., Redondo.

Walgrove Beautiful Homes. Buy ALL AGENTS. OCEAN PARK, CA

SAN PEDRO SEA VIEW TRACT 34 lots only \$200 and \$300. G. Woods Moore, Branch Office 120 Street, San Pedro.

Very little has been written about which is quite surprising. Consider how long it has

Santa Monica Tract

**and twenty solid
blocks already sold;
to get one you will
have to hurry.**

Six months ago the "Erkenbrecher Syndicate Santa Monica Tract" was without stick or stone—so far as building was concerned; now there are seventy-two residences, and others projected to begin in the near future—while the balance, the 216 lots remaining unsold, will find ready takers.

Refer to Title Insurance Companies

Take Santa Monica car via Sawtelle; get off at Fourteenth street. By notifying Los Angeles office our carriage will meet you at the car.

treatment in a rennery; it should be passed through a still to get rid of those properties which everyone knows do not aid in making roads, such as engine and stove distillates, lubricants

The Davis place in the Stoneman tract has been sold to a new comer named Miller, who, with his family,

**Continental Bldg. & Loan
Association in Southern Cali-
fornia.**

WEIDENER & SMITH, At Peck's Pavilion

Continental Bldg. & Loan
Association in Southern Cali-
fornia

Open all day Sundays and evenings.

303--8--Mason Operahouse

"House and Lot" Weekly Review of Real Estate and Building—Continued

AMONG OWNERS AND DEALERS.

ADDITIONAL NEWS MADE DURING PAST WEEK IN CITY LOTS.

Several New Tracts Being Put on the Market—Purchases Made for Homes and in Lots—Big Profits Made in Lot on Hill Street That Was Recently Sold.

Grand Avenue Sale. Lee A. McConnell has sold for Mr. Carson to F. Franklin 60x180 feet with nine-room house, at No. 221 Grand avenue, for \$8900.

Grattan and Ninth. W. A. Arnold has sold to E. J. Stanton 62x140 feet on the corner of Grattan and Ninth streets, with a four-room house, at the quoted price of \$23,000. Part of the consideration was a lot 100x150 feet, with house, on the west side of Burlington avenue, 120 feet south of Sixth street, which was put in at \$12,000.

Pico and Hill. Last March William Garland, the railroad man, bought a lot on the southwest corner of Hill and Pico streets for \$24,000. Last week a buyer came to him and asked for a price. Mr. Garland was not ready to sell and put \$45,000 on the property. To his astonishment the lot was snapped up.

Acres Reported Sold. A rumor is on foot that Bernard Roach has sold a fair-sized piece of acreage on Bellevue avenue and Dillon street for \$24,000.

West Adams Terrace.

West Adams Terrace, the beautiful and slightly tract of the Mesa Land Company on West Adams street and Eighth avenue, will be placed upon the market tomorrow. This property is the last of the elevated plateau, or mesa, on Adams street, having an extended view across the Santa Monica Valley to the foothills and mountains, receiving the pure, cool sea breeze and affording an ideal place for a home. The lots have a frontage of 50, 60 and 75 feet, some being even larger, the tract having a total frontage of 1,000 feet. The lots are 100 feet wide, with parkways of twelve feet between sidewalk and curb, and parkway also between sidewalk and property line. Avenues are to be seventy feet wide, with parkways eight feet wide, and parkways between sidewalk and property line. All lots will lie above street grade, most of them being terraced where possible, and all streets and avenues will be graded according to city standard. The contract for all improvements will be let this week and the work pushed to an early completion. While the property has not been actually placed upon the market, over seventy-five lots have been sold during the past three weeks, aggregating over \$300,000. Many of the purchasers contemplate the erection of residences as soon as the street work is well under way. The Mesa Land Company says it intends to spare neither pains nor expense to make of West Adams Terrace a high-grade residence section, such as the neighborhood and surrounding elegant homes require. Building restrictions provide not only for the cost and height of houses, but also for proper alignment, so as not to obstruct the view; and no temporary building or house will be permitted until after the erection of a residence to meet requirements.

To the Eastward. Samuel Berry has sold to E. A. Pettibone 40x145 feet with two-story eight-room house at No. 105 Avenue 38 for \$7500.

Houston Heights. Houston & Co. have sold Thomas O'Neill 64x114 feet unimproved on Houston Heights, quoted price \$4165.

Where the Granite Wall Is. Christina M. Holmes sells to a local investor through the agency of I. M. Hollingsworth & Co., a plot of ground 132x150 feet situated on the west side of Grand avenue ninety-eight feet north of Fifth street. Consideration \$47,500. The property is unimproved.

Made Big Profits. Six years ago Robert Owens, the richest negro in Los Angeles, bought from William Hanson 9x15 feet on Hill street, east side, 130 feet north of Eighth, for \$2000. During the week W. L. Hollingsworth bought this for a syndicate he represents, paying therefore \$72,000 cash.

The Lewis Tract. E. Lewis of San Francisco has just had subdivided ten acres on the west side of Figueroa street between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Mr. Lewis bought this property eighteen years ago and will make a big profit out of it. Frank Ware will be agent with an office near by at Forty-ninth street on Monroe avenue.

Washington and Darien. T. J. Wagner has sold for E. W. True to William Wright 50x180 feet with a seven-room house on the northeast corner of Washington and Darien street for \$2000.

Along the Heights. Campbell & Co. report the following sales made during the week: 48x142 feet corner Hobart boulevard and Dorchester street, A. N. Davidson to Harman Arday, \$1400; G. M. Smith to Peter Mason, 50x125 feet on Harvard boulevard with seven-room house, \$7000; H. Houston to Daniel Ayers, 32x125 feet on Harvard boulevard for \$1200. Also other lot 53x125 feet on same street by same seller to Charles E. Wood, \$1200.

Stedman's Steady Sales. John C. Stedman & Co. report the following sales closed by them during the past week: For Charles P. Folkert to John B. Walters, lot 6 block E, Harvard Heights tract, 50x125 feet on the south side of Cambridge street 250 feet west of Hobart boulevard, consideration \$1500; for S. A. Reed to Dickey Henderson, lot 20, Angeles tract, 30x171 feet, east side Arlington 200 feet south of Sixth street, consideration \$1250; for E. S. Voigt to Pearl Green, lots 87 and 88, Angeles Vista, 15x175 feet south-west corner S. Andrews Place and Eighteenth street, consideration \$4000; for B. P. Hard to E. J. Garrett, lot 8, Angeles tract, 50x171 feet east side Arlington 140 feet south of Eighteenth street, consideration \$1250; also eight lots in Hermosa Beach, consideration \$7500.

In the Industrial District. J. N. and E. W. S. Woods have sold to Albert H. Beach 18 lots and an undivided park all in the tract known as "Aldine Square," lying between Alameda street and Santa Fe avenue, Thirty-third and Thirty-sixth streets, quoted consideration, \$55,000. Purchaser will subdivide the property into industrial lots for manufacturing sites, it being available to the three transcon-

tinental railroad systems. There is an active demand for good manufacturing sites in the industrial district. A good many parcels are changing hands. This is a healthy sign, as the purchases made are said to be for prompt use.

Big Sales of Business Lots.

R. A. Rowan & Co. were busy last week making a number of important sales of business property. Among them were these: They bought from about Kinney the Barker Bros. store on the east side of Spring between Fourth and Fifth streets. It has a three-story brick block, erected several years ago. The consideration was \$120,000. The frontage is not quite forty feet, so the price as reported is \$3250 per foot, or a trifle more. They had scarcely got the money up when Max Isaac came in and offered the Rowan Company \$10,000 for their contract, and the offer was accepted. This makes the price \$140,000, or \$3500 a foot. Then the Rowan company with the cooperation of W. B. Merwin sold the Isaac Bros. northeast corner of Seventh and Hill streets, 85x35 feet, with two frame houses on it for \$156,000. This lot had been owned by the Thum Bros., one of Grand Rapids, Mich., and the inventors of the famous "sticker fly paper." This was followed by the Thum Bros. buying from E. S. Rowley the southeast corner of Seventh and Hill streets, 50x135 feet on an alley, at \$2700 per foot front, or \$135,000. They own a piece adjoining, giving them 65x135 feet on this corner, in which they will put up a skyscraper. Sunday last The Times reported the sale of a piece of property on Broadway, west side, between Fifth and Sixth streets, 41x120 feet, for \$150,000. Adolf Klan of San Francisco took a fancy to this piece, and offered the buyers, the Crocker estate of San Francisco, \$7500 for their bargain, and got it.

Fine Residence Bought.

The McGavin & Bronson Company has closed up a deal whereby Mrs. J. J. Fay conveys to E. D. Ryus a lot 107x120 feet on the southwest corner of Twenty-sixth street and Vermont avenue for the approximate price of \$14,000. There is a good two-story ten-room house on the Vermont avenue frontage and a seven-room cottage on Twenty-fourth street.

For Fine Homes.

J. V. Vickers has sold to local investors for whom the Los Angeles Trust Company act, a piece of ground on the northwest corner of Western avenue and Adams street, 255x75 feet for \$46,000. It is understood that it will be put on the market in ample lots for fine homes and offered for sale at once. Mr. Vickers bought the property about five years ago, before the great advance in values began for \$14,500.

A Beautiful Spot.

Fred F. Wheeler reports sales of ten lots in the Wheeler Place, lying between Sunset Park on the south and First street on the north. A boulevard 100 feet wide runs the entire length of the tract, which is divided into Occidental Park twenty-five feet wide along the center, and Occidental boulevard 27½ feet wide on each side. The sidewalks are 20 feet wide, 6 feet of cement walk and 14 feet of grass. The lots are 100 feet front. The houses must stand back forty feet inside the sidewalk. There is a \$4000 building restriction.

Climate Called These.

Away back when Los Angeles was about to develop from the grub stage of existence and spread her angelic wings to the sun, came the Wilmer Bros. and their friend, the lamented Ed Reid, and also Walter S. Newhall, and began the boom out on the western hills. The Wilmers built three good houses on Third street and Lucas and set the pace there in improvements. Years ago Joe Wilmer went across the silent river and Judge Kelly a big railroad man from Omaha, bought the old home in which Joe had lived. Judge Kelly's mother was getting "silver strands among the gold," and the Omaha climate did not agree with her, so her son brought her to the sunny hills where the Wilmers and their associates began the building of that part of the city. Behind Mrs. Kelly's handsome home on Arnold street lie several lots in a deep depression. Now the story goes that the Omaha railroad man has secured these at a cost of about \$4000, that he will fill up the hole and handsomely improve the property. The site is envied, and the view entrancing. Perhaps the Nebraska blizzards do not agree with the Judge's constitution, and he may be seeking a better climate where his mother has found so much comfort. So they will all come to get away from snow, frost and blizzards, to go down the hill of life serene and comfortable with the golden sun of the Golden West lighting up the road. Happy, yes, they are happy, they who can so pass down the vale of years in such a light while the shadows fall thick around.

Two Nice Sales.

P. J. McGarry and L. L. Bowen have sold for L. C. Ebey to Charles Stegmaler, lot 5, Nordholt tract, located 200 feet south of East Eighth street, on the east side of Wall street, with nominal improvements in cheap cottages; price \$12,000.

J. H. Williamson has bought of Mrs. Mary Schlinger through the agency of J. L. Bowen, the northwest corner of Francisco and Lincoln streets; price \$2000.

Two on Figueroa.

A. J. Stamm sells to T. M. Wolf through A. T. Jergins & Co., a lot 50x155 feet to an alley with a 20-room apartment building situated on the west side of Figueroa street, about 250 feet south of Pico. Consideration \$15,000. F. J. Whitten sells to Walter Arman, through the firm of A. T. Jergins & Co., a lot 50x150 feet, located on the west side of Figueroa street, about 250 feet north of Pico, with small improvements thereon, consideration \$15,000.

Althouse Bros' List.

Henry Kolkmann sells to W. Wilson an unimproved lot on the south side of Twentieth street, 450 feet west of Vermont street; lot 100x135 feet; new owner will improve at once, modern cottages; consideration, \$1450. The West Ninth Street Heights Company sells to E. R. Riley an unimproved lot 100 feet south of Ninth street, 50x125 feet; consideration \$1100. A. Rosecrans sells to Pearl Green, lots 87 and 88, Angeles Vista, 15x175 feet south-west corner S. Andrews Place and Eighteenth street, consideration \$4000; for B. P. Hard to E. J. Garrett, lot 8, Angeles tract, 50x171 feet east side Arlington 140 feet south of Eighteenth street, consideration \$1250; also eight lots in Hermosa Beach, consideration \$7500.

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On the Corner of Sixth and Miami

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AMONG BUILDERS AND ARCHITECTS.

BUILDING RECORD FOR AUGUST SHOWS WELL SO FAR.

Contracts and Permits Taken Out During the Week Mostly for Moderate or Small Amounts—The Number Is a Good Average—Many Parts of the City Well Represented.

The Superintendent of Buildings reports the following permits issued during the month of August, 318 issued, amounting to \$536,821. The details are as follows:

No. of Permits.	Value.
4-story brick building	13,356
2-story brick building	51,449
1-story brick building	26,290
2-story frame building	12,000
1½-story frame building	12,850
Foundation permits	31,325
Frame flats	17,448
Sheds	26,336
Brick alterations	6,081
Frame alterations	5,009
Apartment and tenements	27,940
Total to date	57,087
Total to date	\$136,824

The Building by Wards was as follows:

Ward.	Permits.	Value.
1	13	9,200
2	13	19,332
3	13	19,332
4	13	19,332
5	13	19,332
6	13	19,332
7	13	19,332
8	13	19,332
9	13	19,332
Total	132	\$257,580

Building is steadily active in structures of moderate size and cost, with some of greater pretensions, but there have been no exceedingly large contracts let. Flats continue to go up, although there are a good many of this class of residences now vacant. To be sure in a month the crowd now at the beaches will be back in the city

and the great winter rush of tourists is being felt. A better climate, on creating more demand for dwellings of all classes than exists at this time. The month of July made the highest record ever known for building in Los Angeles. There are some great projects in the air for business structures, but it is not a fact yet when these will be begun. The cost of building is said to be a shade lower than has been the case. This seems strange in the face of so much activity. But it is explained by stating that the long continued activity has drawn in here a good supply of skilled labor in most branches of the building trades. A few of the contracts let during the week are given below.

The Zech Building.

H. A. Zech has let to Thos. Haberty Co. the contract for plumbing his building on West Seventh street, between Hill and Olive, for \$4200.

The Newmark Building.

The Newmark Bros. have let to last name contractor the plumbing of their apartment house on the corner of Flower and Pico streets, at \$271.

A Hotel Building.

E. Shanahan has let to Pittsburgh Construction Co., a three-story frame hotel on the south side of Potter Park, just off of Figueroa street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, for \$11,400.

Hauser Packing House.

The Hauser Packing Company, to J. Myers, a four-story packing-house and abattoir with accessories, East Ninth street and Santa Fe avenue, \$74,115.

The Parkinson Building.

John Parkinson to Hatton & Field, a six-story brick building, 125 feet on Los Angeles and Fifth street, \$2275.

James Jeffries' Home.

James J. Jeffries to C. J. Nordquist, a two-story seven-room frame residence, Cypress avenue near Dayton street, \$4390.50.

Two Contracts.

Anna C. Haven to Robert Hale, Jr., two two-story seven-room frame houses on Ingraham street between Wilmer and Valencia, each \$2250.

The Auditorium.

The Auditorium Company to Henry R. Angelo, the foundation brick building, corner of Olive and Pico streets, \$21,268.

Pasadena Contracts.

King & Mansfield to Ellsworth & Co., additions to Mira Monte, 70 Euclid

avenue, \$5887, not including plumbing and electric work. Sarah E. Austin to M. G. Rice, two-story ten-room frame residence, Palmetto street near Orange Grove avenue, \$4220, not including electric work, plumbing and painting. Mrs. Edith W. McLeod to D. W. Marsh, a two-story eight-room house, San Pasqual avenue, \$5800, not including foundation, cement work, plumbing and electric hardware.

Ribs of Steel.

The Hauser Packing Co. to Baker Iron Works, steel and iron work in packing-house referred to in a former item, under this head, \$12,998.

A Parsonage.

Christ Episcopal Church to R. W. Martin, a two-story nine-room frame residence, Hoover near Ninth, \$6249.

Garbage Incinerator.

Decarie Manufacturing Co. to Godfrey Fritz, a garbage incinerator in South and Porter tract, which is down the river, \$3800.

Eight-room House.

James Stafford to A. L. Parker, a two-story eight-room frame residence on Kinney Heights, \$2540.

On West Eighth.

H. W. Whitmarsh to R. W. Martin a three-story brick building on Eighth street between Hill and Olive, \$2900. Same to United States Casting Co., all iron work in same building, \$548; same to Newell Bros., plumbing in same building, \$900.

On Harvard Heights.

Kate Long to F. A. Stever, a two-story seven-room frame residence, Oxford avenue between Washington and Cambridge street, \$2000.

Another There.

Mary McCullough Stevens to D. Franklin Anderson, a two-story nine-room frame residence on Oxford avenue between Washington and Cambridge street, \$3900.

This is a Big One.

Fred Phillips to W. A. Stratton, a two-story eight-room frame residence Hermosa and Twenty-fifth streets, \$9300, plumbing, painting, etc., not included.

For Magnolia Avenue.

Lorin Sentous to D. F. Anderson, a two-story eight-room frame residence Magnolia avenue between Twelfth and Pico streets, \$2350.

A Bunch Here.

Boyle & Jones of 215 West Third street, have filed plans with the build-

ing inspector, for the erection of eleven cottages and hangar on Harvard boulevard, near Twenty-ninth street, at an estimated cost of \$25,000, the construction to be commenced at once.

Washington and Hope.

Mrs. M. A. Lewis to F. O. Engstrom Co., a two-story building corner Washington and Hope streets, stores on ground floor, \$14,300.

Beach Home.

H. C. Wyatt to Crookshank & Somers, a two-story residence at Ocean Park, \$3250.

At San Pedro.

Morris A. Rosenfeld to Henry Weldon, two-story brick building \$2850 feet at San Pedro, \$4735.65. Not including plumbing.

Burbank School.

Trustees Burbank school district to C. Anderson & Sons, additions to school-house, \$2000.

Hollywood Improvements.

Sarah C. Leonard to J. Burris Mitchell & Co., two-story nine-room frame residence at Hollywood, \$3500.

Santa Monica.

C. F. Nieman & Co. have taken the contract to build cement walks, curbs and gutters in the new Palisades tract at Santa Monica. The improvement involves about \$25,000.

On Newport Bay.

The Newport Bay Investment Co., through the president, E. J. Louis, and the secretary, C. L. Chamberlain, have let three large contracts during the present week for improvements to go on the Balboa track. These consist of a large bathhouse and pavilion on the bay front, costing \$15,000, a pier on the ocean front costing \$10,000. These are all under way or soon to be started. During the past two months the company has sold over \$1500 worth of property, and some very beautiful residences are being put up on the tract. The extension of the electric road from Newport to East Newport, which brings the road practically to the tract, is going on.

Building Permits.

A great many permits for building costing under \$2000 were taken out during the week. No permit for a large amount was taken out. Among those calling for the largest sums of money were these:

More Flats.

Mary C. Laurence for two flats of four rooms each, and two of five rooms each, 358-360 Cambridge street, \$3000.

East Adams Street.

Mary McStevens, eight-room house, 1801 Oxford street, \$2800.

Brick, West Eighth.

H. W. Whitmarsh, brick building at 417-419 West Eighth, \$12,000.

For Rector.

Vestry Christ Church (Episcopal) frame residence, 975 Hoover, \$3000.

Stores and Flats.

S. Wood, store and flat building, 3905 West Thirty-eighth street, \$5100.

Maurice Heilmann's Home.

M. S. Heilmann has taken out a permit to erect a two-story residence at 2225 Harvard boulevard, at a cost of \$20,000.

On San Pedro Street.

Frank Henkel to build a two-story edifice at 1230 San Pedro street, to cost \$5000.

On Central Avenue.

A. Page, to build a two-story edifice at 4919-4921 Central avenue, at a cost of \$3900.

BEACH LOTS AND RANCHES.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE BEACH TRACTS QUIET NOW.

Several Deals in Ranch Property Have Taken Place During the Week. There Is No Excitement Prevailing in Long Beach Property, Trading Having Settled to a Normal Basis.

A Duarte Ranch Sold.

An important sale in ranch property of the Monrovia-Duarte district was consummated last week. W. H. Evans for clients. It was the transfer of the famous Priest Ranch, containing 277 acres. The consideration is said to be \$10,000. Portions of the ranch are under high cultivation. It contains ten acres of olives, sixteen acres of walnuts and other acres of apricots. Its borders are two miles from the city of Monrovia on the Duarte side. This is historic ground, the very heart of the Rancho Azusa, granted by Mexico to Andreas Duarte in 1826. Duarte willed this to Rev. Father of the San Gabriel mission, and eventually it fell into the hands of the Roman Catholic Church. The trustees are Rev. Patrick Harrett, Juan Caballero, the father of the Plaza Church, Los Angeles, and Rev. Joseph Noonan. Speaking of increase in land values recalls a fact of the record that the entire Rancho Azusa de Duarte was once mortgaged by the owner for \$6000 at 10 per cent, a month.

Huntington Beach Progress.

The contract for the extension of the Shatto pier has been let by the Huntington Beach company to the Atlantic Gulf & Pacific company. Its length when completed will be 1500 feet and a small boat landing will be added to facilitate the landing of fishing and pleasure craft. A new form of construction of the addition will be adopted. The pier will be strengthened and reinforced to enable it to resist such heavy seas as washed away 100 feet of the structure six weeks ago. The outer end of the pier will be given an oval shape, with piles in semi-circular outline in order to add resistance. The leaders of the strapping on the ends of the pier will be strapped securely with heavy bands that will be bolted to the piling. The amount of expenditure demanded for this work is said to be something over \$5000. Building of homes in Huntington Beach progresses. The leaders of the camping, Dr. J. L. Finer, Dr. S. H. Thompson and Rev. George E. Foster have all handsome modern cottages that are near completion. Dr. Seely is building a \$1500 cottage. H. Gibbs has completed a \$500 bungalow on the south side of the railroad. Excitement in the Huntington Beach district of Westlake on one side and of the mountains on the other attract greatly to this new city. A new line of streets will soon run from Sixth and Seventh streets to near the western end of the city. The picture here of the city rapid building up of homes with a high grade of homes.

TO THE WESTWARD.

A Group of Handsome Homes and Wilshire Boulevard. West of Sunset.

The illustration on this page sent a group of handsome homes, just completed, others being under the Shatto tract, lying west of the Commonwealth avenue, between the Shatto tract and Wilshire boulevard. The tract has been on the market for some months and already there are a few more score such homes as are shown. Mrs. Shatto is in a hurry to place the piece here by erecting a handsome plaster house, for \$4000, on the corner of West Junata street. All the high grade, large lots, which are being bought up with trees and shrubs.

The other plaster house, in the tract on Wilshire boulevard, between Commonwealth avenue, between Charles R. Hadley. The houses are on Sixth and Miami, which is for \$4000 at a cost of \$4000. The houses are by Garrett & Bixby the architect. The ample width of the tract, with its view of the mountains on one side and of the mountains on the other attract greatly to this new city. A new line of streets will soon run from Sixth and Seventh streets to near the western end of the city. The picture here of the city rapid building up of homes with a high grade of homes.

will begin at once a \$1500 cottage on the corner of Wilshire boulevard and Hollywood, at an estimated cost of \$25,000, the construction to be commenced at once.

At Bay City.

The

The Drama—Players, Playhouses, Music and Musicians.

At the
Theaters.

ADAME MODJESKA, who notwithstanding the unprecedented testimonials she received in New York City last year, does not intend to retire from the stage as yet, will make another tour during the coming season, playing "Macbeth," "Much About Nothing," and "Mary Stuart."

One of the greatest actresses of her generation, Mme. Modjeska has lost not a whit in art during the advancing years, although her voice has at times been erratic and unreliable.

Her friends hope that pecuniary as well as artistic reward will be forthcoming for her.

Mason Opera-house.

Exra Kendall, our old friend of the vaudeville stage, who came to us last year in the guise of "The Vinegar

make her first Los Angeles appearance, coming here from Paris.

Wilton Brothers, in comedy bar work, the Messenger Boys' trio, Estellita, Spanish dancer, and S. Miller Kent, complete the programme. New motion pictures will be shown.

Grand Opera-house.

"The Winning Hand" will be the melodrama at the Grand Opera-house this week.

The play deals with some of the political methods which exist in the ward politics of New York, showing combinations of government with iniquity.

Fischer's.

"A Trip to the Fair" is the name of musical farce to be offered by the Fischer stock company for the coming week's production.

A number of new specialties will be introduced, and pretty costumes and tuneful music will vary the programme.

A new vaudeville bill will be presented.

Unique.

The Unique theater during the com-

whom Mary enters into a "marriage of convenience."

There are a number of competent actors in the company which is to interpret Hall Caine's play "The Prodigal Son." Among them are J. E. Rodol, Edward Morgan, Aubrey Boncault, Ben Webster, W. H. Thompson, Charlotte Walker, Drina Wolfe, Marie Wainwright, and Ida Waterman. The scenery is to be particularly elaborate. Three of the acts will illustrate Icelandic features, a fourth will represent the Casino at Monte Carlo. Evidently, the spectacular pretensions of the piece will be considerable.

Mr. William Archer says in the London World: "The most popular authors of the season, if we judge by the number of their plays presented, have been William Shakespeare and his candid friend Bernard Shaw. Twelve plays of Shakespeare have been acted, and we have had no fewer than three Ibsen's almost simultaneously in the field. The most notable Shakespearean performances, beyond a doubt, have been the masterly Shylock of Sir Henry Irving—certainly as great a performance of the part as he ever gave in his best years—and the thoughtful, graceful and dramatic Hamlet of H. B. Irving."

Charles Hawtrey has just sent word to his manager that he will not visit the United States next season, after all. Presumably, he finds it more convenient or more profitable to stay at home. He has engaged a company here to play with him from next October to the following July, and his route for the whole of that time had been laid out. Now, when nearly all contracts have been signed for a year to come, he has changed his mind, and the players who expected to support him will have to find employment as they best can. Hawtrey is to act at the London Haymarket.

The more or less young woman for whom George Ade has named his latest comedy, "The College Widow," it is explained, occupied a position in a college town somewhat similar to that of the eternal feminine whom Kipling rather inelegantly calls "the garishon back" in a town where troops are stationed. She fascinates every young "cub" who enters college, but never gets beyond an engagement, owing to parental influence or increasing wisdom on the part of the suitor. She is called a widow because "she buries a love every commencement day."

The retirement in London of Mlle. Bauermeister, after thirty-two years' active service, is announced in connection with a concert which Mlle. Melba is arranging for Mlle. Bauermeister's benefit. Her career has been a remarkable one, not only for its length, but because, though she seldom filled the star roles, she was always available as a satisfactory substitute and she could be depended on to fill any of the female roles on instant notice. Her work was always artistic and sincere, though her voice was only an average one. She had a wonderful memory and her repertory was immense.

Weather-Beaten Benson

THE MOST REALISTIC RAINSTORM EVER PRODUCED ON THE STAGE.

Weather Wisdom: "All we want is rain."—Mr. Benson. "When the stars begin to twinkle in his eyes."—A mackerel sky, not twenty-four hours dry.

"It's a Sin to Laugh, but I Can't Help It."

MAISON MONDAY, AUG. 14. PRICES—50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.50. TELS. 70

Modern Vaudeville

WEEK COMMENCING TOMORROW NIGHT

INTRODUCING Mr. Alexander Patti, the Only Man in the World Who Walks on His Head; SMITH and CAMPBELL, Talking Comedians; DOMENICO RUSSO, the Favorite Soloist; MISS CELINA ROSE, Violin and Xylophone; WILTON BROS., Comedy Bar; MISS KENNEDY, Novelties, Songs and Comedians; LA FELLE ESTELLE, Spanish Song and Dancer; ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES; Last Week of the Popular JAMES HILLER KENT, in "Just Dorothy."

PRICES—10c, 25c and 50c. Matinee Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday.

Grand Opera-house

MAIN ST., Between First and Second.

PRICES—Main 1907, Main 615.

THE FAMILY THEATER

WEEK COMMENCING MATINEE TODAY

THE WINNING HAND

Ward Politics, Craft and the Lower World of New York AS IT IS.

MAISON MONDAY, Tuesday and Saturday, 10c and 25c. Evenings, 10c, 25c and 50c.

NOELUS THEATER—MAIN ST., Between Third and Fourth.

PRICES—Main 1974, Main 615.

ONLY INDEPENDENT THEATER IN THE CITY.

Beginning With Matinee Today

The Angelus Stock Company in

Love and War

PRICES: Prices 15c, 25c and 50c. Matinee Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 10c and 25c. Each Office opens from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Next Week—"MISS HURSEY FROM JERSEY."

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER—SIXTH AND MAIN

PRICES 1970

MATINEE TODAY--10c and 25c--No Higher

Tonight--All Week--Big Matinee Saturday

An Elaborate Revival of Alexander Dumas's Masterpiece

"CAMILLE"

Every Burbank Favorite in the Cast. Magnificent Scenic Equipment.

Matinee every Sunday and Sat., 10c and 25c, no higher; Evenings, 10c, 25c, 50c and 50c.

Next Week—"THE MISADVENTURES." Look out for Deane's "A Doll's House."

BELASCO THEATER—BELASCO, MAYER & CO., Props.

PRICES—Main 1974, Main 615.

LAST TIME TONIGHT of the Belasco Theater Stock Company in

THE DANCING GIRL

Commencing Tomorrow Night

The Delightful Comedy, John Drew's Greatest Laughing Success

"The Butterflies"

Next Week—"The House of the Dead." "A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND."

CHUTES—Today (Sunday)—

Grand Open Air Concerts by

DONATELLI'S ITALIAN BAND

BANDS BALLOON ASCENSION AND PARACHUTE LEAP BY PROF. W. RANDALL.

COASTING THE CHUTES INCLUDE AN ORDINARY BICYCLE BY CAPT. GEORGE LOCKHIDE.

IN THE JAPANESE TEA HOUSE AND GARDEN AND THE AUGMENTED 200.

Chutes Stock Company in Theater Presenting

"FINNEGAN'S FORTUNE."

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

FISCHER'S THEATER—FIRST ST., Between Spring and Main.

COOLEST THEATER IN THE CITY.

Company in—

"A TRIP TO THE FAIR"

Admission 10c, 25c, 50c. Matinee Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday, Sunday. PRICES—10c and 25c. Reserved Seats 50c.

WIMMERS—

As well as business, will find every comfort and convenience in FLUOROS BATHING at the FLUOROS BATH HOUSE, America's finest bathing establishment. The entire building is tiled with white and water of a pleasant temperature. The best surf bathing in Los Angeles. Electric cars leaving Main and Main streets pass the door.

Children's Pictures—

In Characteristic Attitudes

NEW BROADWAY STUDIO

Renowned to be the HANDSOMEST STUDIO IN THE WEST. Every facility for high-grade portraiture in

CARBON, ARTIST PROOFS

And PLATINOTYPES

AWARDED 18 Medals

New Studio, 336½ South Broadway. TAKE ELEVATOR

But, "will return during the coming week. He will appear at the Mason on Tuesday evening in his new comedy, which is called "Weather-Beaten Benson."

Kendall's comedy is said to typify his own particular style of humor, containing with all a bit of heart interest, and scenes of pathos and dramatic force.

Belasco.

Henry Guy Carleton's comedy, "The Butterflies," will constitute the current offering at the Belasco during the coming week. It is a play in which John Drew achieved great success, and which served incidentally to introduce Maude Adams as John Drew's leading woman.

A number of congenial parts for the Belasco players are to be found, including roles for Joseph Galbraith, Thomas Oberle, Richard Vivian, Marie Howe, Fannie Yanis, and the rest.

Burbank.

"Camille" has been selected as the play of the Burbank stock company during the coming week.

Miss Blanche Hall will appear in the name part, while William Desmond will be seen as Armand. Every member of the Burbank force will be seen in the cast.

Angelus.

"Love and War," a military drama in four acts, will be put on at the Angelus theater for the week beginning with today's matinee.

The piece will be staged with new scenery, and has considerable comedy and a romantic love story. Lester Wallace played it at its original presentation in New York.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum show for the coming week will be headed by James J. Morton, monologist.

Patty Brothers, head-to-head balancers, will introduce an acrobatic novelty. A feature of interest to local musicians will be the appearance of Domenico Russo, who will be heard in several solos.

Mrs. Celina Bobey xylophone and violin virtuoso, will

ing week will feature the Beauvals trio, rendering "A Military Romance."

Other numbers are Demora and Grecia, in a novelty act; the Tourist trio, in singing and comedy; Max Steine and Mattie Hyde, in a comedy sketch; Leora, trapeze swinger; Karara, and new motion pictures.

Chutes Park.

The new Japanese Tea Garden of Chutes Park has been brought to a state of completion during the past week, and comprises, beside the tea garden proper, a Japanese playground, and a booth for Japanese games.

During the coming week the Chutes stock company will present "The Cuban Spy," a war play. A popular hit was made during the past week with "Pinnigan's Ball."

A balloon ascension will be made today, and comprehensive musical programmes have been prepared for afternoon and evening rendition by the Donatelli band.

A fireworks display will be given on Thursday evening.

Arbuckle Story.

"You have probably heard of the Southern negro's aversion to a doctor," said Maclyn Arbuckle of "The County Chairman" company recently. "They put them in a class with night doctors, who are supposed to prowl around after dark seeking for subjects, and particularly dark subjects, for the dissecting table. Well, after I moved to New York from the South I brought with me a typical old 'mammy,' who had all the indelible beliefs of her race against doctors. The old negroess, Lucy, was suffering terribly with toothache after we reached New York, and it was a long time before I could persuade her to go to a dentist to have the troublesome molar extracted. She clasped dentists with 'night men,' and was frightened out of her wits at the sight of a medico. I finally persuaded her, however, and she went to one of these so-called painless dentists.

"Did it hurt you?" I asked when she came home.

"Lan' sakes, no, chile," she said, "suttinly I'm glad I went to him. He

taken an' hooked them things onto my tooth, an' he says:

"'Good thing you didn't go to Dr. Myer down stairs. This is the way he pulls teeth.'

"Then he gives mah po' face a pow'ful yank, an' I let out a yell."

"Then he says: 'Reckon you glad that Dr. Jones ain't got hold of you, 'cause dis is the way he pulls teeth.'

"An' then he shows me how Dr. Jones pulls teeth, an' giv me such a jah that I thought I was a gwine to die for sho, and I lets out nother screech."

"Now," he says, 'I'm gwine to 'monstrate my method,' an' with that he juts the littlest twist, an' out she comes. Nevah hut a bit. I sho' an glad I went to dat painless dentist stead of dose other doctahs.'

Bernhardt at School.

That school examinations do not always result in the distinguishment of the cleverest competitor is proved afresh in the account of a final examination at the Paris Conservatory which Sarah Bernhardt gives in her recently published memoirs. The great actress was almost overlooked at this examination, failing to receive even honorable mention for her performance in tragedy and obtaining only the second prize for her work in comedy. The first prize went to Marie Lloyd, who afterwards became a music hall artiste. Of her chagrin and disappointment on that occasion, Mme. Bernhardt writes:

"The girl I had pushed went forward, looking graceful and radiant as she arrived on the stage. There were a few protestations, but her beauty, her distinction, and her charm won the day with everyone, so that Marie Lloyd was heartily applauded. As she passed near me she kissed me affectionately. We were great friends, and I liked her very much, but always considered her a nullity as a pupil. I do not know whether she had received any prize the year before, but no one expected her to have the prize."

"I was simply petrified with amazement. 'Second prize for comedy, Mlle. Bernhardt!' I had not heard, but I was pushed on to the stage, and while I

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

AS THE Symphony problem approaches the period for another annual solution some have been heard to say: "Give us more men; we need a bigger orchestra."

Such is not the case. The only way in which matters can be materially improved is to increase the guaranteed fund of the Symphony treasury, so that more time may be gained for rehearsals.

With a band of fifty or sixty men, under as earnest and studious a director as Harle Hamilton, a great deal might be accomplished if sufficient time were given.

Two rehearsals for each concert will never make good music. Bill Jones of a brass band, M. Marchon of a theater orchestra and Herr Sackelreits of a Seegerbund need many rehearsals in which to accustom themselves to each other's distinctions of temperament.

If there is extra money to be spent, let us have extra rehearsals. The orchestra is big enough as it is.

Harry Lott Away.

A short Clifford Lott is at present on a visit to his old home in Columbus, O., where he will probably remain until the first of September.

Musie at Venice.

Stdney Lloyd Wright's chorus, which has been drilling assiduously for a number of weeks, will present large excerpts from the oratorio "St. Paul" at Venice tomorrow night.

Despite newspaper stories to the contrary, available evidence promises the "September Festival" as an assured fact. Arrangements are being made for ballad nights, a night of comic opera, and a semi-dramatic and vaudeville night in connection with operatic acts in costume. "Three Centuries of Song," in regalia, and a series of national ballads in their original tongues will be two features.

Max Heinrich will present his well-known arrangement of Enoch Arden as one of the features of the week. One evening will be devoted to oratorio, and during the afternoons and forenoons band and ballet concerts will fill in the week's series.

Philharmonic Arrangement.

Most of the numbers of the season's Philharmonic Course, to be given under the direction of L. E. Behymer, have been arranged.

The course will open with Harold Bauer, in October, and the second event will be the concert of Emma Eames, later in the same month. The third will be Hugo Heermann, the famous German violinist, in November.

In December Outcault, the creator of "Buster Brown," will vary the music by an illustrated lecture. Two other events following in close sequence will be the Westminster Abbey choir, and Mme. Antone Stollie, art critic.

The last two events of the Philharmonic

The Drama---Music and Musicians---Brush and Pencil.

monic series will be the Watkin Mills quartette, followed by the great German soprano, Johanna Gadski.

Luders-Play Music.

The presence of librettist Frank Pixley in Los Angeles has created an unusual vogue for the Pixley-Luders operas, says Director William F. Arend of the Venice band.

"The Message of the Violet," the lyric of which Pixley recited for the Friday morning club, has been played by request several times, and the Venice colonist whistles "Woodland" all the way up the board walk.

"Southern California people feel that Woodland belongs to them, for all the lyrics of the most bins were written on the roof of Hotel Green."

In recognition of the demand for this music, the Venice band will play selected melodies Thursday evening.

The "Woodland" melodies which were played by request last evening will be repeated next Saturday evening.

Mrs. McPherson Here.

Mrs. Florence McPherson of Chicago, pianist and composer of numerous songs and band selections, is visiting in Los Angeles at present.

Mrs. McPherson is the wife of a Chicago Board of Trade man. The

given the power to seek for and if possible obtain him. Such a committee should of course be a representative and impartial one and for such reason I suggest this mode of selection.

"If such an one cannot be found I would feel it a shirking of duty to abandon the society that has already done so much, and would certainly expect to the best of my ability to lead it to the benefit of my labor, promptly as before by the hope, that in time the better elements would see and reject the narrow and temporizing measure, the considerations prompted by private ambitions and ends, and go on and on until one goal was reached and we had an organization appreciated by the public and of whose record it would be proud."

Mr. Barstow's letter contains some pertinent comment. In it he says: "Let us admit with Mr. Behrmer that there is room here for one such admirable organization, and let us admit further, that the substance of your article is true. These admissions cover all the salient facts of the case."

"If then, under existing conditions, all local music lovers, great and small, are thoroughly in earnest, are wholly sincere, and propose to set aside

"Your national hymn is even worse than England's. You haven't got any regular, legitimate national song, but you have a hymn which is about equal in popular estimation."

"There is 'Yankee Doodle,' which has words that are stark idiocy, while the music would set the teeth of a buzz-saw on edge. Then, there is 'Hail, Columbia,' which is nearly as bad in every way as 'Yankee Doodle.' The 'Star Spangled Banner' is a song that begins so low and goes up so high that nobody can sing it, which is the only advantage it has. And there is America, with words that run a little smoother than pure, but are every bit as silly."

"In fact, I don't know anything more exasperating than the first verse of 'America.' It is enough to turn a cat against milk."

"I suppose the reason for the badness of national hymns is that they have sort of grown up without any proper attention having been given them when they were young."

(Musical Courier.)



SIDNEY LLOYD WRIGHTSON
Leading figure in the Venice musical enterprise, and director of the coming September festival.

last song sung by Jessie Bartlett Davis was written by her, and several of her compositions are being rendered by Viola Gillette, prima donna in Frank Perley's "The Girl and the Bandit," now running in New York.

Several of her compositions are in the regular repertoire of Sousa, Innes, Brooke and the Banda Rossa.

Two Letters.

Here are two letters sent to the musical editor of The Times, one by Julius Albert Jahn, and the other by H. M. Barstow.

Mr. Jahn's communication is as follows: "Public attention has been directed repeatedly of late to the undesirable conditions existing in our larger mixed choruses. Any earnest attempt to remedy the trouble should be welcomed by every music lover, for the public good and public interests are suffering. The deplorable condition prompts me to express through your columns my views and to suggest a possible remedy."

"It is a fact that the Los Angeles Choral Society was the first organized body that attempted to lift oratorio work to the high plane it should occupy. It was organized and conducted solely for art's sake. With generous assistance from music lovers under leadership given in the same way that prompted by far the greater number of its members, and a not less broad minded management, it has striven for three seasons to reach such a high plane. Outside forces and influences were unfortunately allowed to somewhat obstruct and retard its course, but nothing could be said against this, if such influences had been promptly by unselfishness and a desire to further art for art's sake. The misfortune is that private and personal ambitions and ends were allowed to embarrass this public enterprise. The 'Messiah' double bill alone is a monument to the folly that has allowed the present conditions to supervene. The threat of its repetition is little less than a crime, and is likely to bring disgust as well as disorganization in its train."

"It is true as you have suggested, there should in Los Angeles be but one mixed Choral Society. If it is possible to find the man who can bring to the task a preeminent ability as a musical director, one who will accept and carry forward the work on the principle heretofore followed by the Los Angeles Choral Society, and will religiously refrain from importing commercialism and purely personal ambition into it, he should be secured, and the very best elements of the Choral Society and Apollo Club selected as material for a body to work and be trained until Los Angeles can boast of the best mixed chorus west of the Mississippi at least."

"If this man can be found and will accept my baton for the time of one year, and the present leader of the Apollo Club be prevailed upon to withdraw and no longer stand in the way of the forwarding of such a public good, I pledge myself to continue in serving the musical life of Los Angeles by doing all in my power to smooth the way for such a leader."

"None of the innumerable choir leaders and drillers of elite clubs of the country should apply for this position or if they do, should not be heeded. He must be a broad-minded, unselfish and educated man with the added experience of years; one before whom our local musical celebrities should be silent; one who can direct a large vocal or instrumental force by the turn of his finger."

"To the end that such an one be found, I suggest the selection by the musicians and music lovers of our city of a committee who shall be

personal feelings and ends and work hard and earnestly to advance the general and public good, the solution of the problem presented should not be difficult."

"Such feeling and disposition means inevitably that for the single organization in question, the best obtainable leader should be procured, and his hands left free, his work untrammelled."

"If such leader cannot be imported, let us make avail of the local material speak justly, and if as we further assume, we must work and not play, it would seem reasonable and advisable that Mr. Barnhart, prompted by the same desire that animates Mr. Behrmer and ourselves, should volunteer to sacrifice his personal ambitions and claims to leadership, and should urge that Mr. Jahn be given the difficult and responsible post."

"If Mr. Jahn is lacking in any essential of such leadership, it is due from him to admit it, and to offer to withdraw the moment a leader is available who can bring to his task more of the elements making for success."

"It may be said in reply, 'Why not name Mr. Barnhart in place of Mr. Jahn?' Simply because we assume your article to be just and true to the former in stating that while his personal popularity is strong and his camaraderie enjoyable, he has not yet quite attained to the qualifications of leadership possessed by Mr. Jahn. Camaraderie and other pleasant qualities are much to be desired, but more to the purpose is the thorough knowledge, the capacity to direct hard workers to the best advantage, and the consequent probability of attaining the object desired, viz: One choral society of unexcelled merit."

"The repetition of a 'Messiah' double bill will expose us to ridicule. Such a condition should not be allowed to exist. It can be avoided by a sincere and conscientious working out of the idea that principle and not personality should count; that it is solely a question of public and not personal good."

High Price for Songs.

It was understood that Mme. Melba, the famous prima donna, has just been paid \$5000 for singing four songs at W. W. Astor's house at Clevelands, England. This, even if the songs were long, means that the singer was paid about \$250 a minute. An amazing rate of payment, even for the most beautiful voice in the world. The American millionaire who engaged Mme. Melba to sing for his friends has thus created a second record for the amount paid to an artist for a private engagement. Some years ago he gave M. Paderewski a like sum for playing at "at home" at Clevelands, and these two payments of \$5000 are believed to be the highest fees ever paid for performances at a private house.

Even the golden-throated Caruso usually gets only \$1500 to \$2000, his fee at the Savoy dinner the other night being \$1750, it is said. Some few days ago Signora Duse had \$1500 for a private performance, and Kubeik usually commands this fee, though

he has received more. In a good season artists always reckon to make the major part of their big incomes by private engagements, but this season has been a bad one, generally speaking, for the "stars" who can command such fees as those mentioned above. Bigger fees have, of course, been paid to singers. Patti has frequently received more than a thousand pounds for an evening's singing, but this has been for public performances.—(F. F. Chronicle.)

Elgar Talks.

Sir Edward Elgar, the famous British composer, left for England last Thursday, after being honored with the degree of Doctor of Music by Yale University.

In an interview at the Waldorf-Astoria, Sir Edward talked pleasantly of his stay and reception here, and in the course of the conversation amusingly criticized the world's national anthems, by reason of public performances.—(F. F. Chronicle.)

"The English national anthem is the silliest thing imaginable; the words are stupid, and some of the lines won't rhyme, and altogether, the man who sings it and thinks of what he is saying can't respect himself. The music is good enough, because it was stolen from the Germans," said Sir Edward.

"Your national hymn is even worse than England's. You haven't got any regular, legitimate national song, but you have a hymn which is about equal in popular estimation."

"There is 'Yankee Doodle,' which has words that are stark idiocy, while the music would set the teeth of a buzz-saw on edge. Then, there is 'Hail, Columbia,' which is nearly as bad in every way as 'Yankee Doodle.' The 'Star Spangled Banner' is a song that begins so low and goes up so high that nobody can sing it, which is the only advantage it has. And there is America, with words that run a little smoother than pure, but are every bit as silly."

"In fact, I don't know anything more exasperating than the first verse of 'America.' It is enough to turn a cat against milk."

"I suppose the reason for the badness of national hymns is that they have sort of grown up without any proper attention having been given them when they were young."

(Musical Courier.)

Moore's Fidelity Band.

Eastlake Park, Sunday afternoon. March. "Alte Kameraden." (Jno. Doon.) Waltz. "Dorothy Vernon." (Fox.) Fantasia. "Auld Lang Syne." (Tobani.) Grand Selection. "Don Caesar de Bazan." (Massenet.) Two Step. "Maud's (Heirsh.) Overure." "Beautiful Galates." (Suppe.) Religious Meditation. "In the Great Beyond." (Brooks.) Popular Medley. "Jingles." (Boettger.) In Roseland. "Intermezzo Petite." (Eugene.) Finale Selected.

THEY LOANED AND LOST.

The Story of How Four Men Were Duped by One Clever Woman.

[Paris Dispatch to London Leader.] A gifted young Parisian lady has discovered an ingenious and apparently simple way to make \$4000 a year.

She took her valuable time to London and had them meet in imitation diamonds and colored pearls. This done, she stated that the jewels were highly desirable, and the speculation was made for \$4000.

Her next step was to obtain a receipt signed by a complainant dealer in jewelry, stating that the jewels in question were set in diamonds and pearls. That may be said to have constituted all her stock-in-trade.

And then she inserted in leading papers stating that a lady moving in the best circles, but in temporary pecuniary difficulties, desired to meet with a person of means willing to enable her to redeem and sell some valuable jewelry. A good commission was offered.

As soon as a dupe appeared, she explained that as the Mont-de-Piété does not lend money on diamonds and pearls, her jewelry, upon which she had obtained a loan of 100,000 francs (\$4000), was worth quite five times as much.

Artful references to aristocratic friends and acquaintances, to successes in the stock market, and to a departed father, "a high military officer," generally sufficed to convince the victim that the lady's acquaintance was highly desirable, and the speculation a profitable one. He, as a rule, not only willingly advanced the 100,000 francs necessary to redeem the jewels, but added 20,000 to 40,000 francs to enable the lady to meet pressing demands until the jewelry could be sold.

The jewels having been redeemed, the lady and her dupe would proceed to a jeweler's to offer them for sale. The offer was, of course, refused, the practiced eye of the jeweler detecting straightaway that the diamonds and pearls were imitation.

The lady played her role to perfection, declaring that she was the victim of a swindler who must have cleverly substituted the false for the real. The real dupe took pity on the pseudo-dupe, and was only too glad to pawn the jewels for more than \$4000, without insisting on being paid back his advances in full.

This was well for some years. As the lady netted each time from \$1000 to \$1500 on the transaction, she was in no hurry to repeat the operation. Three or four in the course of the year were sufficient to keep her in affluence.

Fourteen dupes either believed the lady's innocence, or, at any rate, took the loss in silence. Not so the fifteenth, who was of the foremost creators of caricature in this country. To "London Opinion" his caricatures brought his chief title to distinction, and the numbers in which his masterly work appeared soon began to be sought after by the collector.

In caricature there are today several men of some talent; one of the most biting that England has ever known being Max Beerbohm, master of the acid stinging line; one of the most whimsical and comical, F. Carruthers Gould, master of the political situation; one of the funniest, E. T. Reed, master of the ridiculous. But there is no living caricaturist who can approach Joseph Simpson in decorative sense, in massing and arrangement, or for beauty of artistry. The rich rhythmic sense of line, the reasoning effect of his deep blacks, the informing and suggestive pose, the most Holbeinesque balance of the portrait, the technical fitness of the line employed to state the peculiarities of the personality portrayed—these qualities are not to be surpassed by any living caricaturist.

Leonora Romaldo, the wife of a farm hand at Villacienzo, near Burgos, Spain, has awakened from a trance which has lasted thirty-one years. The case has been under the close observation of medical experts, and the whole of that time, and by their instruction liquid food was regularly administered by a tube guided in the mouth of the sleeping woman.

At times it was believed that the woman was waking, and various means were employed to restore her to consciousness, but they failed.

She has now regained her senses, but cannot be persuaded that she has slept for years. A curious feature of the case is that she remembers the incidents of her girlhood up to the time that she fell into the trance.

Her body is fairly well nourished, but her hair has turned white. On being shown a mirror, the woman shrieked with horror and declared that the image it reflected was not her own. —(Philadelphia North American.)

Rip's Record Broken.

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Art and Artists.

Antinous of the Vatican.

ANTINOUS, upon thy brow of snow
It seems as if the gathered
sunshine lay
Of ages, and about thy sweet lips
play
The same glad smiles that wreathed
them long ago.

Thy curls' luxuriant clusters seem to glow,
With the old life; we almost hear thee say
The word thou usdest to murmur in
that day
When love's kiss burned on thy
mouth's perfect bow.

O! sweetest youth that ever human
eyes
Have gazed upon, thou mak'st the
heart grow warm,
Of him who lifts his glance to thee
above,
And thine, besides the charm of face
and form,
His higher fame and form, of whom
the poet cries:
"How noble is his and who dies for
love!"

—[Owen Insay.]

Joseph Simpson, Caricaturist.

Some seven years ago, at an exhibition of bookplates in London, there was discovered a new black-and-white artist of power, Joseph Simpson. The bookplates that thus brought the name of Joseph Simpson before the critics were, strange to say, the first attempts of the artist in the province of black-and-white; and, in spite of certain hardness of line and the considerable influence of James Pryde and his school, they struck an original note and displayed a rare decorative sense.

So far, Joseph Simpson had sought

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The artist seems to have foreseen, with the uncanny vision that is called second-sight, the wild tangle and the violent adventure which have suddenly spun their dangerous web about the head of the Russian, a tangle which make him stand out one of the strongest men in Russia at this hour of Russia's mighty travail. It was as though some seer of old spoke prophecy. To such a work of art as this it is a needless irrelevance to tie the tag of caricature.

Whether we turn from the dandified line of his Max Beerbohm to the aggressiveness of his G.B.S., or the wasteful irritation and mockery of his Whistler; whether we smile at the rosy, bulldog strength of his Rudyard Kipling; whether we recall the fine portrait in his Thomas Hardy or the poetic absorption of his Swinburne, or the rugged simplicity of his Tolstol, which holds the hint of his renunciation of the world that is in the great Russian's highest fame,—we find in every caricature that has been wrought by the elegant artistry of this man a powerful statement of the personality of the man portrayed that amounts to a masterly character-sketch—that lifts it, in fact, into a true work of art.—(Haldane MacFall, in the International Studio.)

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Lillian Drain has a few well executed monotypes, the most interesting being "On the Coast of Maine" and "Near Ipswich, Massachusetts." Her "Afterglow," a more pretentious effort in oils, is painted with a broad, free brush, and is very effective. Eugene Torrey shows a number of water colors, among them being "High Tide

on the Coast of Normandy," "Entrance to a Roman Villa," and "Le Consigne." They are very good in color, but the gem of them all is "Le Consigne," a small picture, but one that is extraordinarily well handled. Mr. Torrey, when at his best, has a fluent dexterity and directness in water color that no other artist in our midst can hope to reach. Florine Heyer exhibits a few rose studies in oils, colorful and decorative.

It is to be hoped that all Los Angeles picture lovers will go to see this exhibition. They will find much to like and enjoy, and perhaps only a little to find fault with.

ART NOTES.

New light has been thrown on the history of art by the excavations conducted for the French government by M. F. A. Morgan, on the site of the ancient city of Susa, in Chaldæa.

Statuettes, carvings and pictorial inscriptions have been unearthed in this portion of Persia which are supposed to date back more than twenty centuries before the Christian era, and to give credence to the belief that art of a well-developed character flourished in the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates when the Pharaohs of Egypt were yet unborn. Among the most interesting of these recent finds, which are now to be seen in the Louvre, is a bas relief of a Chaldean king hunting a wild boar in the Tigris marshes.

The new capitol of Minnesota will not only be architecturally and artistically one of the finest public buildings in the United States, but will directly encourage and foster the fine arts by setting aside a certain number of rooms as galleries for the use of the State Art Society. In these a permanent exhibition is to be held, varied in character, but continually open to the public. Efforts are now being made by members of the society to secure suitable loans for this purpose.

Paul Joseph Blanc, the painter, has just died in Paris at the age of sixty-two. Honors came to him early. When he was scarcely out of his teens he won, in 1867, the second prize in the contest for the Prix de Rome, and had since that time held a prominent place in the world of French art. His earliest years of study were spent under Bin and Cabanel. "The Master of Laine by Odipus" was his first principal work, which was followed, in 1870, by "Perseus," and in 1875 by "The Invasion." A few of his other well-known paintings are: "The Vow of Clovis in the Battle of Tolbiac," "The Brigand's Wife," "The Triumph of Clovis," and "The Tiber."

WAS A BIG FISH.

The Skilgalees Put up a Fierce Fight Before Yielding to Purseurs.

[Boston Journal.] Eighteen feet from the tip of his snout to the tail, the largest fish that was ever brought into T wharf came in yesterday on the Ids Silva, swordfisherman, having been captured after a fight only equalled by John Boyle O'Reilly's "fight with the amber whale." For twelve miles the monster towed a dory containing Everett Dowdy and Daniel McDonald, who had harpooned it thinking it was a swordfish. A score of times it turned and attacked the fish only to be repulsed. It fought the bottom, endeavoring to pull the frail dory down after it, and only being prevented by the length of the harpoon rope.

The fish was styled a skilgalee or large blibfish by the authorities on T wharf, but never before was one of that species known to grow to half its size.

All day yesterday the animal was on exhibition at the store of the Gloucester Fish Company on Atlantic avenue, and a wondering crowd marveled at its proportions. Its tail measured six feet when extended, its side fin was two feet long and its huge dorsal was nearly four feet. It had a sharp rostrum two feet long, as hard as a Roman sword, and its head was larger than a swordfish.

Daniel McDonald told a Journal man the story of the capture. "A week ago," he said, "in a dead calm, Dowdy and I put off in a dory. We had rowed but a short time when the ship when we saw this fish rising, and as he reached the surface I put a harpoon into him. Then I saw that he was like no swordfish I ever lived with. He tore around in the water, creating enormous waves, and then dashed at the boat. He hit it a number of times with his body, but his sword was so

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News of Society—Gossip of Men and Women—Weddings, Parties, Dinners.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

...white-decked steamer glides slowly in, cutting deep clefts in the surface of the bay of...
...of small craft filled with...
...parties or couples are here. Sail...
...launches, yachts and tiny row...
...boats very lightly in the soft breeze...
...the steamer dozens of little...
...schooners hover in small...
...or swim about like so many...
...diving for shining nickels...
...by indulgent passengers. Is...
...chief delight. As they come up...
...with the oars in their white teeth, you...
...it might almost be another bay.

...YORKER'S WASHDAY.
...Afternoon Observations
...Man from His Rear Room
...Window.
...York Sun: "There's a...
...girl living in a boarding-house...
...next street to mine," said...
...the other day, "who has...
...excited my curiosity...
...I moved into my present...
...I saw her first on the...
...in the morning on her...
...a handsome, slim, well-dressed...
...girl, not much over 20, with...
...with quiet good taste...
...few days after I first noticed...
...on her by one of the...
...accidents in the big office...
...employed along with fifty...
...other girls. There I saw...
...one day—very high...
...he was about the best...
...a particularly well dressed...
...on. At this time I had no...
...she lived.

...of hours with nothing to...
...them in my room. As I...
...the yards I saw...
...at the washing in the...
...house that backs on...
...a slim, grish figure in a...
...and something about it...
...In a minute or two...
...washing and stepped...
...ard to hang up two or...
...of wash along with some...
...already on the line. Then...
...by pretty, well-gowned...
...girl.

...kept on washing her...
...more, hanging out the...
...stalls and by the time...
...the first piece was...
...to iron, and she evidently...
...ready. The colored girl...
...up an ironing board in...
...door and she went to...
...ry and dolly. She...
...one at a time as they...
...when nothing was dry...
...the time planning and...
...on the colored girl. It...
...two hours to complete...
...she vanished. She must...
...room, for I never see her...
...goes through the same...
...regularly every Saturday...
...1 and 2 o'clock, or there...
...don't think she'll have...
...own laundry long. She...
...a brand new ring...
...or six weeks and I...
...man who could pay...
...it will be able to put...
...street."

...Buying up America.
...then landlordism is...
...in the direction of...
...syndicates headed by the...
...and the Real Estate...
...a vast tract of land in...
...Alexander Grant, of...
...and Company own...
...has 600,000 in West...
...concern. Syndicate...
...20,000 acres in...
...Syndicate owns 5,000,000...
...lands in the West...
...in syndicate 2,000,000. It...
...60,000 acres of good...
...are owned by foreign...
...and Scotch.) That is...
...than the State of...
...nearly as large as...
...York State.

...Left-handed Artists.
...hat list of left-handed...
...added Mr. F. H. Town...
...draughtsman in black...
...who has lately been...
...the "semi-left-handed"...
...there are more than...
...suppose. Many of us...
...will find that on...
...occasion we use the...
...right would be expected...
...and draws with his...
...deals cards with his...
...being in all other...
...quality between the...
...probably be establish...
...experiences.—(London...
...Chronicle.)



quintette of Catalina belles—reading from left to right, Mrs. Uldrich J. Marchand, Mrs. G. E. Slater, Mrs. Gertrude Dana, Miss Olive Erdt and Miss Katherine Freeman.

...of Catalina, where real little...
...boys ply their trade of diving...
...the elusive coppers. But glancing...
...you see the rugged brown...
...of Catalina, stretched in welcom...
...groves and are glad.

...The summer lands at the wharf...
...the summer the pulsing wheels...
...the oars the oars, when all the...
...the summer either to "jolly" the new...
...the new.

...The Pretty Girl, all in green, with...
...one red, like the tip of some re...
...and some, is leaning.

...The girl, a beauty? "She's a...
...a beauty though, don't you think...
...the aud's comments as she...
...and her blushing head bent...
...a hundred white caps and hats...
...dotted low before her.

...the belle of the Magic Isle has



MISS ELEANOR HOLLAND One of the stunning bathing girls of Avalon.

...and hat, but she's always fetching...
...Her husband is always in attendance...
...and a stunning fellow to a Princeton...
...man is he, with a host of interesting...
...tales. He's a trod the jungles of India...
...and hunting tigers and lions and crowd...
...ed much experience, romance and ad...
...venture in his young life.

...Next to brides, the interest centers...
...on the swimmers and bathers and two...
...of the most fascinating athletic misce...
...are the Misses Sue and Mildred Hun...
...ter. They wear suits just alike. Of...
...champagne colored silk, they are...
...touched with blue, and caps the color...
...of the skies perch jauntily on their...
...sun-kissed locks. They can dive and...
...swim gracefully and are always at...
...tended by an admiring contingent of...
...sailors.

...Miss Helen Stafford is one of the pretti...
...est swimmers in the bay, and her tall...
...slender figure wears well the jaunty...
...suits of black taffeta, with sailor col...
...lar of pale blue and band trimmings...
...of the same. Her hair shines like

...so smoothly into the bright water. A...
...moment later her brown head bobbed...
...up near by and lightly she swam back...
...to shore to repeat the invigorating...
...sport.

...It is really surprising to see the way...
...the younger contingent handles the...
...boats. Some ardent young college...
...youth, who has never even rowed a...
...boat, will take a pretty belle a-rowing...
...to some quiet, pebbly beach near by...
...Then is the problem to get away. Only...
...yesterday a dainty miss, trig in white...
...and disdainfully on a rock, while a...
...poor, slender youth struggled valiantly...
...with a row boat trying to launch it...
...Wet to the waist, and with the boat...
...half filled with water, he pleaded with...
...her to get in. She looked at her dainty...
...slippers and tossed her head haughtily...
...Just then a launch hove in sight around...
...the bend. The boys on board saw the...
...sailor's plight and offered assistance...
...which was haughtily refused by the...
...man. The girl waved her handkerchief...
...and smiled sweetly while they bailed...
...the boat and safely encoined her on a...
...dry spot.

...Miss Adelaide Brown, who, with her...
...mother, Mrs. Eleanor T. Brown, is in...
...the Patton cottage, is fond of boating...
...and she can handle the tiller grace...
...fully. Miss Brown is one of the most...
...popular girls on the island, notwith...
...standing the fact that her heart and...
...hand are promised to a man in the...
...East. Her nature is so sweet and lov...
...able and her whole air is so genuine...
...that everyone is captivated. Her...
...aunt, Mrs. Hancock Banning, entertain...
...s with launch parties and house...
...parties much of the time in honor of...
...her fair niece, and only last week Mr...
...and Mrs. Banning had as guest Lieut...
...and Mrs. Randolph M. Bann, Mr. and...
...Mrs. George J. Dennis and Mr. and...
...Mrs. William Garland. This party...
...danced and rowed and sailed and...
...golfted for a fortnight and left on Mon...
...day after a round of pleasure. The...
...beautiful home of Hancock Banning in...
...the cove is the scene of much pleasant...
...entertaining, and on Wednesday Mrs...
...Banning entertained a party of women...
...friends with a little launch ride, after...
...which tea was served on the green...
...sward beneath the trees, and the...
...guests were entertained with an in...
...teresting talk on art. "The Madonnas"...
...being the subject chosen by Miss Alice...
...Mittton. The guests at this jolly...
...were Mrs. G. G. Guyer, Mrs. R. H...
...Ingram, Mrs. Fred A. Walton, Mrs...
...Eleanor T. Brown, Mrs. George Easton...
...Mrs. Crank and Mrs. Seaman.

...These ladies are devoted bridge...
...players also and two or three after...
...noon of every week are devoted to...
...this fascinating game. Sometimes they...
...sit on Mrs. Walton's porch, perched...
...high on the hill overlooking the beau...
...tiful scenery, and play their game...
...drink tea. The next day Mrs. Guyer's...
...pretty cottage is chosen, and so this...
...merry party of white-frocked women...
...ever gay. Mrs. Ingram is with her...
...three sons and little girl staying at...
...Hotel Metropole. She is one of the...
...most delightful women on the beach...
...and her pretty pompadour, organized...
...and fetching hats are always grace...
...fully worn, while her soft southern...
...accent and pretty brown eyes are added...
...charms. It is hard to believe these...
...three big boys really belong to this...
...young matron.

...If there ever was a bewitching miss...
...Miss Olive Erdt, who, with her...
...mother, Mrs. Otto Louis Erdt, is stay...
...ing at Hotel Metropole. Miss Erdt is...
...but just "sweet sixteen." Her every...
...laughter is heard from morning to...
...night, and she is always ready for a...
...good time. Surrounded by a group of...
...admirers, she is constantly besieged...
...to go here or there, and as she smiles...
...and dimples equally on all, it is hard...
...to tell just which one is the favorite...
...Staunch Dr. Will Manning is one...
...whose heart is injured, while L. Ryer...
...son McDonald cannot smile if she is...
...away. Mr. McDonald is most constant...
...and as one injured suitor remarked...
..."You just can't lose him." So it...
...seems; but does Miss Erdt try to lose...
...him?

...Only a few evenings ago Miss Erdt...
...gave Mr. McDonald a lovely surprise...
...at dinner, for of course he is at her...
...table. It was his birthday, and the...
...surprise "tricked" as she calls...
...him, a large birthday cake was...
...brought in, bearing just six candles...
..."Well, you see, he loves me one...
...about being so young, and so this was...
...just a joke on him," said mischievous...
...Miss Erdt.



A judicious use of Kosmeo will add to the beauty of any woman's face.

...Will not injure the most delicate...
...complexion. Prevents tan and sunburn...
...if applied to the face, neck and arms...
...before going out. It will remove and...
...prevent wrinkles. Kosmeo is both a cold...
...cream and a massage cream. Just apply...
...to the face with the tips of the fingers...
...or a very soft cloth, let remain a few...
...minutes, then wipe off. No massaging...
...necessary. Blackheads, oiliness and rough...
...ness will disappear from the face after...
...a few applications of Kosmeo. Get a jar...
...right away.

50c a Jar.
Mrs. Gervaise Graham's preparation...
...Southern California Wholesale De...
...partment given with Lydia Ka...
...and Hygienic Skin Food, at...
...Jackson Hair Co., 44 Broadway.



DR. T. FELIX GOUARD'S ORIENTAL CREAM OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER



Miss Louise Cornelia Briden and Ross Morgan Galbreth, who are to be married.

...Miss Olive. Another one of Miss Erdt's...
...little jokes is to call Dr. Manning...
..."Papa." Though he rather resents the...
...middle. She with her mother, Mrs. M...
...F. Holland, are staying at the Metro...
...pole. Thursday afternoon one of her...
...devoted swains, Louis Tolhurst, gave...
...an enjoyable yachting party to the...
...Isthmus, where a stunning luncheon...
...was served. Mrs. Holland chaperoned

...the party and other guests were: Misses...
...Eleanor Holland, Helen Dickinson...
...Margaret Griffith, Caroline Trank and...
...Messrs. Louis Tolhurst, Edward Tol...
...hurst, Harry Borden and Cecil Borden...
...The party took the trip on Dr...
...Shelley Tolhurst's pretty little yacht...
...The Echo, which is one of the light...
...est and best built little craft over...
...there. Dr. and Mrs. Tolhurst left the...
...island a few days ago and are now on...
...their way to Crater Lake, where they...
...have gone for a few weeks.

...Mr. and Mrs. Uldrich Joseph March...
...and are of the Metropole for the...
...summer and there's no gayer little...
...body on the island than this chic young...
...matron. She is the life of the hotel and...
...dances and plays golf with her hus...
...band, who is one of the best players on...
...the Catalina links. Mrs. Marchand is...
...a pretty little brunette with laughing...
...dimples and is a favorite chaperon...
...always.

...Mrs. Benjamin F. Church has one of...
...the gayest little house parties on Met...
...ropole avenue. She's giving it in honor...
...of her niece, Miss Mabel Stewart, a...
...golden haired girl who is visiting her...
...The other three fair young maids are...
...Misses Mamie Packard, Florence Wurtz...
...and Nita German. From morning till...
...night these young people go. They are...
...never still a minute and devoted...
...swains appear at all hours of the morn...
...ing and night, until the poor chaperon...
...is quite bewildered.

...These pretty girls were guests of...
...honor at a yachting party given by...
...Joseph Banning, Jr., a few days ago...
...They sailed half way around the...
...and, on the neat little craft The...
...Cricket and enjoyed a fine spread on...
...board ship. The party included Misses...
...Mamie Packard, Florence Wurtz, Nita...
...German, Mabel Stewart and Messrs...
...Elton Brown, Herbert Howard, Roy...
...Bailey and A. J. Copp, Jr.

...Friday afternoon Mr. and Mrs...
...George W. Bailey entertained for their...
...two sons, Roy and Harold Bailey, with...
...a jolly yachting party. The party...
...landed at several pretty coves and en...
...joyed a luncheon and the guests were...
...Helen Dickinson, Maude Howell, Flo...
...rence Wurtz, Mabel Stewart, Nita Ger...
...man, Mamie Packard and Eva Bailey...
...and Messrs. Paul Maguire, Elton...
...Brown, Ben Whittington, Tom Brant...
...and Herbert Howard.

...Another party who went to the Isth...
...mus was...

Superfluous Hair
Removed by the New Principle
DeMiracle
A revolution in modern hair removal. The only scientific and practical way to destroy hair, without pain or inconvenience. This is the only method on the face of the earth which is not only quick but is also permanent. It is the only method which is not only quick but is also permanent. It is the only method which is not only quick but is also permanent.

M.B. Blackstone Co.
DRY GOODS
SPRING AND THIRD STS.
STORE CLOSING AT 1 O'CLOCK SATURDAYS UNTIL SEPTEMBER

Special Silk Values
\$1.50 Surah Silks 85c
Heavy, soft, wearable surahs, full 24 inches wide, in shell pink, lavender, Nile green and turquoise; suitable for evening gowns or waists, petticoats or linings. You've not seen its equal under one-fifty. Choice, yard, 85c.

\$1.25 Crepe Pongees 75c
One of this season's best silk novelties, deeply crinkled, handsome for either street or evening costumes. Cream, champagne, French gray and reseda green; full 27 inches wide, worth one-twenty-five, per yard, 75c.

\$1.50 Silk Sackings 85c
Very heavy, coarse weave for tailor suits, coats and wraps, and every thread the purest silk, one of this season's most favored silk novelties. 28 inches wide, now, yard, 85c.

New Fall Dress Goods
For the new long coat suits we will show this week the latest things in mannish suitings, the hard twisted, smooth finished worsteds, plain or indistinct plaid effects in the popular grays, 56 inches wide, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00 yard.

French Broadcloths \$2.50
All sponged and shrunk ready for the seasons. In the new browns and black, greens, champagnes and modes; 56 inches wide; yard, \$2.50.

Silk Eoliennes \$1.25
For street, evening or carriage costumes in navy, reseda, leaf brown, gray, lavender, cream and black—new, crisp and fresh looking, yard, \$1.25.

50-inch Cream Serge \$1.00
Cream, so Fashion says, will be even better this fall than ever, for all occasions. We are showing a new one, a regular \$1.25 grade, for, yard, \$1.00.

Bargains in Cloth Suits
This week we shall finish with all suits of the past spring and this summer's buying. Going to dispose of them even if we have to sacrifice a portion of the cost—to say nothing of profit.

There are upwards of a hundred and not a bad or passe style among them. Some are marked two-thirds others only a half their former price.

\$18.00 Suits for \$12.00	\$45.00 Suits for \$25.00
\$30.00 Suits for \$20.00	\$60.00 Suits for \$37.50
\$37.50 Suits for \$25.00	\$100.00 Suits for \$50.00

And in a like manner through the entire lot of Summer suits.

New Cloth Suits
You'll keenly enjoy looking through these new arrivals in fall and winter suits. They are most pleasing in style, in material, in workmanship and in coloring, and in price they are surprisingly low for garments of so high an order.

Many long coats are shown, Prince Alberts and coachman styles, tight fitting, with velvet collars and cuffs; balloon or tailor sleeves, deep cuffs, silk lined.

Materials are Scotch tweeds in the heavy wale; mannish looking worsteds, plain or plaids, and plain, smooth cloth effects. Gray is the favored color. Prices:

\$25, \$27.50, \$32.50, \$35, \$40 and \$42.50

Nobby Neckwear
The present exhibit of neckwear is most extensive. A hundred late fall novelties are here from those famous creators of neckwear fashions—Parker and Finn; tailor-made affairs that defy description. Another positively modern idea is the lace chemisette, single, or in combination with the lace cuffs to match. You should see this line of neckwear, and see it tomorrow.

Seasonable Gloves
White silk gloves in all styles, all prices. 12 to 16 button lengths at \$1.25, \$1.00 and 75c pair.

Latest Ribbons
The new ribbon styles are here for fall uses. Plaids, Ombres, Dresden and Pompadour warp prints and Persian effects; all widths for all purposes. Special values in embroidered dots and rings and Dresden styles tomorrow, from 4 to 5 1/2 inches wide at yd., 25c.

Handsome Towels
Just received some of the handsomest and finest towels we've ever shown, most appropriate for gifts. Extra large sizes for dresser scarfs. They come in fancy figured huck or double satin damask with hemstitched borders 50c each to \$1.25.

LAUNDRY
S. MAIN ST.
es' Gownes
ns and novelties
suitings—Make
now.
22 West Fourth St.
Gloves 50c

News of Society—Gossip of Men and Women—Weddings, Parties, Dinners

the home of the bride, Rev. A. G. Ferguson, officiating. The bridesmaids were Misses Myrtle and Margaret Lee and the groomsmen were Walter B. Tyler, Miss Mabel Galt and Miss Mabel Galt. The bride wore a white tulle gown and the groom wore a tuxedo. The ceremony was held at 10 o'clock and the reception followed at the home of the bride. The bride and groom were accompanied by their parents and the bridesmaids. The groomsmen were Walter B. Tyler, Miss Mabel Galt and Miss Mabel Galt. The bride wore a white tulle gown and the groom wore a tuxedo. The ceremony was held at 10 o'clock and the reception followed at the home of the bride.

THE W

SAN FRANCISCO.

"No member of the unions will be

STRIKING DRIVERS RIOTOUS

Cries of "Kill the scab!" arose, but the men then attacked the harness, cutting it in many places. Two policemen ran up and protected Wendell from injury, and the reserves were called from the West Thirtieth street station. Temporary repairs were effected, and the wagons went on to the stable under police guard.

He Was a Little Mixed.
After a meeting of the parish council in a New England town the chairman rose to sum up.
"You keep us here," he said, "till 10 o'clock at night, and then you cast the worn drains in our teeth. You keep them plugging the sands, and then you expect decent people are asleep you into the public drains, causing unnecessary friction. It won't do—it's too barefaced to hold water."—[Hartford Weekly.]

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE SAN FRANCISCO REPUBLICAN
 The San Francisco Republican league had been aware for some days this contemplated move on the part the unionists and had sent men out to challenge the Almshouse and Hospital voters as it was known that many had not lived at these institutions the required length of time and others were imbecile and irresponsible. The administration grafters had, however, forestalled the plan of the Republican League, to prevent the fake

newspaper who can't be depended upon to strike and stay out in times of trouble, and in cases like Pittsburgh, where the newspaper publishers had stamina enough to pull together, the said printers, when they found they were beaten moved to the cities where this organization with its various establishments

In refusing to reemploy the striking drivers the merchants, especially along Lake street, proved to be even more execrable than the teamsters had

A Quincy (Mass.) dispatch to the
New York Commercial says:

[illegible]

each year. As apprentices, and if they complete the project I don't know where they will end up. July is our busiest month and our troubles will begin to mount. We've begun to increase our output. From the standpoint of the manufacturers of British Columbia, we can congratulate the fact that there combined

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is merely a
Raft Co
of the

Annual August Clearance Sale Summer Goods Reduced

Continued As Lots Diminish Prices Grow Less---We Have Only Sixteen Business Days in Which to Clear Our Stock

Good 9-4 Sheets 35c
8 to 9 a. m., Monday
Full size sheets, 2 1/4 yards wide and 2 1/4 yards long; finished with 3-inch hem and neat seam down center; made from firm, fine muslin; the material alone is worth more than the price of the finished sheet; no telephone or mail orders; not more than 3 to a customer. Monday morning, from 8 to 9, on the third floor, 35c each.

The Broadway Department Store
BROADWAY COR. FOURTH LOS ANGELES, CALIF. JESBERG, LUTIN, PROPRIETORS

Apron Checked Gingham 35c
From 1 to 2 p. m., Monday
Good quality checked gingham, blue, brown, green, red with white checks; small, medium and broken checks; suitable for women's and children's aprons; regular quality; no telephone or mail orders. Not more than 10 yards to any one customer. Monday, between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m., on the third floor, 35c a yard.

50-Piece Dinner Sets Decorated in Gold Well Worth \$8.50 \$5.50

\$15.00 German China Dinner Sets \$9.75
50-piece dinner sets of fine German china, nest rosebud decorations; splendid shapes; dinner sets regularly worth \$15.00. Monday, in the basement, \$9.75.

\$7.50 REFRIGERATORS

Golden Oak \$4.98
Golden oak refrigerators, lined throughout; insulated with mineral wool; fair size; just the thing for small families; original prices up to \$7.50. A special offering for our August Clearance Sale, \$4.98. Refrigerators in the basement.

SALE OF FRUIT JARS
MASON'S QT. SIZE FRUIT JARS 50c DOZ.
MASON'S HALF-GAL. SIZE FRUIT JARS 75c DOZEN.
BEST JAR RUBBERS 5c DOZEN.
TIN TOP JELLY GLASSES 10c DOZEN.

TRAVELER'S SAMPLES OF LINENS

At 33 1/3 Per Cent. Discount. Third Floor.

Our linen buyer just secured the entire sample line of one of the largest wholesale houses in New York. The lot includes linen napkins, tray cloths, towels, dresser scarfs, squares, hemstitched and hemmed table cloths; in fact, a complete line of wanted pieces in reliable linens. This entire collection was purchased at 33 1/3 per cent. discount, and goes on sale at a like reduction. The best pieces will be snapped up first, so come early.

Turkish red table damask, oil boiled color; 58 inches wide; pretty patterns; worth 50c. Lengths 1 1/2 to 2 yards. **35c**

Half-bleached table damask, extra weight; soft finish; nice patterns; 54 inches wide; good value at 55c. Monday, **45c**

Large white crepe weave towels with fringed ends; worth regularly 8c. Not more than 6 to a customer. Monday, **5c**

Turkish bath towels, cream color; good weight and fair size; fringed ends; regular price 8 1/2c. Monday, **5c**

Linens huck towels; heavy weight with hemmed ends; size 19x38 inches; red or white borders; regular price 20c. Monday, each **15c**

Bleached bath towels, large size; 24x48 inches; red or white borders and hemmed ends; regular price 30c. Monday, each **22 1/2c**

Dresden bed spreads, large size, in assorted colors; hemmed ends; regular price \$1.75. Monday, each **\$1.49**

Large white bed spreads for double beds; genuine Marseilles; pretty patterns; regular price \$2.00. Monday, each **\$1.75**

\$2.98 Hand Bags \$1.48

Hand bags of genuine leather, seal grain, walrus and suede; riveted frames; nicely lined; fitted inside with card case and coin purse; newest shapes; bags actually worth \$2.98. Monday, each, \$1.48.

JEWELRY NOVELTIES 25c

Values up to \$1.00
An assorted lot of sterling silver and 14 carat gold plated jewelry, consisting of watch chains, shirt waist sets, cuff pins, necklaces, etc. Not an article in the lot less than 35c, and many pieces worth \$1.00. First choosing will be best. Monday, day, 25c.

69c Set Combs 89c
Set of three combs, consisting of one back comb and pair of side combs; pretty gold mountings; regular price 90c. Monday, the set, 89c.

August Clearance Sale Fine Embroideries Prices Less Than Half

Excellent embroideries on fine Swiss and cambric; both edges and insertions; beautiful patterns in both open and closed work; actual values up to 25c. These come in strips ranging up to 7 yards in length; none will be cut; sold by the strip only. Monday, the yard **15c**

Fine cambric, nainsook and Swiss embroideries; beautiful patterns; edges up to 6 inches wide; embroideries that can be used for nearly all purposes; splendid values up to 25c. Monday, the yard **10c**

Pretty 10c Embroideries 5c Yard
Pretty embroideries on fine materials, beadings, insertions and edges; good widths; worth 8 1/2c and 10c; these come in strips up to 7 yards; sold by the piece only. Monday, 5c a yard.

GROCERIES

At Department Store Prices

In the Very Near Future. Watch for Announcement of Opening Date

You won't have to wait very long now, it's only a matter of a short time when we will open our grocery department and you'll be able to buy groceries just as you do calico, spool cotton and granite ware at department store prices. Our grocery department will be modern and complete in every detail. Work is progressing rapidly and as we said before, it will only be a short time now when you will be able to buy GROCERIES AT DEPARTMENT STORE PRICES. Think of the opportunities to save on articles that you use 365 days in the year. The opening date will be announced in the very near future. Watch for it—wait for it.

August Clearance Sale Walking Skirts

Walking skirts, made from all-wool material; 7 and 9-gore styles; blacks, blues, browns, grays and fancy mixtures; some trimmed, others pleated, all of them stylishly cut and splendidly tailored; priced for August Clearance Sale as follows:

WALKING SKIRTS, \$1.98
VAL. UP TO \$3.98

WALKING SKIRTS, \$2.98
VAL. UP TO \$4.98

WALKING SKIRTS, \$3.98
VAL. UP TO \$5.98

WALKING SKIRTS, \$4.98
VAL. UP TO \$7.98

Wanted Wash Fabrics August Clearance Sale Prices Materials Worth \$1 for 25c Yard

A general clearance of fine summer wash fabrics, including the newest imported materials; silk crepes, grenadines and collonnes, fine organdies, voiles and, in fact, every weave that is popular in fine wash goods. Good lengths, some whole pieces. Values up to \$1.00. Monday, on the third floor, 25c a yard.

Sheer white dotted Swiss, small and medium size dots; 10c qualities, suitable for summer gowns. Monday, the yard **6 1/2c**

Plain colored organdie, sheer quality; for summer gowns and party dresses; pink, light blue, red, lavender, Nile, yellow, royal, tan and gray; regular 12 1/2c grade. Monday, the yard **5c**

Fine white batiste with satin stripes in baby ribbon effects; extra good value at 20c. Monday, on the third floor, the yard **10c**

Good 6 1/2c Calico 3 1/2c yd.
Good quality calico in indigo blue, silver gray and other wanted colors; best of patterns; no phone or mail orders; not more than 15 yards to a customer; grade that always sells for 6 1/2c. Monday, on the third floor, 3 1/2c a yard.

25c Silk Mousseline de Soie 10c
75 pieces of half silk mousseline de soie; a material that is desirable for both street gowns and party dresses; all the delicate evening tints, including pink, light blue, lavender, yellow, red, Nile, champagne, gray, navy, brown, cream, white and black; excellent value at 25c. Monday, while it lasts, 10c a yard.

Good quality dress percale, navy, cadet, red, and black grounds with neat white figures and stripes; 6 1/2c value. Monday, the yard **5c**

Extra fine cambric muslin; suitable for women's and children's undergarments; yard wide; regular 15c quality. Monday, the yard **9 1/2c**

50c White Linen Suiting 25c
White linen suiting in the newest weaves; voiles, momies and the heavy linen crash effects; popular for coat suits; 45c and 50c values. Monday, 25c.

15c White Oxford Waisting 8c
15 pieces of white oxford waisting, regular 15c quality. Monday, the yard, 8 1/2c.

5c
Soft chambray finished longcloth, 36 inches wide; bolts of 12 yards; worth 12 1/2c a yard; sold by the bolt only. Monday, 12-yard lengths for **98c**

10c
Fine wash fabrics, organdie, batiste, voile, etamine, knicker suitings, etc.; wanted wash goods, previously priced up to 25c; good lengths. Monday, the yard **10c**

August Clearance Sale of Lace Curtains EXCELLENT STYLES--PRICES NEAR TO HALF

Arabian lace curtains, in quaint beaded glass designs; decidedly new and unique; made from strong, heavy, double thread net; best overlocked, corded edges; suitable for dining-rooms, libraries and living-rooms; curtains well worth \$3.00. Monday, **\$1.98**

Fine cable and Scotch net curtains, new designs; plain centers with insertion borders; \$3.00 values. Monday, the pair **\$1.85**

Fine white lace curtains, plain centers with scroll and medallion borders; others of all-over effects; 50 to 54 inches wide, 9 yards long; best buttonhole stitched edges; curtains worth \$2.50. Monday, the pair **\$1.48**

Nottingham lace curtains; 45 to 48 inches wide and 3 yards long; big variety of patterns to choose from; good honest value at \$1.25. Monday, the pair **85c**

Handsome Solid Oak Dressers Shown About Town at \$15.00 \$8.98

Solid oak dressers, made from good seasoned stock; well finished, neat and attractive; beveled mirrors; French plate glass, size 18x30 inches; just such dressers as you'll see in the furniture stores at \$15.00. Monday, on the third floor, \$8.98.

\$6.50 Iron Beds \$4.98
Substantial iron beds in handsome scroll designs; large fancy chills; reinforced steel joints; beds actually worth \$6.50. Monday, on the third floor, \$4.98.

\$1.25 Silkoline Comforts 98c
Good size comforts, covered with best grade of silkoline in dainty patterns; filled with pure white sheet cotton, closely tufted; worth \$1.25. Monday, each, 98c.

89c
Cotton blankets in gray, tan or white; full size; worth \$1.25. Monday, the pair **89c**

98c
Good feather pillows, covered with strong ticking; full size and weight; regular price \$1.25. Monday, each **98c**

Art Squares Reduced
Granite art squares in a large variety of patterns in rich color combinations; large room suitable for beach cottages, dining, living and bedrooms. Priced for Monday as follows:

\$4.00 ART SQUARES, SIZE 9x9 FEET
\$5.00 ART SQUARES, SIZE 9x10 1/2
\$5.50 ART SQUARES, SIZE 9x11 FEET

\$2.48 Wilton Rugs \$1.48
Wilton carpet rugs, size 27x54 inches with fringed ends; actually worth \$2.48. Monday, each, \$1.48.

\$1.95
All-wool Smyrna rug, good design; rich colors; 30x63 inches, with fringed ends; worth from \$3.50. Monday, each **\$1.95**

\$1.35 Black Taffeta Silks 87 1/2c
20 pieces of black taffeta dress silks; high lustrous finish; full 27 inches wide; manufacturer's guarantee on the selvage of every yard; silks suitable for full costumes, coats and skirts; regular \$1.35 quality. Monday, 87 1/2c.

39c
Fancy suit silks, imported Swiss taffetas, soft finish that will not crack or split; small woven designs, pin stripes and checks on changeable grounds; most wanted colors, including two-tone effects; excellent 75c and \$1.00 values. Monday, the yard **43c**

\$1.25 Black Beau de Soie 85c
10 pieces of black beau de soie silk; full yard wide; soft, mellow finish; a grade that will stand hard service and will retain its rich luster; suitable for full suits, separate jackets and long coats; a bargain at \$1.25. Monday, 85c a yard.

AUGUST Clearance Sale Dress Goods

18 pieces of mohair suitings; fine brilliant weaves; firm, lustrous quality, finished on both sides; navy, brown, cardinal, tan, gray, champagne, reseau, purple, castor, black and cream; 46 inches wide; worth \$1.00. Monday, the yard **62 1/2c**

76c
Panama suitings, very popular for street costumes and separate skirts; will shake the dust easily and will not muss; all the popular and wanted colors are represented; double width materials, worth \$1.10. Monday, the yard **79c**

44c
Black wool dress goods, crepe de Paris, French voile, etamine and lace voile; sheer, popular black goods for pleated skirts and suits; rich, fadeless black that will never grow dingy; widths 40 to 45 inches; regular \$1.25 quality. Monday, the yard **76c**

44c
Nub voiles, sheer open weave with woven raised ribs; solid colors of champagne, delft blue, tan and gray; a much wanted, serviceable material for full costumes or separate skirts; regular 75c quality; priced for August Clearance Sale. Monday, the yard **44c**

Shoe Stock of H. J. Jesberg Formerly at 811 South Broadway

BOUGHT AT 67 1/2c ON THE DOLLAR On Sale at a Like Reduction

Thousands of pairs of shoes from our own Stock LEGITIMATE SHOE BARGAINS--SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Jesberg's \$3 and \$3.50 Shoes \$1.98
FOR WOMEN--EXCELLENT STYLES
Women's shoes of bright patent kid or black kid; hand-turned and welted soles; lace, button and Blucher styles; French, Cuban and military heels; all of high-grade makes; an endless variety to choose from and all sizes to begin with; all of Jesberg's \$3.00 and \$3.50 women's shoes. Sale price, \$1.98.

Jesberg's \$2.50 Shoes \$1.69
FOR WOMEN
Women's dress shoes of bright patent coltskin or fine vici kid, both button and lace styles; some with light flexible soles, others with heavy extension soles; both leather and French heels; all of Jesberg's \$2.50 shoes and quite a quantity of our regular \$3.00 shoes, all on sale at \$1.69.

Women's Shoes of Various Kinds 98c
MANY SAMPLES WORTH \$3.00
COME EARLY FOR THESE
An assorted lot of women's shoes, mostly manufacturers' samples, made by Bering & Co. of Cincinnati; sizes 2 to 4, in narrow widths; worth from \$2.50 to \$3.00 a pair; other women's shoes taken from our regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 lines; some of vici kid and some of bright patent coltskin; both lace and button styles; all sizes with the exception of No. 5 in this lot; these are startling values and will go with a rush, so you'd best respond promptly. Sale price, pair, 98c.

Misses' and Children's Shoes 98c
ALL OF JESBERG'S STOCK
ACTUAL VALUES UP TO \$1.75
The entire stock of Jesberg's misses' and children's shoes; also oxfords and sandals; values up to \$1.50 and \$1.75; sizes 8 1/4 to 2. Sale price 98c a pair.

\$2.50 and \$3 Oxfords \$1.69
FOR WOMEN
Women's oxfords of bright patent kid or black glaze kid; others of chocolate colored kid; hand-welted and hand-turned soles; Gibson tie styles with wide silk ribbon ties; also Blucher and button styles; French, Cuban and military heels; new toe shapes; plenty of sizes; \$2.50 and \$3 values. Sale price, \$1.69.

WOMEN'S \$1.50 SANDALS 98c
Women's strap sandals, made of fine vici kid; soft hand-turned soles; both leather and French heels; all sizes; \$1.50 values. Sale price 98c.

Infants' \$1.00 Slippers 39c
Infants' and children's strap sandals and oxfords of patent kid, glaze kid or chocolate colored vici; sizes 2 to 4. \$1.00 values. Sale price 39c.

Infants' 50c Soft Sole Shoes 19c
Infants' soft sole shoes, button and lace styles; regular 50c values; sizes 0 to 4. Sale price, 19c a pair.

Taft Party Sails
MANILA, Aug. 13.—Secretary Taft, Miss Roosevelt and others at 1 o'clock today attended States Army transport ship. Gov. Gen. Wright, Corbin and all the insular commissioners, except Commissioner Dubois, were accompanied them. At 3 o'clock Senator Dubois of Idaho, who is in a runaway, was very late and restless, but her conduct considered serious.

ARABIAN REBELS BEAT
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—Fethi Pasha, commander of the Turkish army, reported that on August 10 the rebels in the Hama region were defeated. The insurgents were killed or wounded.

AY, AUGUST 13, 1905

duced

Clear Our Stock

cked Gingham 38c

ingham, blue, brown, green, red, small, medium and broken checks, and children's aprons; regular 60c or mail orders. Not more than 12 per cent. Monday, between the hours of the third floor, 3 1/2c a yard.



ed jewelry, consisting of bracelets, etc. Not an article in the lot would be best. Choice, etc.

Set Combs 39c

consisting of one back comb and one hair comb, pretty gold mountings; regular 49c, the set, 39c. Men's back combs with various patterns to choose from, 49c.



Curtains

SALE

folded Curtains 49c

tainings, of good quality material, ruffles; neatly finished; just the thing for cottages, bedrooms and bath-rooms. Worth 99c. Monday, 49c per pair.

MILK FLOES

SHIONS

out Half Price

ushions, filled with best quality down, with good white covers, but they will go with a rush if you're interested. Monday, the following prices:

SS CUSHIONS
SS CUSHIONS
SS CUSHIONS

...\$8.98

attractive; beveled mirrors in the furniture stores at 49c.

ares Reduced

n a large variety of handsome combinations; large room sets, cottages, dining, living and bedroom as follows:

SIZE 9x9 FEET
SIZE 9x10.5
SIZE 9x12 FEET

ton Rugs \$1.48

ize 27x54 inches with fringed ends, \$2.48. Monday, each, \$1.48.

good designs; rich colors; sin- gered ends; worth from \$2.00 to \$2.50.

...\$1.95

Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

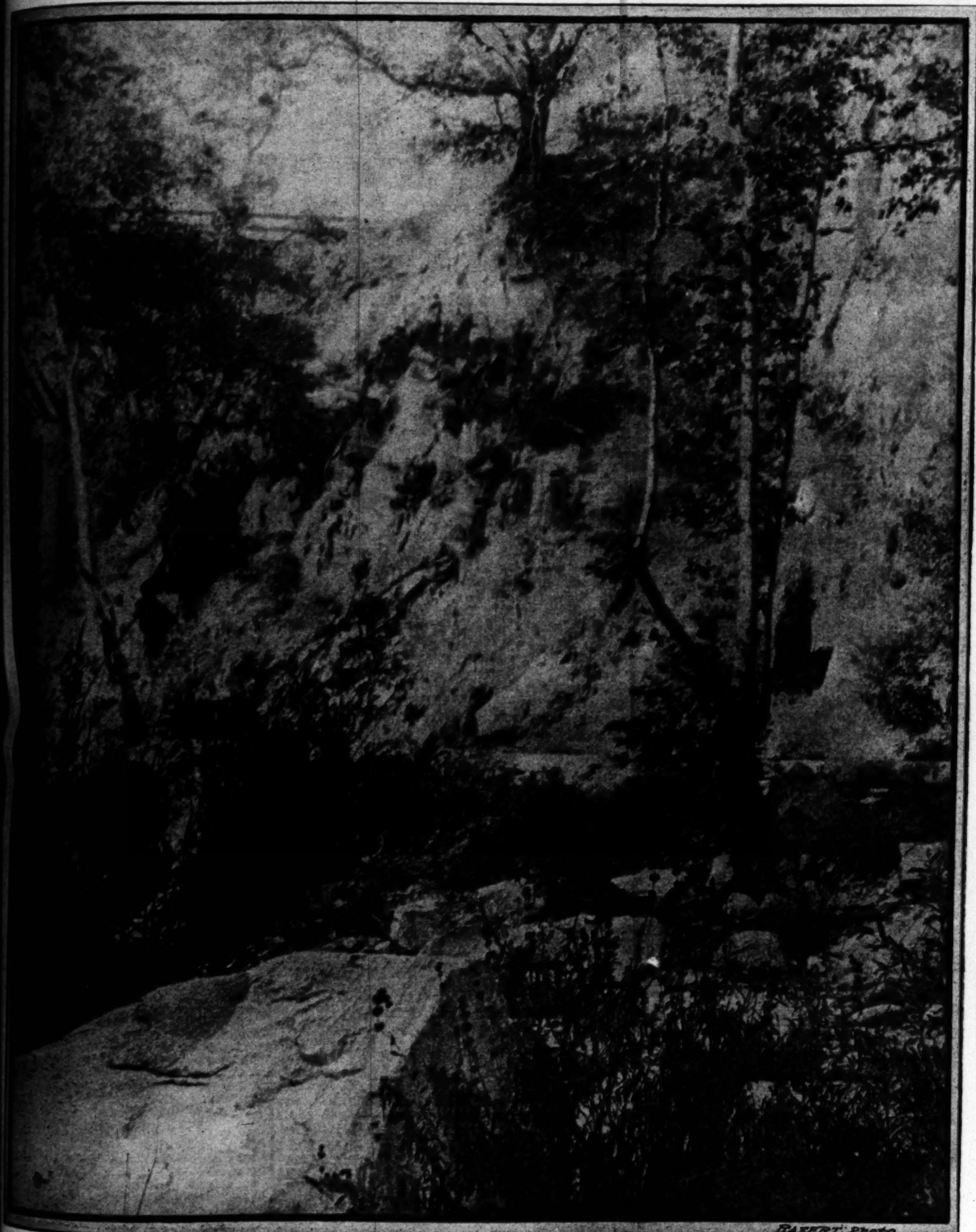
Los Angeles Sunday Times

SEVENTH YEAR.
PER ANNUM \$2.50

AUGUST 13, 1905.

FIVE CENTS

PICTURESQUE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



In the Arroyo Seco.

in Congress is likely to be a long one. Lawson's peat-bog fuel to the copper industry. man's subtle poison. electrical storm. Smash-up of in Kansas. Twelve people and twenty-five injured.

Sagamore Hill, left today for New York, whence he expected to go directly to his home at Nahant, Mass. "My visit to the President at this time," said Senator Lodge, "was of no significance whatever. It was

felt this deeply. Germany realized it too." The editor of the same journal, in an interview, says: "I hope that France, now that she and Great Britain are real and lasting friends, may

His attitude reveals plainly the Russian tactics. They propose to raise before the world the spectre of the "Yellow peril." Russia claims that Japan's present purpose is to get a foothold on the Asiatic continent, from

plenipotentiaries to observe the strictest secrecy regarding the proceedings of the peace conference differs materially from the Russian. From an authoritative Japanese source the Associated Press is informed that

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ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 8, 1897

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Not so! It must not be supposed that all California is alike—that it is only necessary to cross the Sierra Nevada to find the perfection of climate. Such is far from being the case. The area of the State in which perfect climatic conditions exist is quite limited, and those who wish to secure a home within the climatic belt at a rea-

to a simple meteorological effect. The hot sun that beats down on the Colorado and Mojave deserts, where the temperature in the shade—when there is any shade—during the summer months, runs up over 100 degs. every day, causes the heated air to rise, and this, like opening a door to a hot room, lets in the cool, moist air from the Pacific Ocean. Also this year there is an atmospheric depression over the Colorado Desert. What might happen should these deserts be largely irrigated and cultivated is a subject for conjecture, but there is no reason to doubt that the climate of Southern California, for a distance of twenty or thirty miles back from the coast, will continue to be the best all-year-around climate to be found on the face of the globe, and consequently, that this section will continue to attract from less favored parts of the country in ever-increasing numbers, health-seekers, pleasure-seekers and homeseekers.

A whole brass band would avail nothing against an invader if there were only the band to overcome. Even were there a whole army equipped with wind instruments and nothing more, though they were one hundred thousand strong, one thousand men of war with a real war-

The bargain sale will soon have to be abandoned for the sake of the dangers of civilized life. Not long ago, in Pittsburgh, 100 women crowded into a store to secure a pair of shoes for their husbands at a remarkably low price of 10 cents. The result was that eight women were seriously hurt, a reserve police officer had to be called out, ambulances and police trucks were packed up to the doors, and the store was torn down and moved to the hospital. The Pittsburgh police are considering the advisability of forbidding bargain sales in Pittsburgh.

fever cases increase

Railroads in Cuba. By Frank G. Carpenter.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE.

HOW HE BUILT HIS NEW TRUNK LINE TO SANTIAGO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SANTA CLARA (Cuba) July, 1905.—Within the past few weeks I have traveled over the most of Cuba by rail. It is now possible to go from one end of the island to the other, and branch lines are planned for the rest of the country accessible by train. There are already more than 1,000 miles of trunk lines, and of these more than 1,000 miles have been built since the war. The Cuba railroad, owned by American and Canadian capitalists, completed by Sir William Van Horne, completed its main trunk line in 1902 and the trains are now running on the branch lines. The trunk line is now running on the branch line a scimiter, crush like a battle, hosts like grape and cannon, of thought as a 12-inch gun.

How the Cuba Road Was Built. The Cuba Railroad is by far the longest on the island, and it will eventually be one of the best railroad properties of this part of the world. It runs right along the backbone of Cuba, extending from Santa Clara, which is west of the center of Cuba, eastward to Santiago, opening up a country which heretofore has been accessible only from the coasts. This is the widest part of Cuba, and it has some of the richest soil and best material resources. The trunk line is 354 miles long, but, with the branches, there are altogether about 100 miles more of track, and the system will be extended until it incloses Eastern Cuba like a net.

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cents over the ordinary rate, and I have several times ridden over the Cuba road with ladies in my party quite as comfortably as upon any railroad at home.

The porters and conductors of the sleeping cars are yellow-faced Cubans, who speak broken English. The conductors on the main lines are Cubans, and there are newsboys dressed in suits of gray linen, who work the train with papers and novels in Spanish and English. Smoking goes on in all the cars, and after our breakfast at Matanzas I noticed that the newsboy puffed a huge cigar as he showed his wares to the passengers.

So far there are no dining cars. From twenty to thirty minutes are allowed at the stations for meals, which cost from 50 to 75 cents. There are also lunch counters, and at nearly every stoppage peddlers bring fruit and eatables to the car windows.

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lions of acres of undeveloped lands, surpassing all others in their ability to raise sugar, tobacco and other money crops. He showed them that similar lands in Hawaii costing as high as \$300 per acre pay an interest on the investment, and that these undeveloped lands could be gotten from \$1 to \$5 an acre, and that by the thousands of acres. The map spoke for itself, and there was no trouble in getting the subscriptions. This was five years ago. Since then almost twice that amount has been spent, but the trunk line of the road has been completed, a great harbor opened up on the biggest and best bay of Cuba, sugar plantations and other enterprises begun, and a system of development originated which in time will probably be of great profit to the investors.

Building New Railroads in Cuba.

The building of the Cuba road was a wonder. The American syndicate had no right of way. Cuba was then in charge of the United States, and the Foraker amendment forbade that any concession be granted during the military occupation. Sir William Van Horne had the Spanish railroad laws translated, in the hope of finding a loophole in them that would enable him to go ahead, but there was none. He then fell back on the common right of every man to build upon his own land, and decided to buy the lands on which the railroad was to go, from the center of the island to Santiago. He did this, and was then only blocked where the route crossed the public roads, and he could have the right of way only by consent of the government. He knew, however, that



Waiting for train at Cuabitas.



Railroad depot at Camaguey.



The Conductors are Cubans.

The roads have been improved since the war, and nearly all have made extensions.

Cuba is one of the oldest railroad countries on our continent. It had railways before any other country in North America, and as far back as the days of Jack-in-the-box a concession was granted for a railroad from Havana on the north coast to Camaguey, a distance of 100 miles. This road is still in existence, and it has a large traffic.

The Havana Railway of Havana runs from that city for a distance of 200 miles down into the province of Matanzas, reaching the famous tobacco fields. It is a well equipped and makes good time. It has first-class cars, and does a good business in passengers and freight. The through rates are 1 cent a mile first-class, and half that for third-class.

The United Railway Company extends from Havana through the provinces of Havana and Matanzas, with branch lines covering the whole of Havana, including the sponge-fishing center and fort on the coast. This road has 265 miles of track. It is well built, and is one of the best managed on the island. It is connected with the Cuba road by the Cuban Central Railroad, which runs from Jovellanos to Santa Clara, thus connecting with the United Railway the trunk line from Santiago to Havana. The Cuban Central Railroad is rough to an extreme and is in bad condition, although it goes through one of the richest parts of the island and has a large traffic. In addition to these there are branch lines, which are more or less under the control of the main lines, and also the plantation railroads, which are 100 miles in length, which have, I am told, cost \$1,000,000.

Travel in Cuba.

All of the railroads, with the exception of the Cuba road, are owned by British, Cubans and Spaniards, the latter having by far the largest holdings. The cars are of the American plan, which seats facing the front and running through the middle. They are usually comfortable, and especially so on the trunk line from Havana to Santiago. The United Railway Company has cars with wicker swivel-back chairs, which are especially adapted to this climate, and the sleepers, which carry you from the east to the west in about twenty hours, are made in the United States after a Pullman pattern, but higher and with lower seats than our Pullman cars. Indeed, one can now travel comfortably over Cuba. I came from Havana to Jovellanos in a Pullman car, riding all day in it at an extra charge of 40

The Cuba road is one of the wonders of modern railroad building. Its main line was constructed within less than two years, and that without a government concession, without a right of way and without the asking of a dollar of the public. It was planned, financed and built by Sir William Van Horne, who had completed the construction of the Canadian Pacific, and, Alexander-like, was looking for other worlds to conquer. He had come to Cuba just after the war on his way to British Guiana, where he had interests in gold mines, and the railroad people here had taken him over their systems in a special car. Sir William never travels without a map. He is a shrewd observer, and as he rode about over the central and western provinces he saw the potential wealth of the island. He realized the profits that could be made in sugar, tobacco and fruits, and was impressed with the fertility of the soil. In looking at the map he saw that seven-tenths of Cuba seemed to be undeveloped, and that its whole eastern half had no great railroad and practically no farms. He asked as to the character of the land, and was told it was fully as good as that of Western Cuba, but that it was inaccessible, although a number of railroads had been planned in the past, and the Spanish government had once offered to guarantee 8 per cent. dividends on the cost of construction if a trunk line were built.

The more Sir William investigated the subject the more he became convinced that such a road would be of vast good to Cuba, and that it would eventually be a profitable undertaking. He did not come to this conclusion until he had sent his engineers over the line on horseback and had traveled over the most of it himself on horseback and in wagons.

Quick Financing.

As soon as he decided, however, that it would pay, he started for New York, and there financed the road in less than two days. He wanted big men, and rich men; men who would not expect immediate results, and men who could afford to lose their money if things went the wrong way. He started out to get over \$7,000,000 in \$50,000 shares, and picked out eighteen men of whom he expected to ask \$400,000 each to begin with. These men were among the leading capitalists of the United States. They were men accustomed to dealing in large sums, and it took but a few words to get their subscriptions. Among them were E. H. Harriman, James J. Hill, Granville M. Dodge, and others. Sir William had only to point out that here was one of the richest of all countries, lying in the front doorway of the world, with mil-

the people wanted the road, the officials wanted it, and our government wanted it, and also that no one was likely to object to what everyone wanted, and that he could therefore build across the public roads without a concession. He did this, and no one has objected.

He used Cuban workmen to construct the line, and he says that they are as good labor as can be found anywhere. It took some time for the natives to learn to handle the pick and shovel, but after that they worked rapidly and conscientiously, clearing the forests and laying the tracks. Some Spaniards also were imported from northern Spain, and the work was done quickly and well.

Big Sugar Mills.

This is, however, only the first stage in the development of the enterprise. The Cuba Company, which is the name of the syndicate owning the road, has several hundred thousand acres of land and it will buy more. It is already clearing the forests and laying out great sugar plantations. There is one at Jatibonico, between Santa Clara and Ciego de Avila, where in the neighborhood of three thousand acres have already been cleared and a mill to grind out a thousand bags a day, is building. This mill alone will represent a population of 8000 or 10,000 people when it and

Lawson's post-bag fuel to the copper industry.

Smash-up of the electrical storm

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ent to waste and the people
t. Seeing how productive t
at land I could, and grew
to all the farmers and off

Owns West Africa.

ALFRED JONES, WHO STARTED LIFE
AS A SHIP'S APPRENTICE.

By a Special Contributor.

THIS is the story of the most remarkable man in England—a story filled with romance, with accomplishment, and concerning one of the most powerful personalities the world has ever seen. And yet, it centers about a man whose reputation is almost local. He is just plain Alfred L. Jones.

Mr. Jones has arisen from ship's apprentice to merchant prince. He is many times a millionaire. He has transformed the Canaries from a condition of hopeless bankruptcy into a state of splendid prosperity. Even now he is raising Jamaica again to the prosperous position she occupied years ago before her sugar industry had been practically killed by the introduction of the beet products of the continent of Europe. He is commander-in-chief of the vast army of poor people who look upon him as the creator of industries by which they gain their daily bread. He controls eight great steamship lines which embrace more than a full hundred steamers that are in constant transit. He is at the head of a bank which promises to be one of the largest financial institutions among the British colonies. He commands the service of four separate coaling com-

all the fruit they could gather; and when necessary I made them advances and financed them generally. The consequence is the land has gone up to \$5000 an acre, the islands receive a million a year for their fruit, and the people are prosperous and contented."

It would be rank falsehood to say that Mr. Jones works like a horse. No horse works all the time year in and year out, never resting and never taking a holiday except in the form of different work. But this is what Mr. Jones does. His energy seemingly is tireless, his capacity for work enormous; in fact, so far as the virility and love of labor are concerned, he puts into complete shadow the alleged strenuousness of the American President. He spends half his life in London.

He Backs His Belief.

Every time he visits the city he works all the time on the train. He is always accompanied by a secretary and one of his managers, and is continually employed while traveling. When he goes to Liverpool he works in the same manner. He lives in modest rooms at Charing Cross when in London. His headquarters in African House, Liverpool, are always filled with people desirous of an interview with the man who controls so many destinies and so many millions.

Mr. Jones's faith in West Africa is astounding. He has a standing offer which has been accepted on very many occasions, to buy \$5000 worth of shares in any West African company that is floated. He never asks any questions, but is always ready with his check when these simple conditions are fulfilled.

Of course, Mr. Jones has made his money in the black

During the four years his articles of apprenticeship lasted the lad in his teens proved to his employers that he was worth his post. When his term was up he was offered a small clerkship. He accepted the chance, and his assiduity and attention to business soon singled him out for advancement. From one department to another he went until, by the time he was five and twenty, he had become the manager of the business.

Made Only \$1500 a Year.

In spite of all this, however, the highest salary the future millionaire was able to command was a modest £300 a year.

Accordingly, after serving for some time as manager, he left the certainty of a salary for the uncertain prospects of a start on his own account. He set up in business under the title of Alfred L. Jones & Co. His "Co." consisted solely of his own wonderful energy, his clear-sighted brain, and his determination to succeed. Young Jones's salary had been too small to enable him to save more than a few pounds, but his credit was good, and he found no difficulty in borrowing sufficient money to purchase two or three small sailing ships with which to commence business as a ship owner. The venture proved successful, and other purchases followed.

Sought Out Jones.

As a matter of fact, in the first year he was in business for himself he made more money than in the whole period he served with Messrs. Laird, Fletcher & Co.

About this time the shipping firm of Elder, Dempster & Co., who had purchased the old African Steamship Company, of which Mr. Jones had been the manager, was beginning to forge ahead. They had made overtures to Mr. Jones to join them. He agreed to do so, provided they allowed him to buy a certain proportion of the company's shares. From the time the new partner took a hand in the management of the business its advance was phenomenal. Mr. Jones continued to buy its shares as opportunity offered, and eventually acquired full control of the concern, which ranks as one of the most important of British shipping companies.

Some of His Enterprises.

He is now chairman of the Elder, Dempster Shipping Company, Limited, which has a share capital of \$5,000,000, on which dividends at the rate of some 15 per cent. have been paid, and a 4½ per cent. debenture issue of \$3,000,000. Closely associated with the parent company is the British and African Steam Navigation Company 1900, Limited, of which Mr. Jones is also the chairman. This concern also possesses a share capital of \$5,000,000, and there is a debenture issue of \$4,000,000, carrying interest charges at the rate of 4½ per cent.

Another great concern is the African Steamship Company, Limited, which has an authorized capital of \$5,000,000. There are also running in connection with the same flag the Beaver and Dominion lines, which keep Canada and the mother country in touch all the year round without entering an American port; the Imperial West India Direct Mail Service, which is proving such an unalloyed boon to the West Indies; the Inter-Insular Steamship Company, which confines its services to the West Indian Islands; the Compagnie Belge Maritime du Congo, whose name is sufficiently explanatory, and other minor lines.

Used Light Draught Boats.

Mr. Jones was one of the first to see the advantage of utilizing light-draught steamers, and at a time when opinion generally was dead against such vessels, he had a number of them built. The result has been that the African river trade has been practically revolutionized. Prior to their advent cargo had to be unshipped at the coast and taken up the rivers in smaller craft, whereas the modern light-draught steamers are able to ascend the rivers and deliver freight without incurring the inconvenience and expense of breaking bulk.

Motor carriages appeal to Mr. Jones as a remedy for iniquitous railway rates, especially for the conveyance of heavy goods.

But this many-sided man's chief interests lie in West Africa, the marvelous development of which, during the last few years, is almost entirely due to his initiative. He has not only established coaling stations at Sierra Leone, Tenerife, Grand Canary, and on the Congo, and branches of the Bank of West Africa at various points on the West Coast, but by introducing a currency into the country he has done much to civilize the inhabitants and to break down the tribal exclusiveness that formerly led to perpetual wars and raids. His imports of African mahogany and other woods are enormous. The first coffee plantation at Lagos was laid out on his advice, and the trade in that commodity is growing rapidly. He was the founder of the African Oil Mills Company, of Liverpool, by which African palm nuts, linseed, etc., is now converted into palm oil, oil cake, and other cattle foods by English labor, instead of passing through Liverpool to Continental competitors, as formerly.

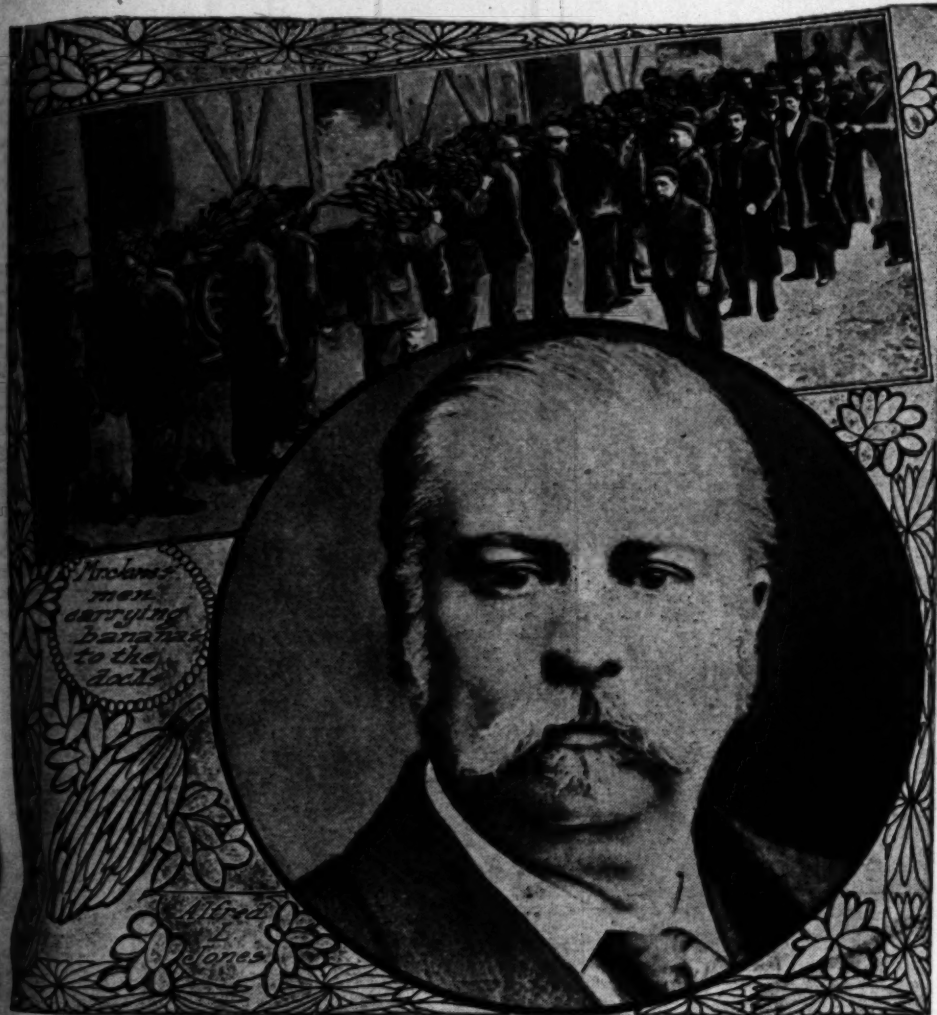
Vast Work in Coal.

Mr. Jones established the Grand Canaries Coaling Company, which is now the contractor for the British Admiralty, and for some 200 lines of steamships that run to all parts of the globe. The change that has come over the Fortunate Islands, as the Romans called the Canaries, may be gauged from the fact that whereas seven years ago only one steamship visited Grand Canary every week, at the present time twelve vessels enter the harbor every day. All that he has done for the Canaries, and more, he is now doing for Jamaica.

But with all his wealth and the means to make it still greater, Alfred Jones is not greedy or avaricious. He loves his work for its own sake, and a little perhaps for the good that he can do. There is no trace of the money grubber about him; on the contrary, he seems to think but little of wealth, and is liberal and kindly. He is a confirmed bachelor, and is full of patriotism.

FREDERIC MILES BERNARD.

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man organized to provide coal for his ships, and of his large enterprises, he owns the greater part of West Africa, which he says in a few years will produce more gold than South Africa or any other country.

His Life Like Fiction.

This practically sums up Mr. Jones's accomplishments, but how he accomplished it is a story that might find its place in the world of fiction. The man in the street, to be in New York, London, or in fact anywhere in the world, can tell you casually all about the P. & O., Messageries, White Star and other great shipping lines, and many of them are familiar with those who control them; but few know that Alfred L. Jones is head and master of the Elder Dempster Shipping Company. Of course, if you mentioned the fact in Liverpool and professed ignorance of Jones and his accomplishments, you would be considered as a mild candidate for a lunatic asylum. "L. L." as he generally is known, is a Welshman.

Perhaps the uplifting of the Grand Canaries was the greatest work of Mr. Jones's life. Asked what sent him there, he said, a short time ago: "The poverty of the natives. I visited the islands to decide whether I should establish a coaling station there for our African steamers, and I was greatly impressed by the poverty of the Spaniards who formed the bulk of the population. They lived formerly by producing cochineal, and the introduction of aniline dyes ruined them."

His Work Never Ends.

Cochineal fell from ten to two shillings a pound; the natives went to waste and the people gave themselves up to despair. Seeing how productive the soil was, I bought up what land I could, and grew fruit. Then I went round to all the farmers and offered them a price for

man's country. It is natural, therefore, that he should be a friend of the colored race. Every year he brings to England a number of African lads and at his own expense has them trained in various industries at the Congo Training Institution in North Wales. His idea is that they will act as lay missionaries when they return home. He is founder of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine. From this organization eight medical expeditions have been sent out to the West Coast in order to systematize knowledge of the origin and treatment of the various malarial diseases which have earned for West Africa the title of the White Man's Grave.

Born in Camarthenshire, in 1845, of very humble parentage, Jones was taken to Liverpool when only a few years old, and he has been intimately associated with the fortunes of "the black spot on the Mersey" ever since.

Had Little Schooling.

As a boy, little Jones never had the advantage of any regular schooling worth speaking of, and when he was only twelve years old he was apprenticed by his father to the shipping firm of Laird, Fletcher & Co., at that time the managers of the African Steamship Company, which traded between Liverpool and the West Coast of Africa. During his apprenticeship the boy made several voyages. Most people know more or less accurately what the duties of a ship's apprentice are. Young Jones's lot was no exception to the rule, either in the way of long hours or of indifferent food. He endured the hardships of seafaring life with true boyish pluck, and made the best use of the opportunities the life afforded him for gaining a valuable knowledge of the trade and methods of business in other lands.

GEORGE W. BURTON

...Congress is likely...
...Lawson's peat-bog fuel to...
...man's subtle poison...
...electrical storm...smash-up of...
...in Kannan...Twelve people...
...and twenty-five interested in...

Sagamore Hill, left today for New York, whence he expected to go directly to his home at Nahant, Mass. "My visit to the President at this time," said Senator Lodge, "was of no significance whatever. It was...

felt this deeply. Germany realized it too." The editor of the same journal, in an interview, says: "I hope that France, now that she and Great Britain are real and lasting friends, may...

His attitude reveals plainly the Russian tactics. They propose to raise before the world the spectre of the "Yellow peril." Russia claims that Japan's present purpose is to get a foothold on the Asiatic continent, from...

plenipotentiaries to observe the strictest secrecy regarding the proceedings of the peace conference differs materially from the Russian. From an authoritative Japanese source the Associated Press is informed that...

Ways of the Japs. By Frederic J. Haskin.

AN ODDS AND ENDS STORY. PECULIAR BUSINESS METHODS AND CURIOUS SUPERSTITIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OKIO, June, 1905.—In their heroic determination to acquire a knowledge of the English language the Japanese produce some rare specimens of rhetoric. I was notified by mail that "Wada & Co. do send baggages into any direction with a good cheapness." The boy in a store said: "Of tobacco I no have got." Nailed to a tree was the announcement that "This park is a

making himself understood. Sometimes it goes rather hard with the American who has to depend on a servant having scant knowledge of English. I have a boy whose vocabulary consists of about twenty words. When he is told to prepare the bath as likely as not he will bring a bootjack. He never fails to do something when spoken to, but guessing what it will be is as risky as taking a chance on a "hundred-to-one shot."

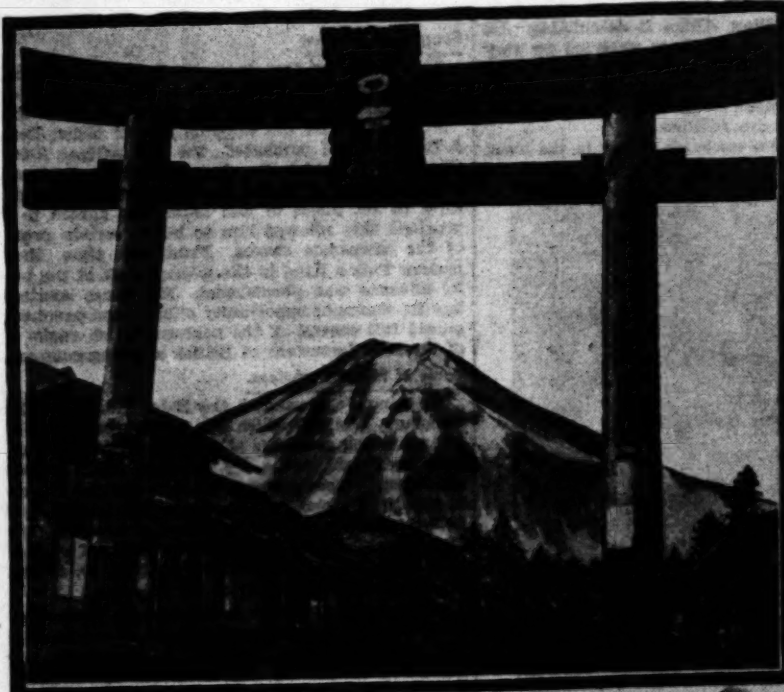
Eccentric Business Methods.

Japanese reading and writing are done backward, and many of the business methods are just the opposite to our ideas of such matters. When you go to a shoe store

duction, but said that he did not care to sell more than a dozen at a time. After much useless argument a happy thought struck the Yankee buyer. He bought a dozen, paid for them, and had them wrapped up. Then he ordered another lot and continued to buy, until for a dozen at a time, until he had secured the whole stock. Although the dealer would not sell in bulk, he raised no objection to this method. This will strike wideawake American dealer as an absurd proceeding, but buyers in many lines here encounter the same peculiarity in negotiating wholesale transactions.

Sample of Eastern Cunning.

While the Jap seems to lack acumen in failing to



house to let." The "sublime tailor" and the "higher washman" are both in the same street with the butcher whose sign reads "Beef & Hen Meet Here." Near by is an enterprising native whose versatility is astonishing. He announces in substance that he is a specialist in treating scrofula and an expert in serving milk shakes. The bakery displays this legend, "Fresh bread made quick," while on the window of another shop there is emblazoned the rather startling statement that "knives are drawn here" (scissors grit ter.)

Although he makes funny blunders, the Jap perseveres with fine determination and eventually succeeds in

the dealer shows you his goods, but should you want a pair out of stock they will cost a dollar more than if made to order. An American dealer would rather dispose of odd sizes and not risk possible loss from the stock becoming shelf-worn, but the Jap does not figure that way.

Neither does the small dealer understand the wholesale principle. An American toy buyer told me about an experience he had with a retailer of dolls. The latter had several hundred toys of a particular size which were worth three cents each. When urged to make a bulk price for the lot he not only refused to make a re-

advantage of the larger profits to be made by quantity, he employs many tricks and dodges in the sale of goods at his own price. The ruse that an old peddler worked on a number of European tourists was a strategy of no mean sort. As she called upon a present society woman to another. The note addressed to the lady to whom it was written to look at the note the old woman had with her, as they could not obtain it all, and to offer her just one-half of it, she asked.

On the face of it the peddler had made a

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showing the letter to the person whom she called upon. It contained, laughing in thought of her luck in recommendation was introduced so many make-believe sacrifice price that her endless chain scheme. W introduction was a forged letter had all paid dear for their meriment at their expense. Not Afraid of Thirteen.

The Japanese have many beliefs of a superstitious nature. While they do not object to a table, or mind beginning with many beliefs of a superstitious nature, a person bites his tongue, some one begrudges him, must never be swept into a family has departed last swept away. Many parents look into a mirror for themselves will cause her to be married.

When there is smallpox most notices in front of their children are not at a sure preventive against their heads when they will bear children with Japanese housekeeper buy in the fire to prevent quarrels who light their pipe good girls. A bird flying visitor is coming. Ignorance it wrong to eat beef would have a cripple associated somewhat with a deformed child indicating young couple are married because that color is quick would be a bad omen.

Where the Pious Tread.

Closely related to their religious beliefs of the gods. These were left people who had been praying on another screen in the from the heads of women keep certain vows. The grutes is prompted by that he him that the souls of his forms of animals. No fear of perpetrating an indecency of his grandfather, but the shade of some great Fujiyama, the sacred mountain pilgrims every year. These that all prayers offered to laws will be speedily legend, Fujiyama was crept to be about 2000 retreat for Fuji San, a god stories are told of devils men away through the a popular locality with all n believe in this superstition while the approaches to the considered so sacred that all to the sandals of the pilgrims back to the mountain.

The Isle of Kamakura.

It is doubtful if the ancient and castles, striving at the that the actual dates a that a heritage they were mentioned thrive on the come to view the wo the valley at Kamakura. For 600 Asia has balanced upon of holy meditation forty-nine feet. It is co the eyes are of pure g The interior is hollow and for a small fee. Even the place is not immune. On the wall inside the persons are requested to signing was has scribbled the word "Nothing are several times shifted t, but it still preserves an of its benign conn surrounding trees as it con. A fund is being raised so that it will be pr weather. The visitors an contribute something, and

Thousand Christian Churches

The foreign religious denomination their work in Japan. An missionaries in the count twenty-seven different and German denominations churches and preaching the foreigners are asstained and unordained. Protestant churches in Japan are churches 58,086; and there are 12,588 pupils attending all kinds. The country was first open

he did not care to sell more than one. After much useless argument, the Yankee buyer, who bought a lot and continued to buy, paid him, until he had secured the whole dealer would not sell in bulk by this method. This will strike the dealer as an absurd proceeding, and here encounter the same old wholesale transactions.

to lack acumen in failing to



profits to be made by selling many tricks and dodges to the public. The use that an old number of European ladies and gentlemen in English on one side, and the note advised to look at the rare and with her, as they could offer her just one-half the

showing the letter to the wrong party, yet every woman on whom she called promptly followed the instructions it contained, laughing in her sleeve meanwhile at the thought of her luck in getting ahead of the lady the recommendation was intended for. The wily old peddler sold so many make-believe heirlooms at a seemingly excessive price that her operations began to resemble an extensive chain scheme. When it became known that the introduction was a forgery and that the numerous buyers had all paid dear for their bargains there was much comment at their expense.

Not Afraid of Thirteen.

The Japanese have many household superstitions. While they do not object to thirteen people sitting down to a table, or mind beginning a journey on Friday, they have many beliefs of a similar character. If while eating a person bites his tongue, it is taken as a sign that some one begrudges him his food. The room of a house must never be swept immediately after a member of the family has departed lest all luck for the absent one be swept away. Many parents will not allow a little girl to look into a mirror for fear that seeing an image of herself will cause her to have twins when she becomes married.

When there is smallpox in a community all parents post notices in front of their houses announcing that their children are not at home, which is supposed to be a sure preventive against the disease. Wise old women shake their heads when they see a girl biting her finger nails, as it signifies that when she becomes a wife she will bear children with great difficulty. Whenever a Japanese housekeeper buys salt she throws a pinch of it in the fire to prevent quarrelling in the family. Young men who light their pipes from lamps will not marry good girls. A bird flying by a window indicates that a visitor is coming. Ignorant country people used to consider it wrong to eat beef, believing that every butcher would have a cripple among his descendants. This idea is associated somewhat with the saying that the birth of a deformed child indicates wicked ancestry. When a young couple are married neither wears anything purple because that color is quick to fade, therefore its presence would be a bad omen.

Where the Pious Tread.

Closely related to their household traditions are the old religious beliefs of the Japanese. In the temple one sees a score of straw sandals hung on a grating before the gods. These were left as reminders to the deities by people who had been praying for relief from sore feet. In another sacred in the sanctuary are braids of hair cut from the heads of women as pledges that they would keep certain vows. The Oriental's respect for dumb animals is prompted by that principle of Buddhism which holds that the souls of his ancestors linger on earth in the forms of animals. No man wants to kick a dog for fear of perpetrating an indignity upon the invisible substance of his grandfather, nor strike a horse lest he incur the shade of some great-uncle.

Fujiyama, the sacred mountain, attracts thousands of pilgrims every year. These devout worshippers believe that all prayers offered to the sun from its summit at dawn will be speedily answered. According to the legend, Fujiyama was created in a single night. It is supposed to be about 2000 years old, and was made as a reward for Fuji San, a goddess who was a woman hater. There are told of devils seizing women and carrying them away through the air, consequently it is an unpopular locality with all members of the fair sex who believe in this superstition. No horses are allowed to approach the summit, and the soil is considered sacred that all dirt and cinders which stick to the sandals of the pilgrims are said to find their way back to the mountain.

The Old Kamakura.

Even if the ancient builders of Japan's temples and shrines striving at their work so many centuries ago that the actual dates are lost in obscurity, realized that a heritage they were leaving to posterity. Present visitors thrive on the toll collected from the foreigners who come to view the wonders of a hoary past. In a valley at Kamakura squats the wonderful bronze statue of Buddha. For 600 years this figure of the Light of Asia has balanced upon its lotus leaf pedestal in the attitude of holy meditation. The height of the statue is forty-two feet. It is composed of sheets of bronze, and the eyes are of pure gold.

The interior is hollow and pilgrims are allowed to enter for a small fee. Even the sacred atmosphere of this ancient place is not immune from the wit of the modern pilgrim. On the wall inside there is a notice which reads: "Visitors are requested to write nothing here." An English wag has scribbled under this sign in capital letters the word "Nothing." Storms and tidal waves have several times shifted the position of the great image, but it still preserves an upright attitude, the classic beauty of its benign countenance towering above the surrounding trees as it continues its long watch with time. A fund is being raised to erect a temple over the statue so that it will be protected from the ravages of the weather. The visitors are importuned by boy priests to contribute something, and nearly all comply.

Thousand Christian Churches.

The foreign religious denominations are actively pressing their work in Japan. At the present time there are twenty-seven different American, Canadian, English and German denominations. There are 1233 Christian churches and preaching stations in the empire, and the foreigners are assisted by 725 native workers, ordained and unordained. The total membership of Christian churches in Japan is 55,315; of Roman Catholic churches 58,046; and the Greek church, 27,300. There are 12,555 pupils attending the 153 mission schools in all kinds.

The country was first opened to foreign residents in

1859, and by the end of that year three Protestant societies had taken advantage of the opportunity to put their representatives in the field. The Episcopal church of the United States had the honor of sending the first Protestant missionary to Japan. The Bible Society began work here many years ago. The gospel of Matthew was translated in 1871, and the whole Bible was in circulation by 1880. Its campaign of enlightenment has now become so extensive that last year 512,069 Bibles, and portions, were put into circulation. This was a large increase over the distribution of the previous twelve months. Aside from the output of the Bible Society other Christian printing houses put into circulation last year 675,130 volumes. That the Japanese converts are enthusiastic workers in the cause of Christianity is shown by the fact that they raised among themselves during 1904 the sum of \$67,470 to be used in church work. The sum sent into Japan during the same period by all sects for the furtherance of church work, exclusive of the salaries of missionaries was, \$133,990.

The Cause of Education.

The various foreign religious denominations are given free rein here in their educational work. In fact many of the teachers in the government schools have been recruited from the American Y.M.C.A. Although these instructors are in the employ of the crown they have absolute religious freedom. They teach Christianity, morals and athletics. There are about 29,000 primary schools in the empire, having an enrollment of nearly 5,000,000 pupils. At the present time fully 90 per cent. of the school population is taking the prescribed course of instruction. The period of compulsory attendance is from 6 to 10 years of age. During this time there is no tuition. The common school fees are nominal in all instances, ranging from fifteen to thirty cents per month. The course includes the usual studies, together with such special subjects as drawing, singing, sewing, gymnastics and manual training.

The universities afford all kinds of scientific instruction even to the "professor of earthquakes." The college graduate is very much in demand. There are less than 5000 educated people among those now practicing in the principal professions in Japan. A recent compilation showed that out of 1700 judicial officers less than 300 were college men; among 3200 high executive officials only 400 were university graduates; out of a total of 4300 teachers in the middle classes only 400 had diplomas; while a count of the 40,000 physicians and surgeons in the empire produced only 600 who had received a college education. Such a scarcity of talent naturally creates a demand for the services of trained people, and even those of ordinary ability find no trouble in securing good positions. There are more young men clamoring to enter the universities than these institutions can accept. With present facilities about 500 graduates are being turned out yearly, but the certain expansion of the educational system will soon add to the number that may be accommodated.

The Science of Jiu Jitsu.

The Japanese craving for proficiency manifests itself in many ways. The other day I was invited to the police station to witness the weekly lesson given to a squad of patrolmen in the science of jiu jitsu. This is not wrestling as many suppose, but the art of self-defense. The principles of it are taught the policemen so that they may not only successfully resist attack, but overpower an unruly culprit stronger than themselves. Main strength counts for nothing against an agile adversary who knows how to reach the vital points. This was demonstrated to a nicety by a little bantam who took on six strapping fellows, one after the other, and did just about what he pleased with them. At each encounter he managed to get such a hold on his antagonist that the latter had to cry enough or suffer a broken bone. He twisted the neck of one, rammed the spine of another, and cramped the elbow of still another. It was a pretty exhibition of science against strength. It is said there are no exponents of this art in America as expert as those who practice it in Japan.

FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

TURNED WITH THE BRIDGE.

"Officer, which way shall I go to the Union Depot?" "You go straight west on this street until you cross the bridge. The first street on the other side of the river is Canal street. Turn to the left, walk a block and a half, and you will find the depot entrance." "Thank you," and lugging a heavy suit case the man went his way. When he reached the river he heard the bell on the bridge ring. He stood on the bridge while it swung to let a steam barge go through the draw. When the bridge closed, he picked up his suit case and started on again.

Ten minutes later he asked the same policeman at the same corner for directions to the depot. The policeman recognized him.

"I told you once how to get there." Then he repeated what he had said before. The man thought for a minute and then laughed.

"I guess that bridge must have turned and started me off the way I came," he said, as he started to retrace his steps.—[Chicago Record-Herald.]

A SMART DOG.

A friend of mine was wont to walk across the park with his dog and to take a hansom home. The animal on several occasions went out alone for a walk, and, finding himself at fault, was in the habit of jumping into the nearest hansom, and getting himself conveyed home by the cabman, who, reading his address on his collar, sent a reward.—[London Graphic.]

The Culex Family.

WAS POWERFUL IN AMERICA LONG BEFORE COLUMBUS CAME.

By a Special Contributor.

THE oldest family in this country, and certainly the most universally known, is the Culex family. Its members readily command attention, and will fight if necessary, for recognition. They do not array themselves in purple and fine linen, nor do they give box parties at the theaters; yet they are singers whose operas have received the careful consideration of men of science, women of quality, and children of every grade of society.

This ancient and honorable family existed in America long before Columbus came; long before Eric the Red coasted the bleak Labrador shores and New England bays; long before Viking bold spread his sails hitherward. Even the aboriginal inhabitants recognized and cringed before the Culex family. It could never have been said of them that "their cohorts were gleaming with purple and gold;" but, it is simple truth to say that they came "like a wolf on the fold," whenever they mobilized for omnipresent offensive operations.

Whence they came, man knoweth not. Without intentional irreverence it may be said of the Culex family that they are after the order of Melchisedec, "having neither beginning of days nor end of life." The Culex family has a history which is far more ancient than the most ancient history of this continent. Scientific men of the Department of Agriculture have studied the history of this family, and an official pamphlet has been promulgated, wherein it appears that the tribe of Culex pungeus is the mainstay of the whole family. Everyone who has heard them sing, or has felt their mighty influence as they pervade the atmosphere, will admit that the mosquitoes of America are entitled to their honorable scientific name.

Upon good authority it is stated that "in Lapland their numbers are so prodigious as to be compared with a flight of snow when the flakes fall thickest; or as to the dust of the earth. The natives cannot take a mouthful of food nor lie down to sleep in their cabins, unless they are fumigated almost unto suffocation. One cannot draw breath without having mouth and nostrils filled with them. Unguents of tar, fish grease, cream, or nets steeped in fetid birch oil, are scarcely sufficient to protect even the case-hardened cuticle of the Laplander from their bites."

That is pretty tough on the Laplander, of course; but it manifests the industry and perseverance of the Culex family. The Culex family works as industriously in the cold climate of Lapland as in the milder climate of our Atlantic coast. The pamphlet of the Department of Agriculture recalls the historic fact that "Sapor, King of Persia, was compelled to raise the siege of Nisibis by a plague of mosquitoes, which attacked his elephants and beasts of burden, and so caused the rout of his army."

Dr. St. George Gray, of the British West Indies, says that the Culex family has a fondness for wine, like many members of other old aristocratic families. He says: "I put a few mosquitoes under a bell jar, containing a couple of drops of port wine. A few hours later I found them apparently dead, and put them into a dry bottle. Shortly afterward, they were all staggering about under the microscope in a most ridiculous manner—they were drunk."

Scientist Schwartz officially reports from Corpus Christi, Tex.: "When the wind blows from any other direction than the south, hundreds of thousands of millions of mosquitoes blow in upon the town. Great herds of hundreds of horses run before the mosquitoes, to get into and under the water." And this shows that the countless members of the Culex family are as industrious in Texas as in Lapland, or anywhere else in the world. In Texas as well as in Lapland, they "are not to be sneezed at."

The Culex family has natural enemies, such as dragon flies, and eucalyptus trees; but the men of science cannot successfully cultivate these mosquito killers in all places. They recommend the use of kerosene for the killing of mosquitoes and their larvae in stagnant water; but they cannot cover the whole earth with kerosene, albeit a great corporation might endeavor to make the undertaking, for proper consideration. After all of their investigations, these men of science have concluded that they know just so much as our mothers and grandmothers did; for they recommend kerosene, camphor, pennyroyal, lemon juice, vinegar, oil of tar, paraffin, or lavender rubbed on the hands before going to bed. They also recommend: "Place a fine, juicy, uncooked beefsteak near the bed, on retiring."

That reminds the narrator of a story concerning the late brilliant orator, Gen. George H. Sheridan, who commanded a brigade of Federal soldiers at Carrollton, La., after the close of the war between the States. His quarters were taken care of by a typical old "mammy;" the class of splendid servant now obsolete. Other officers who suffered asked Mammy how Gen. Sheridan got along with the mosquitoes, and she replied: "Well, de Gin'l goes to bed so full dat de skeeters don't boddah him. W'en de Gin'l gits up in de mawnin', de skeeters is so full dat dey don't boddah nobody."

SMITH D. FRY.

PERHAPS A NEW ONE.

Is this a new one? "A revival was in progress and a negro exhorter shouted: 'Come up and jine de army ob de Lohd!' 'I'se done jined,' replied one of the congregation. 'Where'd yoh jine?' asked the exhorter. 'In de Camelite church.' 'Why, chile, you ain't in de army! yoh's in de navy.'—[Emporia Gazette.]

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"Disease Soldiers."

THEIR WAR AGAINST THE SPREAD OF "YELLOW JACK."

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Yellow Jack, with his army of virulent microbes, has again forced our postern gate at New Orleans, and we are harking back to the grim summer of '78, when he killed 12,000 of our citizens and disabled 125,000. But the generation that has since come into being has seen our then-shaky, widely-scattered defenses against foreign pestilence displaced by a chain of fortresses well-nigh impenetrable and an auxiliary system of barriers which, once drawn about an invaded area, cannot be passed unless the law is maliciously defied.

The disease soldiers of the Treasury Department's reorganized public health and Marine Hospital Service have their coast defenses—twenty-seven quarantines lining

board it, the passengers and crew being carefully examined before allowed to land. All persons suspected of having exposed themselves to the infection are taken off and detained within the quarantine inclosure sufficiently long for the disease to develop. Until some five years ago yellow fever ships were boarded by a disinfecting corps armed with portable sulphur fumigators, which resembled fire engines. Disinfecting solutions were sprayed upon the infected parts of the ship and all baggage was steamed upon metallic racks wheeled upon a track into an immense steam chamber. But although these devices are still resorted to in combating other foreign infections aboard ship, mosquito study, so zealously carried on by scientists in the past few years, has resulted in a complete revolution of our quarantine laws applying to yellow fever. Disinfection of baggage is no longer required unless it be suspected that mosquitoes are harbored therein. Instead of the sulphur furnaces and sprays for killing the yellow-fever germ directly, there now are applied in necessary cases agencies for freeing the vessels entirely of mosquitoes. The yellow-fever mosquito of the tropics is, then, the undoubted carrier of the germ. This was proven a few years back by Surgeon Walter Reed, U.S.A. He confined in one house

last precaution all of these carcasses are immediately burned in one of the sulphur pots. All such precautions are necessitated by the fact that any mosquito which has bitten a yellow fever patient becomes capable in twelve to fifteen days of transmitting the disease to a healthy person.

Everything Screened.

Outside the house another relentless war on the mosquito is waged by little armies of the disease fighters. The district is thoroughly covered and every stagnant pool, rain barrel, cistern, pail, tin can, broken bottle or like is emptied or dosed with kerosene. All rain barrels and other permanent water receptacles in the open are covered with wire screening to prevent mosquitoes from laying their eggs therein.

As fast as yellow fever patients are discovered they are taken to hospitals and camps and placed in screened enclosures, inside of screened buildings. The residents of cities and towns near the danger area have been requested to thoroughly screen their doors and windows lest emigrant swarms of flying disease hypodermics find upon them after biting yellow fever patients or corpses. They are also asked to prevent water standing around in vessels of any kind.

New communities to which the fever spreads will be depopulated by the Federal disease fighters as far as



our seaboard. They have their land posts—twenty-two hospitals and 121 relief stations. Then, too, they have their foot soldiers and field artillery, all organized under uniformed officers as fearless as the military men who fight the visible foe, less treacherous. Moreover, they have their camps of tents; their attachés, alert in foreign lands; their smart fleet of war vessels which dart out to challenge the demon pestilence before it may have an opportunity to land. And the result has been that—although Yellow Jack gained a foothold in the New England ports in years back; that, whereas in the nineteenth century the years when he did not ravage our shores somewhere could be counted upon your fingers—this year's successful attack is counted as an exception and no one fears its spread.

How these disease soldiers are now working against this scourge of the tropics, his cohorts of microbes and his aerial artillery of mosquitoes is a story which all should hear. At the headquarters in Washington—in the great stone mansion which Ben Butler built, for his home—there sits, with the war charts before him, the indefatigable commander-in-chief, Surgeon-General Walter Wyman. Having entered the service thirty years ago as a young St. Louis physician, he came into prominence through laws which he promoted in the interest of our merchant marine seamen, and for the suppression of cruelties imposed on the river men and oyster men of a generation ago. His staff consists of six assistant surgeons-general, selected from a corps of over a hundred commissioned and uniformed medical officers, under whom work a force of over 800 medical assistants.

Mosquito Study Revolutionized Quarantine.

At eight of the principal fruit ports of Central America, at various other yellow fever hotbeds in Mexico and South America, officers are stationed in our consulates for the inspection of vessels bound for the United States. Moreover, as soon as a vessel sails into any of our ports from a foreign yellow fever port, a public health boat sails out from quarantine to meet it. Medical officers

not screened from mosquitoes volunteers clad in the most immaculate night garments and covered by the cleanest bed clothing which it was possible to obtain. In another house completely screened against mosquitoes he shut up volunteers who used the night clothes and bed coverings taken from patients in a yellow fever hospital. The men in the first building contracted the disease, while those in the second escaped, whereby it was proven that the suspected mosquito and not the supposedly infected clothing was the agency of transmission. So much for the preventive campaign of the disease soldiers who lie in wait for Yellow Jack from their lonely, often isolated quarantine stations.

Houses Sealed and Smoked.

But the really strenuous disease fighting is waged upon mainland, in and around the spots where Yellow Jack has gained a foothold. The plan of campaign then comprises the organization, first, of "mosquito sections" of eight men, each such squad with a carpenter attached and under the command of a medical inspector. Immediately upon learning of a new case of yellow fever, the surgeon in command dispatches a section to the infected house. All doors and windows are closed, and those opening into the patient's room are protected by wire screens. The house is then prepared for mosquito destruction. Strips of paper are pasted over all cracks or openings through which mosquitoes might escape. Even chimneys are made mosquito-tight. Old rickety buildings are sometimes completely papered inside and extensively papered outside, even though it would be an easier matter to burn them down or otherwise raze them.

The house now being insect-proof, pots partially filled with sulphur are ignited with the aid of wood alcohol, and the disinfectors retire when the sulphur burns actively. Departing from the premises they seal the last door of exit. All rooms are thus treated except that occupied by the patient, who is later removed to one of the fumigated apartments while his is thoroughly smoked out. Thus the last remaining mosquito is destroyed. When the smoke of battle has in a measure cleared away, the invaders return to dust and sweep the floors, walls and furniture of dead or possibly stupefied insects. As a

sible. Direct railroad traffic from New Orleans to other infected spot is immediately taken in hand by public health officers. Railways are opened to strict medical supervision. The officers keep track of passengers in and out and demand from each passenger statement as to his movements during the ten days previous. Passengers leaving a yellow fever point are confined to what are known as "non-infectious" hotels, are allowed to proceed if in good health, but when destinations are points in the Southern yellow fever zone where the disease, if introduced, may spread, they are taken from the trains and quarantined in "detention camps" along the railway lines.

Detention Camps.

The Federal disease fighters go into the field with carefully devised plans for these camps. Each reservation consists of a wide central rectangle surrounded on three sides by separate villages of tents and on the fourth by cabins used as dining halls, offices, storehouses, kitchens and laundries. A house for rebellious campers is erected in one corner and strict military discipline governs the daily life. Bugle calls announce hours for meals, retiring, inspection, etc. In fact, the Federal public health officers, from the surgeon-general down, have the same of military men and are bound by military discipline. Their uniforms, worn upon ceremonious occasions, include white plumed hats, white gloves, swords and other knits denoting rank.

The sanitation of the probation camp is looked after. Should one of the campers fall ill, there is at safe distance from camp a completely isolated hospital building awaiting him. All campers remain within the picket lines until the officers are reasonably certain that no traces of the disease have been

Surrounded by Cordon.

A strict sanitary cordon is forged around each locality, and this is patrolled by armed guards, patrolling either exit or entrance through the gamut of inspectors. These guard lines protect not only the camp and wagon roads, but water outlets from the

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points, and the last revenue cutters. Fugitives are sent to the enforcement of these the Federal officials back. During the yellow fever, Surgeon Murray was visited by a postmaster of hanging him in the fall of 1892 the Federal City. As a consequence conferred upon the Federal boundaries of States as line of the nation.

There are six of the fever, cholera, smallpox, cholera, Asia is the chief Mexico; of plague, India America. Not one of our healthy soil. All negligent and unprogressive His Finger on World's

Surgeon-General Wyman upon the pulse of a disease diseases are concerned in some point in the Or at once to our nearest Cuba is no longer the fever. After the Spanish Pearl of the Antilles such to shine ever since as of the world. Yet, as a attached to our consular States. In Havana Harbor the world's finest floating

[Copyright, 1905,]

SEA WATER

FRENCH INVESTIGATION INTO TUBERCULOSIS

[Paris World:] A brilliant, corroborated, moreover, enabled M. Quinton of the veritable normal center according to the most recent analyses a simple salt-water of which it is composed of aquatic origin. Interesting from the fact that as and close chemical studies the elements of the human only traces exist, are to be water.

These views, which were last year in a bulky voluminous application to therapeutic Simon, he has just commencing from theory to practice sea water in the treatment of tuberculosis. The decay of the cure of tuberculosis, the more urgent, alike from the powerlessness of science. After reducing sea water to its free saline by 17 per 1000—the only property the body can bear contact—they sterilized it "a frolic" side once every four days, matters.

This treatment applied within the last few years and fifteen cases of improvement. The rapid improvement of the general condition. The infection revived the appetite, restored force, and diminished the coughing. At the same time to such an extent as to be and percussion. Another purification of bacilli in the. Finally the weight of the day with regularity—on grams per day. In some cases, averaging thirty-eight even as much as fifty-three. The beneficial results obtained in the middle of the winter movements, several of whom favorably with the fine results of Arachon, for example, cases selected from 132 in which B. Lalesque certified weight was 32.61 grams per cent. Such really encouraging statistics communicated to the Academy of recent meetings, give ground that may become more general. Now whether sea water in the form of baths will give results to be attained by Rene Quinton meantime it will be produced so many treatments have failed at this medical stage, giving unfortunately have met success.

these carcasses are immediately buried. All such precautions are taken that any mosquito biting a person is capable in twelve to fifteen minutes to a healthy person.

er relentless war on the insects of the disease fighters. The tired and every stagnant pool, tin can, broken bottle or the with kerosene. All rain barrels receptacles in the open air are removed to prevent mosquitoes breeding.

er patients are discovered they are placed in screened buildings. The residents of all the danger area have been screened their doors and windows with yellow fever patients are asked to prevent water standing kind.

which the fever spreads will be disease fighters as far as pos-

points, and the last named approaches are patrolled by revenue cutters. Fugitives caught by the guards are arrested and sent to the infected point. In the course of their enforcement of these strict quarantines the authority of the Federal officials was resisted some times in years back. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1882, for example, Surgeon Murray's headquarters in a Texas village was visited by a posse who called for the consideration of hanging him. During the cholera scare in the fall of 1892 the Federal authorities were greatly hampered by the conduct of the health officer of New York City. As a consequence the next session of Congress passed the Federal service full authority to prevent the spread of quarantinable diseases across the boundaries of States as well as over the frontier or coast line of the nation.

There are six of these quarantinable diseases—yellow fever, cholera, smallpox, typhus, leprosy and plague. Of these, Asia is the chief source; of typhus, Russia and Mexico; of plague, India; of leprosy, principally South America. Not one of these infections is indigenous to our healthy soil. All are communicated to us only by negligent and unprogressive countries.

His Finger on World's Pulse.

Surgeon-General Wyman, therefore, must keep his finger upon the pulse of all of these nations, so far as epidemic diseases are concerned. When cholera breaks out in some point in the Orient a missionary probably wires to his associates at the Asiatic coast after he has cabled to Washington. Dr. Wyman promptly notifies every quarantine officer on our Pacific coast to be on the look-out for ships hailing from the danger zone.

China is no longer the world's chief source of yellow fever. After the Spanish-American war we gave the part of the Antilles such a polishing as has allowed her to shirk ever since as one of the decently clean powers of the world. Yet, as a precautionary measure, we have attached to our consulates on her seaboard medical officers instructed to inspect all vessels bound for the United States. In Havana Harbor, moreover, we keep anchored the world's finest floating disinfectant plant.

JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.

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SEA WATER SALUBRIOUS

FRENCH INVESTIGATORS SAY IT CURES CONSUMPTION IN EARLY STAGES.

[Paris World:] A broad philosophical conception, corroborated, moreover, by physiological research, has caused M. Quinton of Paris to regard sea water as a suitable normal center for living beings. So that according to the most recent analysis our organism resembles a simple salt-water aquarium, wherein the cells of which it is composed continue to live under conditions of aquatic origin. The idea is all the more interesting from the fact that it is based on minute analysis and close chemical studies, whence it appears that all the elements of the human body, even those of which only traces exist, are to be found in their integrity in sea water.

Two views, which were developed by M. Quinton last year in a bulky volume, were the prelude to their application to therapeutics, which, assisted by Robert Buge, he has just commenced. These two savants, passing from theory to practice, have attempted to use sea water in the treatment of certain conditions characterized by the decay of the system, beginning with the case of tuberculosis, the healing of which is all the more rapid, alike from its widespread extension and its remoteness of science to combat it.

Introducing sea water to isotony, that is to say, making it free saline by contact with pure water to which the only proportion which the tissues of the body can bear contact with it without deterioration is utilized it "a froid" and injected it beneath the skin every four days, in doses of 50 to 300 centigrams.

The treatment applied to eighteen tuberculosis subjects within the last few months gave three failures and fifteen cases of improvement.

The rapid improvement that resulted began with the general condition. The injections of isotonic sea water restored the appetite, restored sleep as well as the vital force and diminished the coughing, spitting and night-sweating. At the same time the lesions were improved to such an extent as to be discernible by auscultation and percussion. Another proof of restoration was the elimination of bacilli in the saliva.

Finally the weight of the patient increased from day to day with regularity—on an average of twenty-seven grams per day. In some cases the gain was considerably more, averaging thirty-eight and forty-three grams, and even as much as fifty-three grams.

The beneficial results obtained by the sea water cure, even in the middle of the winter, in patients free in their movements, several of whom went to work, compares favorably with the fine results of the sea water cure at Arachon, for example, where out of twenty-nine cases selected from 132 in which improvement was recorded, B. Lalesque certified that the average gain in weight was 32.61 grams per day.

Such really encouraging statistics, which were communicated to the Academy of Medicine at one of its recent meetings, give ground for hoping that the treatment may become more general and that we may soon have whether sea water in the hands of other practitioners will give results to be compared with those already obtained by Rene Quinton and Robert Simon. In the meantime it will be prudent to reserve judgment.

So many treatments have from time to time appeared in this medical stage, giving rise to the greatest hope, that unfortunately have met with only an ephemeral success.

Congress is likely to pass a law increasing the duties on copper. Lawrence's peat-bog fuel to be used in the copper industry. A man's subtle poison. An electrical storm. Smash-up of a train in Kansas. Twelve people killed and wounded.

By the Neva.

THE ALEXANDROVSKY RINOK, ITS WARES AND ITS MERCHANTS.

Henry de Halsalle in London News.

"NOW," said my Russian friend, "here in the Alexandrovsky Rinok you shall find amusement. Shops, shops, nothing but shops; and in the shops and market squares all the things you may desire but do not want. A most truly wonderful place, the Alexandrovsky Rinok, think you not so?"

And truly a most wonderful place. Shops, yes, there must be hundreds, nay, thousands of them; and all little shops, and inside the shops, alas! but little light and small room to move, and stuffy—phew! The Russian does not love ventilation as your Englishman. Passages, passages, nothing but passages. Shops on the right hand, shops on the left hand; and in the windows "all the things you may desire, but do not want."

And at the shop doors young men and maidens, and old men, and sometimes old women, very old women, all eager-eyed and garrulous.

They address us, they look at us with flattering and compelling eyes. We are velmoshnia boyaree (great lords), we have estates, and on our estates perhaps thousands and thousands of cattle and horses, and hundreds and hundreds of men and women. It must be so; for we are so well dressed and wear patent-leather boots and gloves—gloves that were never made in Russia; and neckties, bright-hued neckties; and collars, collars that shine like rarest china; and did we not light our cigars with wax matches, wonderful wax matches that were never made in Russia? And, sure, we must have come to purchase all the Alexandrovsky Rinok; all the contents of its shops which open-doored stand on our right hand and on our left hand.

And the contents of the shops!—boots, all kinds of boots, yes, even "jack" boots with circular-corrugated creases; good boots, too, seem these in the Alexandrovsky Rinok; for bootmaking is a thing in which your Russian excels.

But we do not want boots, as we politely tell a gentleman who insists upon dragging out to us his entire stock-in-trade. Perhaps, then, we may have children who want boots, we may have fathers and mothers who want boots, or even friends, or the peasants on our estates may want boots; but we are decided that we do not want boots, nor do our fathers and mothers want boots; while the peasants on our estates—well, they make their own boots.

And we pass on. But the boot merchant follows us with strident voice; and he says that some day we may want boots, and—he runs after us with his card, wherein is rhetorically inscribed his name and the number of his shop and the name and the passage in the maze-like Alexandrovsky Rinok, which contains all the things you may desire, but do not want.

Three puffs at our cigars, and—a lady this time. Yellow is her face, as yellow as the walls of the Alexandrovsky Rinok, and black are her eyes and hair; and stout is she as only Russian women have learned to be stout.

Yes, we have come to the Alexandrovsky Rinok to buy a parrot—a green parrot. She can read it in our eyes. She has the very bird. In Siberia was her parrot born, in Siberia was her parrot educated, in Siberia would her parrot have died had not a great and maiden lady rescued it and brought it with her to St. Petersburg and civilization. A marvel!—a parrot who speaks eloquently Russian—Siberian Russian; a parrot who repeats curious phrases—yes, even religious phrases, peculiar, no doubt, to the Siberians. Nay, she has even seen it "cross" itself—a devout parrot. Wonder of wonders! And more beautiful still the credulity of the velmoshnia boyaree; for oh! that parrot on beholding us flapped its wings, stretched out its neck, and assailed us in one minute with more choice curses than a Russian workman could reel off in a week. And only 25 roubles, that parrot!—

And so we bid "prashchal" (adieu) to Madame Avoldupois, call her a golubka (little dove), as is customary when we wish to be polite to shopkeepers in Russia, and pass on and look serious and forbidding, for we wish to see only—see the shop windows and the people; and many are the shop windows and the people in the Alexandrovsky Rinok.

But alas! for our seriousness and our forbidding glances! Another six paces, and we are "held up"—aye, held up—by a young lady. And the lady has eyes! A novelist might call them "caressing" eyes; and she seizes us by our coat sleeves—blessed prerogative of the young and fair! Will we be so gracious, etc., as to inspect her stock of rare and beautiful lace? And so cheap! Never could lace be so cheap as in her little shop in that passage of the Alexandrovsky Rinok. And in vain we inform her, our golubushka (little pigeon), that two middle-aged and strenuous gentlemen not given to attending fancy dress balls could not possibly wear such cloud-like and dreamy creations of the needle; and in vain we say our roubles must purchase something more useful and lasting; and in vain we call her our golubushka and wish her "prashchal," and still she persists and persists and bars our path down that passage of the Alexandrovsky Rinok. And at last my Russian friend, who generally is politeness personified (as is characteristic of his race), speaks crossly—yes, quite crossly—to the diaveetsa of the caressing eyes, and she, seeing we are of adamant, that nothing can induce us to purchase her rare and beautiful lace, she ruefully allows us to depart. And as we do not wish to buy a house of furniture, nor a goat-skin overcoat, nor a patent kitchen range, nor a collection of old armor, nor a perambulator, nor a noisy musical box, nor a sackful of potatoes, nor anything else,

we turn out of that passage in the Alexandrovsky Rinok into a market square.

But still is it the Alexandrovsky Rinok in St. Petersburg, though at first glance we might imagine ourselves in Constantinople, perhaps in Jaffa, or in—but oh, the din! the rattle of crockery, the clash of tinware, the voices of the women, the voices of the men (and your Russian, it would seem, in the Alexandrovsky Rinok has lungs of brass,) the jostling and the pushing, the waving of arms, the wagging of beards, and the odors in the sunshine in that market square of the Alexandrovsky Rinok, which contains all the things you may desire, but do not want! And again, as we do not wish at present to purchase a black donkey (which to us could only be a white elephant,) nor any second-hand underlinen, nor any ikon, nor an astrakhan hat, nor a hot-water bottle, nor a melodeon, nor any fish, flesh, fowl, or Russian red herring, nor any sticky sweetmeat, nor anything else that is in the Alexandrovsky Rinok, we beat as hasty a retreat as is possible in the circumstances and gain the Sadovaya.

And in the Sadovaya a fresher air and sunshine and many people who are walking this way and that way; and some stand and stare blankly at the roadway; and here a red-shirted, long-booted rabotnik (workman) trudging workward, and close behind a smart parootchik (lieutenant,) and there a dvornik (porter) and a bootolchik (baker,) and, yes, there, stepping out of her private droschka, Kehehinsky, of the Royal Ballet! And the war in the Far East, one asks oneself, has it ever happened?—one hears not a word in the Alexandrovsky Rinok.

And no one seems merry and no one seems sad, and we hail a red-bearded izvoshtchik and say "prashchal" to the Alexandrovsky Rinok, where you will always find "all the things you may desire, but do not want."

DEBTS OF SOVEREIGNS.

REMINDERS OF INDEBTEDNESS FORWARDED BY CREDITORS EACH YEAR.

[Pearson's Weekly:] Every year the sovereign of this country receives from an Italian firm of bankers named Alfuzzi a bill for the payment of a debt of several millions.

The bill is handed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, with much formality, acknowledges its receipt, but adds that the claim "does not appear to be in order," and nothing more is heard of the matter for another year.

The firm of bankers in question claim to be the lineal descendants of an Italian money-lender named Alfuzzi, who accommodated Edward III with some hundreds of thousands of pounds; shortly after this transaction the money-lender was driven out of Italy, and was never again heard of.

In the early part of the reign of George IV, an Italian firm of bankers named Alfuzzi wrote to the sovereign of this country, claiming to be entitled to receive payment of the debt in question, together with interest on the amount lent, bringing the claim up to several millions.

The claim is, of course, a purely formal one, but it is, nevertheless, made regularly every year.

When the Peninsular war was brought to a conclusion a settlement was made allotting the burden of the huge debt incurred by the prolonged war in different amounts to each European nation.

We, of course, bore the chief weight of the debt, and duly met our liabilities, but Spain became a very heavy defaulter.

It was arranged that Spain should pay £20,000,000 to Austria in annual installments of £5,000,000. Alas! but one installment was ever paid, and this the Spanish government borrowed from a Greek financier, who, in his turn, sold the debt to his own government.

Every year the Spanish sovereign gets a reminder from the Greek government of this debt, but the reminder has long since come to be regarded as a purely formal one by the recipients of it, and it is never even acknowledged.

We send out two claims ourselves every year of a like character.

One is dispatched to the Turkish government, claiming £2,000,000, and another to the Prince of Montenegro for about half that amount.

The former claim is a little balance we have against Turkey since the Crimean war, but it was arranged long since that the claim should never be enforced.

The debt due by the Prince of Montenegro is, however, a more serious affair. It consists of a sum of money lent by this country to the Prince at a time when his insolvency was on the verge of taking place.

For reasons of state we have never enforced the repayment of the loan, but we may do so in the future.

The aged King of Denmark is troubled two or three times in the year with dunning letters for very large sums of money.

One of these letters comes regularly twice a year from a Berlin firm of bankers, who some years ago negotiated a loan for the Danish government.

The loan was duly repaid, but the firm negotiating the loan subsequently claimed £50,000 as their commission on the transaction.

Their commission was, as a matter of fact, covered by the amount repaid by the Danish government, but in spite of this fact, the claim for £50,000 is sent twice a year to the Danish sovereign, who, of course, takes no notice of it.

Another bill received every year by the same monarch comes from the French government. This is, however, only for the insignificant sum of £250.

Some years ago a Danish government steamer named the Hurald ran into and badly damaged a French vessel off the west coast of Africa.

A claim was at once put in by the French government for damages, which were duly paid by the Danish government, who, however, struck off a sum of £250 from the claim in connection with legal expenses.

Lawson's peat-bog fuel to be used in the copper industry.

A man's subtle poison.

An electrical storm.

Smash-up of a train in Kansas.

Twelve people killed and wounded.

Sagamore Hill, left today for New York, whence he expected to go directly to his home at Nahant, Mass.

"My visit to the President at this time," said Senator Lodge, "was of no significance whatever. It was

felt this deeply. Germany realized it too."

The editor of the same journal, in an interview, says: "I hope that France, now that she and Great Britain are real and lasting friends, may

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By a Special Contributor.

Not the flash of a feather brightened the scene. In the deep, forest gloom it would not be so strange, but here in this opening so bright and fertile, why all so silent? It is a characteristic of the great Northern mountains, beginning far down the Sierra Nevada and spreading its influence far over the openings. One would expect to see at least a squirrel. Yet on the whole trip of three weeks in these wilds we saw not a single gray squirrel. In Eaton Prairie we found one ground squirrel, big, fat, sleek, and dark of hue; and in over a hundred miles of solid forest we found but two Douglas squirrels, pine

All this time the windfalls were increasing in number and extent, so that half the time we were walking fallen

We thought it was time to see how much that ridge was growing, for three feet below the horse would lose his footing. So we sent a man ahead on foot to see if it continued wide enough for a horse around in case he could go no farther. We had to have to go far before reporting that if he could not take the other step he would hardly be able to turn around!

T. S. VAN DYKE

By a Special

PROBABLY the start of a long trip has been presented in the article about a young man sleeping on a couch and carrying the necessities to show that a tour can be made with comfort at a low price will be told.

The young man, who was in a poor state when coming to South America, he was also in a deplorable condition; however, he was able to cast about for work and having a little money, he was fond of walking, but he carried a blanket, outfit and more, the state of his exposure, which

John cuts loose from the conventional trip into the wilderness upon some kind of a walking and a continual change of scenery. The variety of adventure, which friends made various suggestions, but too costly for his night, and put up nights. But this would cost a fortune of strange beds and a horse, and this of a burro, and a horse on the desert? John thought; but how about the horse so the load will ride or so the load will ride or so the load will ride. To perform too large an undertaking. Why not have a cart, then? When you break camp each thing into a cart, and a horse to drive a meek and sure. His idea struck John favorably. He would cut, to be sure, still a donkey! However, John travels with a Donkey." Steadfast, either. John decided, at, alongside his flat, em a donkey—and cart. He some search at the second a light cart and a pony and are you going to sleep a young woman friend and crawling things—and tarantulas, and lizards?"

"I hadn't thought of them, and even dreamed of them doubts about sleeping on the Pullman berth!" he groaned. He had to be. Necessity, and necessity pressed its heels.

length he hit upon a suit of the cart, and built in the axle. This box was the rear section could be

Travels With a Donkey.

THE STORY OF A SMALL OUTFIT
AND A BIG TRIP.

By a Special Contributor.

PROBABLY the smallest touring car in which a long trip has been actually made is the one presented in the accompanying picture. With this little outfit a young man has made a trip of about 200 miles, sleeping on a comfortable bed in the cart at night, and carrying the necessary supplies in it in the daytime. To show that a tour of Southern California may be made with comfort at slight expense, the story of this trip will be told.

The young man, whom, for convenience, we will call John, was in a poor state of health, like many another young man coming to Southern California; and, like not a few, he was also in a depressed state financially. Mentally, however, he was not depressed, but with good courage he cast about for some means of building up his health and having a little pleasure at the same time. He was fond of walking, but he was not strong enough to carry a blanket, outfit and supplies on his back. Furthermore, the state of his health forbade much hardship or exposure, which must usually be endured by one

drawer at night, making a bed six feet long—and John was only five feet eight. Then he made a small tent, and arranged it so it could be set up over the cart at night, supported by two sticks stuck into screw eyes in the front and rear ends of the box. This tent was so low that John could barely sit up under it; but then, as is a Pullman berth, John had learned a few tricks in his trips on the Pullman.

Over the tent John rigged a fly, fastening it to staples driven into the sides of the cart and the shafts. This was to keep dew or rain off the tent.

"But you can't sleep in a cart at such an angle as that, can you?" asked a respected friend one day, when John was exhibiting his outfit.

"Oh, the cart will be level when I sleep in it," said John; and then he explained how the shafts would be supported rigidly in a horizontal position by means of a stick with a cross-piece on top, and a rope run over the shafts and fastened down to stakes in the ground on either side.

Just to test the outfit, John set it up in the yard and slept in it one night. The mattress was small, and it seemed a bit hard on the springless bottom of the cart, but he slept well, and was convinced that his donkey, Pullman was O. K.—and no porter to be fed. "The porter's fees will feed the burro," thought John, figuring out the expense of his trip.

"Ho!" exclaimed a boy friend, when John mentioned this point; "you don't need to buy no feed for a burro! He'll live on the country." And so John found it, afterward. For economy, there is no traveling companion like a donkey; and for society he isn't half bad, if you know how to bring him out. At least, he doesn't bore you with idle gossip.

At last the day of starting arrived. The cart was packed with a modest supply of provisions, including some rolled barley for the burro. John elected to ride out of town, for the sake of dignity, but after that he

him on the road were soon far away, with their cloud of dust.

Spirited horses always gave John and the burro the whole highway, and sometimes portions of the adjacent country as well. It takes a horse a long time to learn to tolerate a burro. To most horses, unaccustomed to the sight, a burro is a dreadful shaggy beast, as dangerous as a grizzly bear. One morning, as John was trudging along beside the outfit, he saw a horse and wagon coming just ahead. The horse was jogging comfortably along, and the driver, a sleepy Mexican, was unconscious of impending trouble. When but a few rods away, the horse suddenly gave a mighty snort, leaped to one side of the road, and started madly into the brush in the adjacent field. The driver's hat flew off, a gun pitched out of the wagon, and the driver himself with difficulty kept his seat. A volley of Spanish oaths sounded like a broadside from the flying vehicle, as the driver pulled and sawed on the lines. It was only at a safe distance from the terrifying long-eared apparition that the horse could be pulled to a stop. The burro was densely unconscious of being the innocent cause of such a commotion. What a blessing it is that we do not always realize how ugly we look!

Day by day, as John trudged through the charming valleys and over the wind-swept mesas, in the bright sunshine, he grew stronger, and his appetite, formerly delicate, became a menace to the camp larder. He began to eat between meals—a most pernicious habit, of course, but he simply couldn't help it. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he usually halted and took a simple luncheon, such as honey and crackers. Honey, by the way, is a most concentrated form of food, and if it agrees with you, there is nothing better to renew your strength.

John and his outfit were photographed on several occasions by the kodak fiend. During the latter part of his trip, when he had become bronzed by the sun, and travel-stained generally, he was usually taken for a prospector coming off the desert. He encouraged this delusion, too, for several reasons. He was a prospector, in fact, looking for the gold of health; and, if appearances go for anything, he struck it rich, too.

At the end of his trip with the donkey he was not yet satisfied with his adventure, and so, leaving the cart at a ranch, he and another young man packed a light outfit on the back of the patient burro and made a trip into the mountains. On this trip John traveled over sixty miles, on all sorts of rough trails, sleeping in the open air every night. His muscles had grown hard, and his wind was equal to the burro's. As an indication of the health and strength which John had attained through his "travels with a donkey," that mountain expedition was better than the certificate of an examining physician.

As to the expense of the two trips, the reader may smile, but it is a solemn fact that for the burro, the cart, the harness, the cloth for the tent, the supplies, and ammunition, John had spent but a little over \$25. He had enjoyed a two months' outing, and had gained health that could not possibly be estimated in money values.

SOLON LAUER.

A NEW THEORY OF MAGNETISM.

The old theory that ferromagnetism was a property of the chemical atom seems to be seriously questioned as a result of a number of recent experiments with magnetic alloys not containing iron. It would appear from these studies that magnetism depends upon molecular structure rather than upon any fundamental characteristics of an atom of a given element. This conclusion is reached after a series of experiments where alloys of manganese, copper, and aluminum with a trace of carbon, silicon, and iron were found to possess all the magnetic properties of the ferromagnetic materials, even to the extent that they could be permanently magnetized. It is assumed that in such an alloy a similar grouping of the molecules takes place as in the case of the magnetic metals, and magnetization consists in arranging or disturbing the position of these molecular magnets.

If it is possible by further investigation and experiment to gain some knowledge of this molecular structure, it may be possible to construct alloys which are as magnetic or even more magnetic than iron. This has an important bearing on electrical engineering, as it means that smaller masses of metal can be used, and when these are in the form of moving parts much less power will be required to drive them. Indeed, so many practical advantages and economies are suggested by this line of reasoning that additional researches in this field are awaited by physicists and engineers with considerable interest.—[Harper's Weekly.]

HOW THE BATTERY WAS TAKEN.

'Twas at the earliest flush of dawn,
While Shiloh's fight was raging on;
Grant, with his field glass, stood serene,
But anxiously surveyed the scene.
'Up rushed a rider, hand to brim;
Stopt, and cried out, saluting him:
'My General, report I make:
Der Rebels haf a battery take—
Schwartz's battery vas der von!'—
Said Grant: "Speak out! How was it done?"
'By flank und rear—pefore ve look—
So Schwartz's battery vas took!'—
Cried Grant: "You spiked the guns, of course?"
Amazed, the Deutscher's voice was hoarse:
'Vot? Shpikie dem guns—dem brand new guns?
Vy, it vould spoil dem! You make funs."
'Make fun?" said Grant, "make fun with you?"
Then sharply asked: "What did you do?"
'Do?" said the Deutscher, "dot vas plain—
Do?—Ve yooost took dem pack again!"

—[George Birdseye, in National Magazine]



walked, and never rode except when he was tired. He made a trip of about 200 miles, through portions of San Diego, Riverside and Los Angeles counties. He saw the country as only one who saunters along at his leisure can see it. He stopped and chatted with farmers in the fields, and sometimes with teamsters on the road. He camped at night wherever night overtook him. It was the work of but a few moments to toss the stuff out of the cart, take out the seat, extend the box, erect his little shelter tent over it and arrange his bed.

He carried a shotgun, and revelled in game—not venison, of course, nor bear meat, but cottontails, young jack rabbits, wild doves, and quail. John was not very well posted on the game laws, or else he forgot to observe them strictly, in remote regions. At one place, where he camped for two or three days, and shot a good many doves, he was threatened with arrest by an irate inhabitant who wanted the doves himself. But John ate his doves in peace—the dove is the bird of peace, you know—and after a hearty breakfast shook the dust of that country from his feet, and the irate inhabitant saw him no more thenceforth forever. So be it! A man must eat.

At first, John suffered from the cold at night. He had a small thermometer, for he liked to make scientific observations upon the country and the climate—and he noted carefully the temperature every morning, before sunrise—for John was an early riser. He was surprised—and pleased—to observe that the mercury registered ten to fifteen degrees above freezing point on several mornings during the early part of June. If that thermometer had registered sixty or sixty-five, John would have been certain that the chill of death was creeping up from his feet.

One morning, especially, he was sure there must be icicles hanging from the tent fly. He had camped in a dry wash, for the sake of the clean gravel, and plenty of fuel. The icy wind came down from the mountains, following the bed of the stream, and struck poor John in his thin cloth shelter like a veritable blast from Arctic regions. After that, until the weather became warmer, John avoided dry washes and stream beds generally.

This was the only occasion on which he was disappointed in his thermometer. The stubborn mercury refused to sink below forty, although he shook it and jolted it in his hand, as a doctor does his clinical thermometer before taking the temperature of a patient.

As John stalked along the country roads beside his donkey, with his cart neatly packed, the shotgun sticking up in front of the seat where it would be handy in case of game appearing, he was frequently hailed by travelers. Parties in automobiles greeted him with cheery laughter, and gave him the road, usually—and the dust. John observed that there are two ways of avoiding the dust from your fellow-travelers. One way is to travel faster than they, and the other is to travel slower. John chose the latter. The teams that passed

from the comforts of home life to take a long trip into the wilderness. He was, however, of some kind of a trip, believing that daily change of scene, together with the adventure, would prove his best medicine. He followed various suggestions, some of which were costly for his means. One advised him to go light and put up nights at country hotels or ranches. But this would cost considerable, and John had no money for such things. Besides, it was a fatal objection. He got a burro, and pack the outfit like a prospector in the desert? John was pleased with this suggestion, but how about the daily packing? To pack a burro on the load will ride is not a task for either a man or a burro. To perform this feat every day would be a large undertaking.

"Why not have a cart, then, and toss your outfit into it when you break camp each morning? Anybody can throw things into a cart, and it doesn't need a broncho to drive a meek and submissive burro."

This idea struck John favorably. But what a figure would he cut, stalking through the country with a donkey! However, John had read Stevenson's "Travels with a Donkey." Stevenson did it, and he had no doubt, John decided to put his pride into his cart, alongside his flat, emaciated purse, and travel with a donkey—and cart. He soon found a burro, and made a search at the second-hand wagon yards he found a light cart and a pony harness.

"Are you going to sleep on the ground at night?" asked a young woman friend. "Think of the horrid crawling things—the centipedes, and scorpions, and tarantulas, and lizards, and—and rattlesnakes!"

John hadn't thought of them. He did, however, after he even dreamed of them that night. He began to doubt about sleeping on the ground. "Oh, for a Pullman berth!" he groaned. But John was in a fix. He had to be. Necessity is the mother of invention, and necessity pressed upon him and stimulated his faculties.

Though he hit upon a suitable plan. He took the seat of the cart, and built a rectangular box to be pulled out from the rear section could be pulled out like a bureau

of Congress is likely. Lawton's peat-bog fuel to the copper industry. The man's subtle poison. Smash-up of the electrical storm. Twelve people and twenty.

Sagamore Hill, left today for New York, whence he expected to go directly to his home at Nahant, Mass. "My visit to the President at this time," said Senator Lodge, "was of no significance whatever. It was

felt this deeply. Germany realized it too." The editor of the same journal, in an interview, says: "I hope that France, now that she and Great Britain are real and lasting friends, may

His attitude reveals plainly the Russian tactics. They propose to raise before the world the spectre of the "Yellow peril." Russia claims that Japan's present purpose is to get a foothold on the Asiatic continent. plenipotentiaries to observe the strictest secrecy regarding the proceedings of the peace conference differs materially from the Russian. From an authoritative Japanese source the Associated Press is informed that

exclusion act. The one who had waked up to the question of the exclusion act. The one who had waked up to the question of the exclusion act. The one who had waked up to the question of the exclusion act.

"In other words, you think should begin on Christian essentials cannot be trusted to be this side of the Pacific, they the efficacy of virtue sent out in the form of tracts and lectures.

If there is no modification of Coast will find out a thing or two.

With selfish pleasure. "The Legislature to time," he said.

"Just think," she said, "the undeveloped mines of the satisfactorily worked except by men. Even authorities at Peking the Celestial cooies are the anal project. Then the ranch perfectly what failures they are.

And all of this quite outside of the question!" she argued hotly. "To live simply, without the nervous continue, there is nothing like China."

husband applauded. "I feel like sending a protest to Congress."

Christian nation at large to correct the will way—at least to live up to Christ."

interpolated, "we are to have dyspepsia, from now on."

too, when one is living frugally looking. I feel quite ill already."

the husband agreed. "But when I might assist him to a change."

answered, "you can do nothing to be born as a mule. Our only hope is in his losing his money. I may yet count on him."

could never wish him hard but, as Thomas confessed with a sigh.

"Our best plan is to make him as impressive as possible; then the hotel kitchen he may think of."

"Of course you could work to be harmless, feminine."

of his charming spouse was to cast his arm about her with fondness.

her forward into the garden. All more earnestly the personal.

But when the call to luncheon edged that he must eat in the kitchen.

answered; "men always do."

n. The lady had talked about her husband thus rudely described by a melancholy formality presided.

Mrs. Armitage brooded in silence.

his relentless labors at the hegira everything was in a state of confusion.

able; cakes and other delicacies criticism of a new cook. All was range to sink; nothing had been.

ng Mrs. Armitage saw an opportunity of a hearse close to her.

the Yellow Angel was flying. The circle and less impressive appearance years were piled high.

was over, the departure was to be put away nearly as had been fed. For the reformer, the formality of a luncheon horizon now loomed the last.

ok?" the Celestial asked, when his little house for the last time.

ly before the assembled household just rattled away to the door. It was not to be expected that the chatters.

ook?" he repeated, suspiciously.

as, with an effort to deny a possibility are immense—just immensities shook the freshly-gloved hands of the heathen.

all same any man," Gam said.

golden brow, as he determined a cheap, dress-suit case and a hat.

this good place," he broke out, "became complicated. All at once exactly how to get away."

d of a reformer in store clothes, black-pin had made him very different. He was now a plot for quick riches seemed in San Bernardino to the last.

he burst out. "You all be so sure."

mitage she nice, high-toned little square—little fellow my eyes.

—not care I be Chinaman."

occasion the extended hand of the unbecoming emotion. The

August, 1905.]

and Marian watched him trudge down the rose path with an equivalent of feeling. There was a sharp touch of tragedy to the hegira. Even the fog, banked above the crests of mountains, seemed to betoken doubt. Gam's stately retreating figure no longer took on the arrogant air of the reformer. The poor fellow was leaving his home—the only one he had ever known, outside of far old China.

It was best to draw a veil before the next three weeks. He felt that Mrs. Armitage pronounced her Lenten season a complete failure. The batteries of Christian warfare had been silenced by perpetual temporal attacks from the rear of the house. The lady seemed now to be only in communion with her kitchen; in unwilling touch with carnal matters.

By the beginning of Holy Week she was nervously reduced to the pose of a penitent. She could control herself no longer, and at last tears flowed freely against her husband's shirt front. Thomas could not persuade her that she was still an angel; she had reached a point when she could not rise above her woes.

"Things might be worse," the philosophical spouse cautioned. "The baby has kept well through it all. The house has not burned down. We have several tumblers and a few plates left in the china closet. Our 'Queen of the Netherlands' has had only three tantrums and two headaches. After all, I think you might cheer up. You're taking the starch out of my evening bosom—somebody might drop in."

"No one will come," sobbed Marian. "Have you forgotten? It's Holy Week."

For answer, Thomas wiped her eyes; soon she could speak to the point.

"No wonder we should both lose track of the church calendar," she lamented. "Our Lent has been absolute surprise."

"But think of the great penance we have performed."

Mrs. Armitage ignored the thrust.

"I thought I should be down with a sickness at the end of the first week, after Gam left us," she went on.

"I know I was called into the kitchen a thousand times. When I was not showing that unreasonable girl where things were kept, I was explaining the simplest details of existence. Then she was always tapping on my bedroom door. How did I like potatoes—mashed or cooked in cream? Did we have our steak rare or well done? Where did I keep the tea caddy? Was our coffee to be weak or strong?"

"Well," said Thomas, "I can see no harm in the question."

"Harm!" Marian exclaimed; "it is not a matter of ethics simply of common sense. I suppose all family make the world over, with the exception of orientals, ask for detailed information; but who ever heard of a Chinaman boring his mistress about such trifles? Why, a first-class Celestial simply finds out for himself how things are and where they are kept. For the first thirty-six hours in a new place he watches like a hawk—after that he understands the personal tastes of his household. I'm just tired to death looking after a cook's business; my own aches most of the time now. I suppose it sounds selfish, but I had forgotten that cooks have aches; Gam never complained of his, and I have been used to having all of the neuralgia and bad feelings myself."

"I sort of a vicarious arrangement," suggested Thomas.

"I don't feel so distressed," she went on, "if it were for my ruined Lent. I have indeed been a misadventurer throughout; I have not gained a particle of spiritual benefit. Now I suppose I shall have to give up the thought of an Easter hat, and put the money on the china plate instead. I must do something to get along with my conscience," she sighed regretfully.

"I've been doing pretty well lately," Thomas acknowledged. "You had better get the new bonnet."

"That might give up something else," she agreed; "but I've been brightened. 'I know what I can do—dinner with our usual Easter dinner party! There is no one trying to have one, with this cook—she is a bore. It is not that she cooks so badly, but the fact that she has no head makes having company a nightmare. Although I got a young nurse to play with baby, she has not learned to wait at table as I hoped she would. She could assist Gam beautifully; to assume the responsibility of serving a dinner seems to be quite beyond her. No, we shall just have to put our friends off this time; and the bishop and his wife, and the others must be told at once. It is too bad, for, as you know, we have had the same company each Easter for three years—ever since baby's christening."

"Then perhaps you may have failed to remember? I told you on Easter day! Doesn't it sound grown up? It seems too bad that I cannot have a going-out party, so I shall speak with a cake and thirty candles to show that I have put away childish things."

"Are you quite certain that you would not try to prove an idiot, if I bought the cake and candles downtown?" suggested Thomas.

"Well, at all events there will be no celebration," she declared. "If Gam were here I should be obliged to accept the allegation. He conscientiously remembered the date of all our birthdays; my cake would be sure to be a correct decoration of candles." She whirled in a chair, and sighed regretfully—almost in a whisper the calling telephone.

"Yes," she answered, placing the receiver to her ear. "What is it you wish to speak with? Mrs. Armitage?"

Mrs. Armitage. Oh, I see, Kim—Mrs. Brown's cook—friend of Gam's!"

Thomas listened intently. Marian's voice had risen to a keener pitch.

"I'm going to leave the hotel! You don't mean it? I like him to come back to me? I should say so. I told him not to go to San Bernardino—I was sure he would not be happy there."

The receiver trembled joyously in the lady's jeweled hand.

Thomas heard the weird vibration of Kim Lee's voice in the current; the "chuck" was struggling nobly to explain the situation. The momentary suspense was trying; then his wife again took up the theme.

"Of course we want him to come back! You think he is ashamed to do so, without an invitation? Well, I shall write to him at once. I'll send the letter right over to you. You can post it tonight, and he'll get it tomorrow. I thank you very much for thinking of the plan. Yes, yes—I see—as you say, it is much better for you to direct the envelope."

She laughed gleefully. "They might notice my writing at the hotel? Yes—I see—they might forget to give Gam the letter. Thank you again—I shall write the note at once. Good-by." She sprang from her perch in triumph.

"He's coming back! Gam's coming back!" she cried. "He hates the hotel, and the waiter girls make fun of his ridiculous clothes. Isn't it grand to think that perhaps we may have a happy Easter, after all?" She danced around her husband. Suddenly remembering the promised letter, she grew serious.

"I must write decidedly, but kindly—don't you think so?" she asked with amusing assurance. Already she had decided upon the form of her epistle; Thomas wisely withheld advice. Still, several days elapsed without an answer from Gam; then one evening Kim Lee announced through the telephone that the Yellow Angel had just arrived in Los Angeles.

"Gam down Chinatown," he explained. "He stay his cousin store—Hop Bow—425 Apablas street. Mr. Armitage better go down see him. Gam say he heap ashamed, come back so soon. He say maybe you not want him velly bad. I think Mr. Armitage better go down Chinatown, bring Gam home." It sounded like a fairy tale, too good to be true. But the transmitted voice of Kim Lee had become a sacred oracle. The shrine at Delphi never gave up a more important secret. Marian flew to her husband's arms; then straightway drove him forth with the impetus of mutual purpose.

Details of a breathless interval are immaterial to the return of Gam, the crestfallen reformer. It is enough to relate that he came at once with his former employer, half-reluctantly, half-gladly; somewhat saddened—yet—without, considerably wiser.

The kindly darkness of his little house hid the anguish of his downfall. Presumably, he hung his elegant store clothes off long familiar pegs; then crept silently to bed. The bitterness of his ignominious hour is left to the reader's imagination.

But the next morning, Gam was in his kitchen as usual. Thomas and Marian heard the sonorous call of a temple gong with bounding pulses. Once more the heathen awakened rich vibrations from answering metal; their ear drums were to be no longer tortured by a profane bombardment.

The trying interval of past weeks was over; life could now move on. The mighty were fallen! how badly the Celestial's considerate master and mistress took immense pains not to discover, when they greeted a humbled and perceptibly cast-down reformer in the breakfast-room. Neither one made the slightest reference to shattered hopes or his wise return to a simple life. "San Berdoo" was as effectually buried as Pompeii after the first great eruption of Vesuvius. Marian knew that as hours passed Gam would rebound from his natural humiliation. The exigencies of an approaching Easter dinner would bring him through; once installed at work, the appealing qualities of flour and fresh eggs would conquer all defection.

The lady was correct in her estimate of Celestial resignation. Gam was soon humming "Onward, Christian Soldier" at the rear of the house. Very softly he sang at first—but stronger and more hopefully as time went by. On the Saturday before Easter, his favorite refrain rose to the kitchen rafters with unqualified uncton. The Yellow Angel was again happy; once more in his proper element, with the best of everything at hand. His rebounding heart was full, and he could no longer resist a fling at the culinary department of the San Bernardino hotel.

"That old kitchen up San Berdoo heap horrid!" he declared, with a smiling survey of his present surroundings. "I not stay they give me one thousand dollar. Heap dark, so hot, everything velly poor. Rotten egg, heap old flour, nothing velly good. I guess more better I come back this place," he went on glibly. "Those waiter girls heap mean, bad, horrid—Jane no be that way. I glad I get home plenty time make you birthday."

The mistress smiled her acknowledgment, and Gam broke out afresh: "I glad that bishop—all same St. Paul—come take dinner. I like that bishop; he heap lovely, heap good, heap kind. He say my dinner best this town. This time I give him hot stuff, sure!" Mrs. Armitage knew that the promise, duly purified of slang, would be faithfully kept. And such proved to be the case.

Gam's feast prepared for Easter has seldom been surpassed. Nothing was forgotten, nothing slighted. When at last the final course was reached, Thomas deftly loosened a button at the waist line of his vest; then someone suggested that all "turn to the East." The ceremony seemed appropriate, for in relief to a dosset of wall tapestry, stood Gam, bearing on high an impressively-iced birthday cake, aglow with thirty candles. Today his white garments were as spotless as a priest's, and his hair now grown and trimmed with a view to perspective, made his restoration perfect. Murmurs of applause broke from the company when he came slowly forward and placed his offering before the mistress.

"I hope you like it? I wish you happy time—good luck," he ventured, with childlike freedom.

Mrs. Armitage smiled; and with the benediction craved, Gam left the room. Then the hostess found fresh cause for surprise; for laboriously inscribed on the cake were sugared words of encouragement. Encircled by roses, wrought with consummate art, and devotion, she read aloud, "God Bless Our Home." "Amen!" said

Thomas, adding piously, "When our guests cease their mirth, the bishop will return thanks for blessings past and yet to come."

"I think we have already done so," that dignitary replied. "Surely, this Easter dinner must remain a joy forever. There is only the cake to cut before we toast the birthday of our hostess, also her ability to prove the injustice of an absolute Chinese exclusion act."

The maid handed Mrs. Armitage a knife, but she took it like an unwilling executioner, half sad and still delaying. "I hate to spoil the motto," she confessed. "It contains so much—whole years of abiding comfort and good digestion."

"Yes," said Thomas, "it does."

"And just think," Marian protested, "just think how absurdly some people talk about the yellow peril—the very ones who go on changing cooks every few weeks, all through their lives!"

"Sometimes leaving large legacies for the conversion of the heathen," the bishop finished.

"Then, why do the heathen rage?" asked Thomas. "Why do they boycott our American products?"

"Because they are logical; because they have capital, brains and long heads," Mrs. Armitage affirmed conclusively.

SONG OF THE OCEAN.

Listen to the gentle moaning

Of the ever-restless sea,

As the water's ceaseless droning

Sings a lullaby to me;

Sings, as it has sung for ages,

With its never-ending roar,

Louder as the wild storm rages,

Singing, singing, evermore.

Hear the restless waters beating,

Breaking forth in silver spray,

Billow after billow greeting,

Through the night and through the day,

As of singers' voices blending

With its steady rhythmic beat,

Ceaseless singing, never ending,

Loud and thrilling, low and sweet.

Swelling to a loud crescendo,

With its grand majestic roar,

Softening to diminuendo,

Stealing sweet along the shore;

Now advancing, now retreating,

Singing ever, never still;

Keeping time with steady beating,

Singing of the Master's will;

Singing of the Great Constructor,

Him who life to all doth give,

Ocean, be my grand instructor,

Teach me each day how to live,

Singing praises to the Maker,

With your musical refrain,

Piling breaker after breaker,

Singing praises to His name.

Grand, sublime, in all your glory,

Holding secrets deep and vast,

Tell me, Ocean, of your story,

Tell me of the ages past;

Tell me of the Great Dictator,

Let me learn my lesson well;

Tell me of the Grand Creator,

Of the Great Jehovah, tell,

Teach me wisdom, great old Ocean,

Gentle, raging, grand, sublime;

You will never cease your motion,

Never, till the end of time,

Going, going, on forever,

Never rest and never sleep;

Moving, moving, stopping never,

With your music, grand and deep.

Teach me then to keep on trying,

Till my mission is fulfilled;

Never faltering, never sighing,

Till my hand in death is stilled,

Till my soul goes to the Master,

Master yours, and Master mine;

Soaring upward, fast and faster,

Sheltered by His love divine.

Treading heavenly savannas,

Far above this world of strife,

Singing praises, glad hosannas,

In that sweet eternal life,

Down upon you, Ocean, gazing

From that grand celestial view,

I will wander, singing, praising,

Singing songs I learned from you.

A. C. L.

BABU OFFICIALDOM.

An amusing story of Babu officialdom comes from Aden. An officer in charge of a post in the hinterland had, in addition to his military duties, to look after the dispatch of the mails. One day he learned that he had incurred a reprimand at the postoffice, and that an entry to that effect had been made against his name. He treated the matter lightly, and inquired whether the reprimand involved a fine or imprisonment or both. He was then informed that by this misplaced levity he had incurred a second reprimand. Further inquiry disclosed that his original offense lay in sealing the mail bags improperly. He had not been provided with an official seal, and in lieu thereof he had stamped the wax with a large uniform button. As this gave the impress of a crown and the royal arms, he no doubt considered it a rather happy makeshift, but the Hindu official at the other end was of a different opinion with the dire results above mentioned.—[London Truth.]

Congress is likely

Lawson's peat-bog fuel to

man's subtle poison.

electrical storm... Smash-up of

in Kansas... Twelve people

Sagamore Hill, left today for New

York, whence he expected to go di-

rectly to his home at Nahant, Mass.

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ceedings of the peace conference dif-

fers materially from the Russian.

From an authoritative Japanese source

the Associated Press is informed that

Some Leading Cartoons of the Day.



ounds.

Wednesday evening in each
ed is invited to attend, and

is Lagunaria Patersonii, be-
tally and noted for its fine ap-
ing. If you gather seed pods
the seeds, for they are covered
which will cause some pain

Los Angeles: The "spore"
are but the seed spores and in
plant.

live oak will, as you suggest,
tree for protection of kitchen
ars give you a spot where you
reat from the heat of the sun.
a cypress should be planted
large tree.

ing magnolia from a nursery-
may easily be grown from seed
just before they begin to "bud"
ood results from suckers.
ring vine" which you so much
spectabilis, variety lateralis,
ed by its varietal name, R. la-

er plant is Phygellus Capensis,
Cape honeysuckle. It was in-
years ago, but has dropped
few plants remain in our gar-
of more extended cultivation.

ed States.

native palm, the United States
es and ranges are as follows:
sa regia) which is found in
o in the West Indies and Cu-
is too tender for any but the
e, and even therein our climate
ct development. The Sagro-
gentil) is a very rare palm from
n, and is said to have little be-
never seen a specimen, so com-
here, but probably not. The
Mexicana) extends quite a dis-
Texas. It is quite hardy and
very, very slowly. The cabbage
o) of the South grows in
North Carolina to Florida. It
grows on the gulf coast. In
ria, but grows slowly there.
The Silvertop palmetto (Thal-
Silktop palmetto (T. parviflor-
a Florida Keys and do not grow
Our climate is too cool and the
a Silifera is the scientific name.
Its range is that part of the
between San Bernardino and
nountained in a trip across
o Railroad is near the same
great numbers may be found
ocations near Palm Springs, at
his palm is known to do well
ate, but, like others, it is
plied with water.

Florida is commonly referred to
with very doubtful propriety
collected on the western border
obviously not those of O. regia
are on record to the effect that
20 feet high, and as much as
while among the royal palms
ty feet is the commonly re-
C. T. Simpson, of the United
states that the palms of such
conspicuous bulge so characteristic
Porto Rican trees, and that the
tide water, while the sea-
o species is evidently the same
these differences it seems probable
Royal palm as a distinct species
stonea Floridaana has been pro-

where surrounding prop-
improved and the sea-
ged at any time, too
ven to neighboring views.
e site for a dwelling is selected
ts commanding certain dis-
two these fine views are
plantation of blue gums or
In localities of this kind
paid to internal improvement
inary to this requirement
hat isolated by an unbroken
rubs, which will form a pla-
ands and provide that secure
which are always conducive

Danish sovereign receives a
still due, but this reminder
erious attention.

The Casement Window.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO ITS CONSTRUCTION AND USE.

By a Los Angeles Architect.

The casement window is the subject of an article in the Craftsman in which some of the many advantages of this method of hanging the sash are referred to and illustrated. Curiously enough, the writer of that article insists that the casement should always be designed to swing inward. This is entirely opposed to the best practice, and as this style of window is not yet very well understood in California and its many merits are generally unrecognized, it may be as well to explain why it is so. In the first place, when the casement swings in it is infinitely more difficult to make it water tight than when the hanging is reversed; secondly, one of the most delightful features of the casement is the long, broad inside window sill, which forms a shelf for flowers and so forth, and as well as a seat; swing the sash in and these flowers and books have to be removed before the window can be opened, and being opened it projects in such a manner as to destroy the seat as such. The shades and other things, too, have to be attached to the top rail of the sash and swing back and forth with it; the fly screens also have to be permanently fixed over the full height of the opening. When the casement hinges on the outside the sash is set in a rebate against which it is tightly drawn, when closed, by the fastener, and is a perfect weather proof, excluding wind as well as rain, a most important point; then the stool becomes a shelf, of sufficient width, a seat which may be made extremely comfortable with cushions. The screens, in-

the blacks would descend and ruin our boating flannels and eke would fall into the October brew.

Built out into the lawn are two of the enormous bay windows referred to, entirely of stone, twenty-seven lights in each bay, and everyone of the number filled with glass in leads so ancient that their history has become legendary. The floors are set up two wide, easy steps above the main floor of the room, a table for six and even eight, can be laid in each window, and many a summer's eve has the writer spent there with two or three other happy slaves of the Lamp of Art; the silver river winding away into the misty distance, rocks' grave and decorous in their demeanor and sonorous in their conversation overhead in the whispering masses of foliage; beyond one tall lichen-stained flint wall just topped by the deep green hollies appears the square Tudor tower of the parish church with its masses of tiled roofs of red, green and brown, just sufficiently lighted by the after-glow to be delightfully indistinct. Every summer for sixty years a well-known landscape painter spent a couple of weeks painting in the neighborhood, dining evening after evening in the bay. The last time we both sat there watching the rooks go to bed and the glorious summer's evening lingering in the sky, the master said the happiest moments of his long life had been those snatched from inevitable time contemplating this same exquisite view from this same old window at the hour of evening.

The reveals of these windows are generally splayed, which adds greatly to the apparent thickness of the walls besides lending an additional charm to the play of light and shades. The reveals are paneled like the walls of the room, and the mullions and transoms are always boldly molded. When wood was used in place of stone the moldings were worked out of the solid and not merely boxed up in the trumpery modern manner.

In England the casement is still used as often as the "double hung" window, and in the better class of build-

ical, and logic demands that the forms shall be appropriate to the functions; that, just as legs are intended for walking, so supports ought to have something to support. —[Architectural Record Magazine.]

AN INVENTOR'S STORY.

HOW HENRY BESSEMER INVENTED A PERFORATING STAMP AND WHAT FOLLOWED.

[Chicago News:] In a recently published autobiography of Sir Henry Bessemer is told how, in 1833, when he was a youth of 20, he learned that the British government was losing about \$500,000 a year through the use of forged stamps. He set about finding a remedy. In nine months he discovered how to forge government stamps with the greatest ease. This was a risky bit of knowledge for a struggling young man who wanted money wherewith to get married to the girl of his choice. But young Bessemer, having invented forthwith the perforated stamp that is now known everywhere, went gayly to the government officials with the forgeries in his pocket to ask if they were genuine. When Sir Charles Presley passed them as genuine, Bessemer remarked that the knew they were forgeries—"simply because I forged them myself." Then he suggested a remedy. It was accepted. Bessemer was offered the post of superintendent of stamps—for plant and staff must be reorganized—at \$3000 to \$4000 a year.

Young Bessemer went away happily to tell his good luck to the girl of his choice. He explained to her the situation, how old stamps had been picked off documents and used again and how he had invented an elaborate plan to remedy this. "But surely," said the young lady, "if all the stamps had a date put on them they could not at a future time be used without detection." This rather startled young Bessemer. But he devised a simple method of marking the date. The British government was delighted. The device was accepted. And as no change of machinery or staff was needed, Bessemer was informed that no superintendent of stamps would be appointed. Thus he had deprived himself of a job.

Forty-five years later, after he had invented the "Bessemer process" of preparing iron and had made a great fortune, Bessemer wrote to Lord Beaconsfield, then prime minister, pointing out that he had saved the country millions without the reward of a penny. He no longer wanted money, but the government acknowledged the debt and paid it with a knighthood.

AUTOMOBILE FARMING.

A new and special type of automobile has recently been put on the market in Scotland which is designed especially for farm work, and which is not only suitable for plowing, but may be equipped as a cultivator or reaper. It will prepare the ground and sow the seed at one operation, and can be operated at a better speed than a horse. Thus when plowing it can cover from six to seven acres a day, and goes over the field so as to leave it in final shape for cultivation. When not in use in the field, the motor can be used to drive all farming machinery, and when plowing, the cost of fuel, labor, and depreciation has been computed at one dollar per acre, or less than one-half the expense of plowing by horse. It is interesting to note that the cost of the machine is about \$1500, an amount that does not seem prohibitive for a large farm, where a thorough test of the new machine could readily be made. The automobile, unlike the farm animal, does not have to be fed when it is not working, and it is here that a substantial element of economy can probably be secured.—[Harper's Weekly.]



"MOYN'S PARK" HOUSE.

made in one length, may be made in two halves to slide on runners, so, when the window is closed both the screens may be pushed up out of sight, and the shades when drawn half way down will conceal the view is then quite unobstructed by wire netting. When it is desired to throw open the window the net screen is simply pulled down; there is no displacement of draperies, the screens preserve their shape and are easily dusted.

In Europe the casement has been in use from very early times. It was used in England during the thirteenth century and was common in France long before that date. Probably this form of sash attained its present perfection during the later Elizabethan period, when it was frequently used with mullions and transoms; that is to say, the window openings were divided into three, five or even seven vertical panels by molded mullions, and these again into three panels each by means of similarly molded transoms. A seven-light window would thus have twenty-one sashes, and these, when glazed with rough cathedral glass with heraldic designs, made the effect very stately. In some of the great halls (or houses) a succession of broad, deep windows filled entirely with glass as described, made a beautiful play of light and shade both within and without.

Many of these windows are so large they become almost like balconies, and have chairs, benches, tables and book cases, and an equipment of furniture distinct from the remainder of the room of which the bay forms a portion. There is an inn about half way between London and Oxford, built about a quarter of a mile from the Thames in a quaint little yard surrounded by old walls to be five centuries old. The dining-room is a beautiful play of light and shade both within and without. The room is paneled and ponderous beams with bell-shaped brass blunderbuses and flintlock fowling pieces hanging in the racks. The fireplace was cavernous, with a large open right in the fire opening itself, won-derfully picturesque, but I regret to say it was better suited to the curing of hams (of which many were always hanging) than for the enjoyment of an evening pipe, for

ings the sash is of wrought iron and glazed with plate glass. The fittings are either plain black wrought iron or well-designed hammered and wrought copper or gun metal, and even silver is used, which latter soon assumes a patina equaled by no other metal. The fasteners and stay bars afford capital opportunities for the display of very considerable skill and taste by the craftsman. Where the casement falls in this country is its half-hearted application. It is contrary to all tradition to swing it inward; feeble efforts, too, are made to produce a "transom effect" where no transom exists; ergo, the effect is a sham, pure and simple, and consequently an error of taste. It is also used too sparingly, with units too large and too few in number. The casement must be massed to obtain its finest effects.

All this about a window! and merely one form of window, too. Yes, that is so, but there are few details of greater importance, and clever fenestration, i. e., grouping and placing of windows, affects the dignity of a design only less than does subtle grouping of gables and the arrangement of roof lines. After all, a house is made up of a roof, windows and doors, with walls to hold them; also a few chimneys—such a simple affair, and yet how complex!

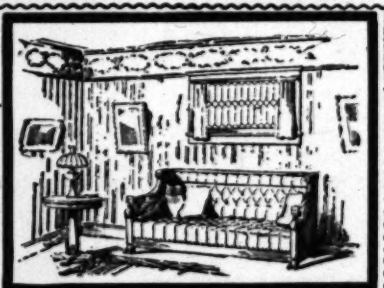
"Moyns Park," of which an illustration is given, was built in 1580 of brick with free-stone dressings; the large bays, well grown with close-cropped ivy, are fine examples of massed casements, and the same building supplies many suggestions for the adaptation of the hinged sash to our modern requirements. The little pen-and-ink sketch is from the garden entrance of Chastleton House, in Oxfordshire.

THE GREEK IDEA OF ARCHITECTURE.

The Greeks never had the idea that a work of art could be created by rule. They were realists to an eminent degree, and believed only what their experience taught them. (By the way, our schools exist solely upon experiences they have not gone through—the experiences of others.) For them, an edifice had to please the eye and satisfy their instinctive and imperious desire to be log-

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His attitude reveals plainly the Russian tactics. They propose to raise before the world the spectre of the "Yellow peril." Russia claims that Japan's present purpose is to get a foothold on the Asiatic continent, com-

plenipotentiaries to observe the strictest secrecy regarding the proceedings of the peace conference differs materially from the Russian. From an authoritative Japanese source the Associated Press is informed that

Gardening in California—Flower and Vegetable.

Plants for Winter Garden.

W. S. D., of San Pedro, writes: "We are beginning to plan our winter vegetable garden, but we are lead to think that it will not be well to plant those that are advised for summer vegetables. Will you advise, then, what is best to plant for a good winter garden?"

The following list is of seeds suitable for the purpose mentioned in the inquiry: Yorkshire Hero beans, Venetian Wonder wax beans, Prickly spinach, Wonderful lettuce, White Queen onion, Winsted and Flat Dutch cabbage, Purple Top turnip, Egyptian beet, Scarlet Turnip, California Mammoth radish, Algerian cauliflower and whatever other kinds or varieties your experience or the local vegetable growers may vouch for.

The Duty of Gardening.

In the popular mind the idea of being a gardener in America suggests a menial position. To those hold- ing such views a glimpse at the truth would be a benefit. Henry Shaw's will was read a clause was found providing for an annual banquet for the gardeners of the University Botanical Garden to which institution Mr. Shaw had left about \$5,000,000. These annual banquets are attended by men distinguished in the lines provided for in the will. Nothing could be more educative, or direct- ing in ennobling an art so potential in bringing out the best and best characteristics of a people. Here in Los Angeles our head gardeners are gradually outgrow- ing their petty jealousies toward each other, and are be- coming a forceful factor in the achievements of the city. They grow themselves so will public esteem lend dig- nity to a profession so essential to the development of a community outdoors most of the time, able and willing to be a financial hand in the adornment of both private and public places. Say not that an enterprising, edu- cated gardener is below any other professional in the estimation of real men.

Prospects of Water Prospects.

THE city of Los Angeles has in prospect an abun- dant supply of water. A citizen may talk Botanical without danger of an enforced trip to Highland. I have heard one man speak to an assemblage of florists, nurserymen and lovers of plants gen- erally, favoring the plan of establishing a large plant nursery in this city. When an adequate water supply is secured I believe friends of the project will become al- most as numerous as the inhabitants. If one will think of the vast possibilities of this scheme in this land of arid vegetation he will become an enthusiastic advocate at once. It is no exaggeration to state that the world does not contain a section, with the financial means of establishing a great garden, approaching in any manner that of Los Angeles in the advantages of soil and climate for this purpose. Los Angeles already has more money than they will need in a limited time, and the time is ripe for a few more of them to be coming about for worthy objects upon which to bestow their princely gratuities. Churches, colleges and libraries are worthy subjects of the gifts of these en- thusiastic people. But let us place a grand arboretum among the most ennobling and educative institutions, the "garden of God's first temples." Here could be a collection of plants that would bring peo- ple of the civilized world to study these products of the vegetable kingdom from scientific, artistic and economic motives. Here could be endowed an institution representing in native vigor and beauty trees, shrubs and flowers which could only be reached in their abundance through years of travel and lavish ex- penditure of money by the individual. Los Angeles, al- ready becoming popular throughout the world, with a botanical garden would become the Mecca for those who love the beautiful in plant growth and cherish the opportunity of studying and enjoying it under the most favorable and delightful conditions. With one example of what private munificence may do for the city in this line, Los Angeles would no doubt become a similar display of generosity, if public senti- ment becomes appreciative of the worth of a botanical garden.

Plant Growing.

THE GROWERS' Committee at the University of California and what kind of soil is the best, and what water required and methods of culture. The coconut may be grown in California along the coast where the climate is unknown, though it is extremely doubt- ful if the investment would pay, as a financial venture. It will grow and thrive in interior locations free from frost, but will not produce nuts of any account, as it re- quires the salt brackish water to produce good crops. That is pure sand and grit produces the coconut of commerce, and the crop being one that yields little profit, no fertilizing is ever done.

Plants are started by planting the nuts on a bed of sand in trenches. The husk is left on and the nuts covered about six inches deep with sand. The nuts may be placed thickly in the trenches, and the seed leaves are well started, they should be kept out and planted about twenty feet apart. Weeds are kept out the first two or three years; other- wise cultivation is given. Care is required in select- ing the nuts for planting groves. Quality, productiveness and thickness of meat are the three points to be kept in

view. The coconut is like other nuts and fruit; some seedlings are better than others, and as the plants can- not be budded or grafted, careful selection is necessary. The nuts must be perfectly ripe before planting. No one in this State would be justified in planting other than experimentally.

Autumn Flower Show.

THE premium list for the flower show of the Southern California Horticultural Association is out. The show will be held at Blanchard's Hall, Los Angeles, November 2, 3 and 4, but preparations for such as these events must cast their headlights a long distance before the date in order that the flowers may be grown for the contest. The list is grouped into carnations, roses, chrysanthemums, dahlias, general display and plants—six groups subdivided each into classes. The afterword says "No exhibitor shall use cans or glass jars, all intending exhibitors shall notify the secretary at least two weeks before the exhibition and all exhibits must be installed before 10 a.m. November 2." The list provides for 118 "bests" in the range of the above subjects, no second "premiums" being offered. This organization is in a flourishing condition, and as the competition in its first exhibition is open to all whether members or not, those wishing further information should address Ernest Brautson, 203 New High street, city.

Bachelor's buttons.

"THIS is a splendid little bright-faced character," writes Mr. Schuyler Mathews in The Beautiful Flower Garden. "It is cheerful under the most adverse circumstances. It will grow in the shade, when other flowers will not; it will stand the hot sun, wilt a little, and immediately regain its vigor with the first bit of shade and a drop of cool water. It hardly asks for more than sand to flourish in, and it is a persistent bloomer. If one would know how large the flowers can grow, they must be picked and placed in a vase of fresh water; the increase in size two or three days afterward is very noticeable.

"But above all, I value the bachelor's button for the beautiful blue color it contributes to the garden; a blue, if not quite perfect, at least very nearly so, as it inclines only one or two points toward the ultramarine. Let us compare it with the bluest aster obtainable and note its superior color tone. Besides blue, there are also many other charming colors—white with pale pink center, deep violet, purple, purple with an edging of white, and variations too numerous to mention."

Growing Perennials from Seed.

WITH the exception of the spring flowering bulbs, no plants are more satisfactory for the home grounds than the hardy perennials. When once established in a well-prepared, permanent border, they will continue to blossom for many years with very little care on the part of the owner. As a rule, people buy their hardy perennials from the nurserymen, a practice which in the case of some kinds is necessary, but many of these plants may be grown from seed with very little trouble. One will need to wait until the second season before the seedlings blossom, but will have the satisfaction of knowing how the plant appears as it grows from seed to fruit.

Many of the perennials will do well if the seed is sown in good garden soil, late in spring or early in summer. The various forms of composite plants, like the sunflower, rudbeckias, and coreopsis, are particularly easy to grow. The perennial poppies and the hollyhocks may be planted where they are to remain, or may be planted in a temporary bed, to be transplanted to a permanent bed late in autumn or early in spring. The seeds of larkspur are rather slow in starting, and therefore should be planted early, or else kept watered if planted late.—[House Beautiful.]

Care of Shade Trees.

IN a recent bulletin of the New Jersey Experiment Station, Prof. J. B. Smith writes: "It is not generally understood that a tree makes continuous demands upon the soil, and that each year some of the plant food originally in it is exhausted. As a tree increases in size, it therefore finds increasing difficulty in securing an amount sufficient to keep it in health and vigor.

It happens frequently, also, that when digging trenches for water, gas, or other pipe lines, roots are cut, and much of a tree's feeding surface is absolutely destroyed. Furthermore, leaky gas pipes poison the soil, sometimes only a little, sometimes to an extent sufficient to kill all neighboring roots, or even entire trees.

In other cases, trees on even well-kept grounds are starved; but in a different way. Instead of stone or cement, there is a soil covering of sod, kept in the best possible condition, frequently cut and rolled, while the leaves that fall in the autumn are carefully removed and burned. Where fertilizer is put upon the ground at all, there is usually only enough for the sod, and the feeding grass roots are present in such abundance that very little gets below them to the tree roots. Moisture is absorbed in the same way, and frequently a tree suffers from drought, even if rain has fallen sufficient to keep the grass in good condition. It is true that the feeding roots of trees extend down deeply, and that they obtain food and moisture far below points accessible to grass roots, but in the course of years, if nothing is added,

the tree exhausts all available food and begins to suffer. This is particularly true of those forest trees that have been left when the original woodland was cut, and many an oak, hickory, and chestnut is dying from starvation, whose owner would pay heavily to save it did he only know how.

A Word for the Kitchen.

WHY should kitchens be built at the back of the house, asks a contemporary, where the grass is trimmed down and brooms accumulate? Why have a back of the house, anyway, instead of two fronts, equally respected? The writer recalls, in Georgia, a long, brick house, with three front doors, one of them the kitchen door. You could look straight through the house in pleasant weather, because there were three other doors facing the ones that looked over the bay. The roses that was trained over the drawing-room ran along to the kitchen and peeped in at the dear old mammy who sang there. To balance things, the peach tree, that was trained, English fashion, on the sunny wall of the kitchen, extended its plant branches to the dining-room grapevines.

Parsley grew in the violet borders, the cream smelled of roses, and the flavor of peach leaves that shamed the druggist's product lingered in the cake. The mistress could sit in the drawing-room and see the children coming home from school, or guests driving up from either direction. Dicey, in the kitchen, could always see them, too, and cake was on the plate, and Zeke was in his dress coat when the door knocker rapped. And no one in that house knew the front or back thereof. It was a kindly and original old Pennsylvania German who had built a great sunny kitchen where the company room is generally placed, because he said "mother" spent nearly all her time in the kitchen, and she should have the best. He gained praise in his country, but no followers.

Effect of Public Opinion.

PUBLIC spirit can do effective things. Cyrus W. Field offered Williamstown, Mass., \$10,000 if the residents would remove their front fences; and the fences did finally disappear. In New Haven, over a hundred years ago, there was formed an association among the citizens for the purpose of caring for the public "green" and the trees. Here was, in truth, the first village improvement association. And how practical and beneficent was the work of this organization is illustrated in New Haven being noted as the Elm City. Ruskin was a pioneer in this village-improvement idea; and to tell of how he inspired the Oxford students to labor in beautifying Hinksey "green" is to tell of one of Ruskin's most enthusiastic and far-reaching undertakings.

The needs and opportunities for village improvement are almost limitless, but the keynote in the practical evolution of the public-works ideal in the country village is: "Let those who have some artistic taste be consulted before contracts for public buildings and public parks and street works are closed. Let it be remembered that a few dollars for the advice and suggestions of an architect, landscape gardener, or the expert in out-of-door art may tend to the pleasure and comfort of not only the present but future generations. Harvard University has seen the need of this phase of popular education, and as one of her offerings to this end has become the first American university to establish a course in landscape gardening. May her example be followed by other colleges.—[House Beautiful.]

Short Apricot Crop.

A Solano county exchange says that the apricot crop is considerably short of the estimate made earlier in the season. The prospects were extremely good for an immense yield, and while it has proved good, it is not by any means what was expected. A representative of this paper accompanied one of the fruit buyers on a trip through the Suisun Valley during the week. Nearly every place was visited, and, without exception, the same report was made. Some are short but a few tons, while others claim a shortage of a third. Practically the same conditions prevail in the Vaca Valley. The cause of this shortage is universally attributed to the exceedingly hot weather of last week. It came at a time when the fruit was ripening as fast as it could be handled, and resulted in bringing the whole yield of the orchards to a ripe condition at the same time. With the labor at hand it could not be handled.

Hay Prices.

A Stockton exchange says that the buyers and sellers of hay are so far apart that there is little chance of their doing much business for weeks to come unless there is a change for better prices. While old feed is holding strong, the new crop is not wanted by the dealers until they can purchase it at low figures. The holders claim that they should be paid higher figures, and there the matter will rest until a new market is established. The buyers assert that there is so much hay this season that they are not justified under existing conditions to load up. The demand from foreign points is nil just now, but later it is expected that orders will be received from several places. This is speculation, and few shippers care to take such long chances of selling to outsiders. They can handle a certain amount of hay each season, and they believe that later they can buy all of the feed they want at about the same prices as prevail at present.

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and instructive to notice how the
railroad construction, the bet-
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transportation of freight have
of tonnage that may be han-
the following table shows the av-
eraged by each freight train on all
States during the years men-

Year.	Tons in Train.
1896	134,400
1897	194,400
1898	234,400
1899	274,400
1900	314,400
1901	354,400
1902	394,400
1903	434,400

then the average trainload was
each year (except 1894) about
54 tons during the latter year.
The railroads having more
water road beds account largely
result is that more cars can be
ber of train crews. This being
that the savings to the railroads
each benefit the shippers deriv-
from the above figures we see that
in handling more tonnage than
this saves the wages of one
at amount to? Estimating that
train to go from Los Angeles
ing time of each crew twelve
of crews is 16, or 16 days for
y—engineer, \$5; fireman, \$2.50;
brakemen at \$2.50 each, \$7.50,
or \$293.60 for the train crew

in moving a train from Los An-
0 in 1903 over that of 1896, the
railroads save in moving the
of 1901 to 1904 inclusive, \$1,344,
all number of cars was consid-
these tonnage figures are correct,
train wages on 2293 trains, a
each car handled. This estimate
when the difference in wage
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the average rate per ton per
led by all the railroads is the
p 1904 inclusive to be 8.31 mills
1898, 10.01; 1899, 9.22; 1900,
1893, 8.78; 1894, 8.6; 1895, 8.2;
98, 7.53; 1899, 7.24; 1900, 7.0;
7.63; 1904, 7.6. This statement
option of the year 1898 and 1904
one mill per ton per mile from
the years, viz., 8.31 mills. Re-
tional facilities for handling the
seem to affect the rates. The
the two preceding articles have
increased their revenue deriv-
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handling heavier trains to short-
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the Growers' Committee at the
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...Lawson's pest-bog fuel to
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...man's subtle poison.
...smash-up of
in Kansas. Twelve people
and twenty-

Sagamore Hill, left today for New
York, whence he expected to go di-
rectly to his home at Nahant, Mass.
"My visit to the President at this
time," said Senator Lodge, "was of
no significance whatever. It was

felt this deeply. Germany realized it
too."
The editor of the same journal, in
an interview, says: "I hope that
France, now that she and Great Brit-
ain are real and lasting friends, may

His attitude reveals plainly the Rus-
sian tactics. They propose to raise
before the world the spectre of the
"Yellow peril." Russia claims that
Japan's present purpose is to get a
foothold on the Asiatic continent, com-

plenipotentiaries to observe the
strictest secrecy regarding the pro-
ceedings of the peace conference dif-
fers materially from the Russian.
From an authoritative Japanese source
the Associated Press is informed that

Chocolate.

ITS HISTORY, ITS SOURCE, AND ITS MANIFOLD USES.

By a Special Contributor.

OF all the gifts that the New World has made to the Old, which is the most highly esteemed? Put the question to the vote of the med, and an overwhelming majority would declare for tobacco. Take the suffrages of women and children, and the scale would probably turn in favor of chocolate.

This dainty food is manufactured from the bean of Theobroma Cacao, a small tree indigenous to tropical America. Linnaeus, the Swedish botanist, always a trifle enthusiastic, invented the generic name, which is Greek for God's food. Cacao is Mexican, and so is chocolate, which in its Aztec form, chocolatl, signified powdered cacao mixed with water.

The Spanish conquistadores found it used by the native Mexicans as a cold drink, thickened with maize, sweetened with honey, and spiced with condiments. This is precisely the same as "liste," a gourdful of which the Nicaragua peon of today carries with him when he travels. Cortez, with a general's eye for a valuable military ration, notices that with chocolate a man can travel a whole day without eating solid food. Bernal Diaz, the Spanish historian of the conquest, describing the splendors of a palace banquet, says that Montezuma drank nothing but this liquor, flavored with vanilla. It was served in golden goblets, with spoons of tortoise shell; and the drink, says Diaz, "is of a very exciting nature." Hence perhaps the course of tobacco that followed, especially if the King emptied all of the fifty goblets prepared for him.

The Spanish settlers took kindly to the native beverage. After they had introduced the sugar cane, they improved the manufacture of chocolate by making the ground cacao into a paste with sugar, and dissolving it in boiling water. The church patronized it. Certain convents of nuns in Chiapas became more widely known for their skill as brewers of chocolate than for their devotional practices.

Some curious stories about the "drink called chocolate" can be gleaned from the annals of Mexico. Gage, an English heretic who escaped the Inquisition to write a survey of the West Indies, tells how the ladies of Cristobal in Chiapas would have their chocolate brought into church, where they made such a clatter with their cups that no one could hear the sermon. The bishop scolded in vain. Finally he excommunicated the rebels, who went over with their cups and saucers to a more indulgent shepherd. But the bishop died suddenly after drinking chocolate. He had been maliciously poisoned, people declared, and "beware of the chocolate of Chiapas" became a current saying.

Returning colonists introduced the beverage into Spain and Southern Europe. The Spaniards thickened the drink so with starch that a spoon could almost stand up in it, and made a point of always serving it with a heady froth, for which end they invented a kind of wooden whisk, called a "molinet." This is doubtless what Pope alludes to in the "Rape of the Lock," where the rebellious sylph is imprisoned in a chocolate pot to feel—

"The giddy motion of the whirling mill
And tremble at the sea that froths below."

Long before the poet's time chocolate had been introduced into England by a Frenchman. He put a notice in the Public Advertiser of June 16, 1657, that this excellent West Indian drink was to be had at his shop in Queen's Head alley. The price of a drink is not mentioned, but about eighty years later chocolate of the best quality cost in London six shillings a pound, plain, seven if flavored with vanilla.

In English literature the first allusion to chocolate occurs in Pepy's diary. Charles the Second's festive naval secretary had been—but let him make his own confession: "I waked in the morning with my head in a sad faking through the last night's drink; so rose and went out with Mr. Creed to drink our morning draft, which he did give me in chocolate to settle my stomach." Trying it later on its own merits, he pronounces "jocolatte"—so he spells it—very good.

In the same reign the first counterblast to the new-fangled custom of drinking coffee and chocolate was sounded by a patriotic Briton. Signing himself a lover of his country, he proposed to prohibit those beverages because they hindered the consumption of malt liquors. He could never have dreamed that 200 years later another class of prohibitionists would arise and found cocoa "palaces" with that same end in view.

In spite of the patriot's protest, the practice grew. In the days of good Queen Anne, London was well provided with coffee and chocolate houses, the former exceeding the latter in number. These were places of resort for all classes, where men met to gossip, transact business, smoke tobacco, and drink not always the milder liquors. Some houses had literary leanings, like Will's, others political. The St. James was Whig, the Cocoa Tree—now a West End club—Tory. Steele wrote his letters at them, Addison smoked and observed the follies of the day. The Spectator indeed has something special to say on our subject. Writing in April, he gravely warns his fair readers against "romances, chocolate, novels, and the like inflamers, dangerous during the great carnival of Nature." He borrowed the notion, doubtless, from Diaz, who believed that the drink prepared with certain Mexican herbs was an aphrodisiac and useful "para tener acceso con mujeres."

Eating chocolate appears to have come into vogue on the continent during the eighteenth century. The pious Venetians, anyhow, were greatly exercised over the question whether the dainty was permissible during seasons

of fast. Casuistry finally settled the question as follows: To eat chocolate during Lent is sinful, but Christians may drink it joyfully.

European consumers in those days were, of course, entirely dependent on Spain for this luxury. Spain imported her supplies from Southern Mexico, reserving a special brand, the Soconusco, for the table of His Most Catholic Majesty. Things have changed now. Mexico at present produces very little cacao for export. But it is still a Spanish-American staple. The manufacturers of cocoa and chocolate in Europe and America import the bulk of their raw material either from Nicaragua or Venezuela.

In the damp, dark forests of the latter country, the cacao tree grows wild. Alexander von Humboldt, the great traveler, found it fairly plentiful along the upper Orinoco. There the native Indians, he remarked, treated the fruit like a melon, sucking the juicy pulp and throwing away the seeds. But the people living near the coast had learned better. Instructed by Jesuit missionaries from Mexico, they had begun to establish those cacao plantations for which the province of Caracas is now famous all over the world.

The problem which the mission fathers had to solve was how to grow a forest seedling, the tender tissues of which Nature had attuned to a moist and shady habitat, in the glare of an open clearing under the tropical sun. Shade was the first requisite; and what better umbrella for the young shoot than the rapidly unfolding giant leaf of the banana? Such trees of hardwood as were difficult to cut down were left to protect the infant shrubs, and the surrounding forest screened them from tempests. Nature had provided virgin soil and rain in abundance.

You will find these principles still adhered to, if you visit a modern cacao plantation in Caracas, Venezuela, or in the neighboring island, Trinidad. The planter partly clears a piece of alluvial soil, in elevation not exceeding 600 feet above sea level, and leaves a thick belt of trees on the side from which the steady trade winds blow. He puts in shelter trees selected for a rapid habit of growth. When they are two feet high, he removes the seedling cacao from their nursery and plants them under the shade of their foster mothers.

It is the presence of these "madres de cacao," as they are called in Spanish, that gives a picturesque variety to the aspect of the grove. It has none of the military regularity of an orange orchard, where each tree is the counterpart of its neighbor. The banana waves its long, green blade; the Erythrina spreads its sixty-foot head of dense foliage and unfolds its coral blossoms against the pale blue of the sky. Under these you must look for the cacao.

When found, it is a mere shrub, from 7 to 12 feet high, with flowers of a pale yellow or pinkish color. It is pruned to throw out strong lateral branches, which bear long, pointed leaves that glitter in the sunshine. Within this exterior screen the fruit pods develop on stems and trunk shaped like a gherkin, they pass, as they ripen, through color changes like our olive, turning from yellow to red, from red to purple.

The tree begins to bear when it reaches a height of 7 feet, but is not considered in full bearing till it is 12 feet high and six years old. Like the lemon, it produces fruit all the year round; but the principal harvest is at Christmas and during May and June.

In Venezuela, the harvesters are the native Indian peons. In Trinidad, where the indigenous negro is averse to regular labor, they are nearly all coolies imported from Bengal. Whatever their race, the pickers have a delicate task before them in handling the tree. Close to the mature fruit grows the eye, which contains the promise of next season's harvest. So the ripe rattling pod must be dextrously snipped off, or, if it grows beyond the reach of the hand, cut off with a sharp, sickle-shaped knife, lashed for the purpose to a bamboo pole. It requires some practice to acquire the proper drawing stroke and graze the embryo bud. The pods are allowed to fall on the ground, where they are heaped up under the tree and left for twenty-four hours. Then they are packed into panniers and removed by donkey-back to the cacao-house.

This presents a lively and picturesque scene at shell-ing time, especially in Trinidad. There the Bengali women, nose-ringed and draped in bright-colored "saris," helped by their half-naked little ones, dig out with wooden spoons the beans from the pods which their husbands crack. With their fingers they shred off the fiber in which the seeds are packed, reject the bad ones, and add the sound to an ever-growing heap. When the mound of aromatic, light red beans is high enough, it is shovelled up and removed to the sweating-house.

The process of sweating cacao requires as much care and attention as curing lemons. Fresh from the pod, the bean is very bitter and covered with a mucilaginous coating. The market calls for a clean, moderately bitter, mahogany-colored article. The beans are therefore packed away in boxes under layers of plantain-leaf in a closed room, and left to stew, as it were, in their own juice. The heat causes the seed to germinate and become sweeter, the mucilage ferments, and the color darkens. But the boxes must be turned over and shaken up now and again, or the beans in the center of the mass will become charred. In four days' time, if the curing be evenly done, they should be ready to be turned out to dry in the sun on the barbecue.

This is not, as in California, a feast where you lunch on partly-cooked meat, cut from a beef roasted out of doors. A West Indian barbecue is a sunk cement floor, like a tennis court without the markings. Both words have the same source, the Spanish-American "barrao," which was a stage of green sticks on which the natives smoked or dried their raw meat. On to the barbecue, then, the beans are tumbled from the sweat boxes and left to dry in the open air. A movable screen is kept at hand, to be drawn over in case a sudden shower pelts down. Fine red earth is freely sprinkled over the drying

cacao. This imparts the desired shade of color, and helps to remove mucilage.

A nicely-dried bean should crackle between the finger and thumb, and readily shed its outer skin. If this is the case, the cacao is ready to be packed in the for shipment.

How much does a full-bearing tree yield? The mates vary. An optimist would figure on seven pounds of cured beans to the tree; but a more cautious one would reckon the average yield at from two to three pounds per tree, or five hundredweight of cured beans the acre.

As to the profits in hard cash, it is just as difficult to get at the real returns there, as in the case of coffee growing here. Cacao planters have their "red-hot" as well as red-letter days. Then nature, as usual, is the way of the cultivator hard. Rain he has in plenty, which is good, but it makes the weeds grow open, multiplies the labor bill. There is trouble enough with the contract coolies, and appeals to the magistrates. Insect pests are rife; parrots and monkeys break in and steal. Fruit drops when rain sets in after a drought. Trinidad and Caracas, luckily for them, are out of the hurricane belt. But in Dominica, among the Windward Islands, a cyclone once swept over the plantation, stripping the trees of their fruit and leaving them that they turned black and died, which, perhaps accounts for the fact that cacao production in the Philippines, which lie in the track of the China typhoon, only amounts to a small hill of beans. The tropical mer is wise whose venture does not depend on cacao.

The raw bean, as it reaches the factory, contains the following: Albuminoids 20, starch 13, salts and theobromine 2, and cacao butter 50 per cent. The last two specialties. Theobromine is the peculiarly cold formed in the cacao bean and gives it its stimulant property, as theine to tea. The amount of oil in the is excessive. The vegetable fat is valuable, but too much of it in the compound for ordinary chocolate. One of the chief points attended to in the manufacture is the removal of the greater part of butter from the bean.

It is not proposed to trace in detail the stages by which raw cacao passes in its conversion into chocolate. The sorted beans pass into the mill, roasted, lose their inner skin, break into "shells," are ground on heated millstones from which the butter flows away like cream. The resulting pure cocoa essence. Its analysis should show a weight of two-thirds of the cacao butter. The rest, bitter, and for trade purposes is mixed with sugar in varying proportions.

Chocolate is made by mixing the cocoa essence with sugar in a revolving pan. The mixture is melted, vored, and cast in moulds, from which it comes in the familiar slab form, or pasted round moulded almonds or other dainties, in a hundred different ways of mouth-watering candy. A great many different flavors have been added to chocolate, especially in the but its true affinity is the incomparable vanilla. It pens, too, that the vanilla plant, which is a tree-orchid, comes from the same locality as the willow.

Chocolate, however, is no longer regarded as a sweetmeat. Its chemical composition points to its food value. A hundred years ago, Humboldt scribed it as an "aliment containing large quantities nutritive and stimulating particles in a small space." His remarks passed unheeded in an age when were dieted on beef, biscuit, and rum. Now that ics are better understood, it has been adopted by commissariats as a valuable emergency ration, packed in the kit of hunters, explorers, polo players, all who need nutriment in tabloid form.

Although it is not so popular as a beverage as the duce of the American cacao tree is undoubtedly of value to the human race than that of its sister tree.

OUR PEGGY.

When Peggy gets up on her ear,
She says some things that sound so queer,
They rile you up if you are near
To Peggy.

I don't believe she always knows
Her grievance, but you would suppose
She knew it all, the way she goes—
Our Peggy.

Sometimes she starts on subjects new,
And tells you things you feel aren't true,
But you don't dare to say so to
Dear Peggy.

And then again she makes it clear,
And tells you things you're glad to hear,
Although they do sound rather queer,
Does Peggy.

She's learned in all things great and small,
Earth, sea, and sky, she knows 'em all;
Latin and Greek and basketball—
Does Peggy.

But then she makes some awful blunders
And in some things such big mistakes,
For instance, baking grandpa's cakes,
Poor Peggy!

And after all, she's such a dear,
Though that great fact may not appear,
And she's not always on her ear,
Our Peggy.

The Hawley

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Cupid's New Role.

HELPING STRAIGHTEN MORAL AND FINANCIAL KINKS.

By a Special Contributor.

COLIN HARTINGTON arrived in the United States to find himself famous.

He had left New York four years before, giving out that he was going home to England for pleasure—the pleasure, scandal-mongers had it, being that peculiarly immoral delight which some men find in the evasion of clamorous creditors.

He had done himself fairly well, had Colin Hartington, in the three years that lay between his coming to the States and his abrupt departure. He had done a little—a very little—work; made a little love, and spent a little money—the little, in this last case, being all that had been left him by the none too wealthy gentleman, his father.

Lacking the means to pursue an enjoyable idleness, he turned to the cultivation of the gifts he unquestionably possessed, but which he seemed to prefer in their latent condition. He had sent his work to Rome. It had found a ready market, grown in value, and, in four short years, brought him enough fame to turn the head of any ordinary young man of 27.

In a measure, perhaps, it straightened out that moral kink of his, touching his debts—but only in a measure. Some of the smaller ones he paid. Some of the larger ones he forgot. And so it happened that a few of the creditors who had failed his triumphs, and his return to New York as the heralds of a settlement, discovered that they had "run before their horse to market."

Some went the length of bearding him with their claims, but he wriggled and slipped through their hands just as he wriggled and slipped through everything else that was unpleasant.

He was sorry—there were at times tears in his voice when he protested it; but he besought them—and here his accents would grow seductive as a siren's—to give him time.

And while those poor creditors waited, Colin Hartington spent his not inconsiderable earnings with that total recklessness characteristic of his happy-go-lucky nature.

How long this atrocious state of things might have prevailed, but for the intervention of Mary Escott, there is no saying with any degree of certainty, though we might hazard a guess that it would have prevailed until a second fitting abroad became imperative.

In the years of his adolescence Colin had been very fond of Mary. There had been certain tender passages between them when he was spending his youth in the States, but the budding of a love was nipped by Colin's financial shortcomings. Abroad he learned that she had married. At the news he had sighed, then smiled with that retrospective amusement—for he had known since two other passions since that which Mary had inspired.

Now, he had heard that her husband was dead. This he had sighed perfunctorily and without smiling. But now of a sudden he came face to face with her again. It was at a regimental ball in New York, and his wife had presented him as the lion of the town. They had smiled upon each other.

His wife had withdrawn, and Colin, seating himself beside her, was scribbling hieroglyphs on her hand.

He looked at her intently for a moment and—

"He" he whispered, "how beautiful you have

become."

Stunness of his accents robbed the words of

all of impertinence.

"How," she mocked back, "how clever you have be-

come!" And they laughed. "Tell me," she added,

"how does it feel to be a lion?"

"I long for the mouse to come and gnaw the cords,

and allow one to get up and stretch oneself."

"You hit her brow."

"What an artificial speech!"

"Believe me, it describes an artificial condition."

"Why do you talk like that?"

"It's expected of me, I suppose, and it expresses

exactly what I mean."

"I have read your books, Colin," said she after a

moment.

"You see anything in them to justify their exist-

ence?"

"I can see you in them, Colin. They reflect you con-

spicuously."

He flushed with pleasure.

His voice dropped to a more feeling key. "Molly, I

glad at last that I wrote them. I never thought

of my work, but if it served to bring me to

myself, it has not been wasted."

His great blue eyes were bent upon her ardently. She

glowed, and set herself to sway her fan gently.

"You don't stare at me like that, Colin," said she.

"People are looking at us."

Colin was not to be repressed. The old feelings

that had died four years ago were in course of being

renewed. Colin was realizing this. More fully still

he realized it when two hours later—toward the close

of the evening—he found himself again beside her, in

the conservatory, where there were no prying eyes to re-

minder him.

He did his glance upon the perfect curve of her white

neck, the glistening masses of her ebony hair, and in

the clear depths of her dark eyes his soul at last was

glowing. His hand closed upon hers. His fine, foolish

head was bent until he felt her hair upon his

temple.

"Molly," he stammered, "I—I love you."

She moved her head away. His arm was about her in an instant, and he was seeking to draw her to him. But she broke from his clasp, and stood up suddenly. She no longer laughed, and her tone was one of stern rebuke.

"Colin, how could you dare?"

Colin sat morally crushed and defeated. He felt extremely foolish, and exceedingly annoyed both with himself and with her.

"Is it an offense to tell a woman that you love her?" he asked.

She made as if to answer, but before she had time he was on his feet, close beside her, and speaking very fast.

"There are some things in life that endure as long as life itself, things that we cannot blot out. My love for you, Molly, is one of those things. When, four years ago, I left New York, you cannot dream how it hurt me to go from you. But I hoped—I—I don't know what I hoped. Then I heard abroad of your marriage, and I was crushed. Then later came the news of your widowhood, and in my selfishness—for love is an egoist, Molly—I was almost glad of it. Success came to me at last, and, thinking ever of you, I determined to come home and ask you—as I ask you now, Molly—to do me the honor of becoming my wife."

She bent toward him, and on her face he might have read surprise and wonder—or perhaps it was amusement. You see, she knew him so very well.

"Come and see me tomorrow," she murmured, and, slipping her hand through his arm, she compelled him to lead her back to the ballroom.

When he reviewed the scene in the sober light of the succeeding day, Colin was not a little surprised at himself. He had made a mistake, and to avoid offending her he had covered up his tracks by lying like a gentleman and asking her to marry him—then which nothing could have been further from his desires. However, he realized that he might do very much worse than become her husband.

In the afternoon he called upon her. She received him as if there had been no such scene as that of the night before. He sipped his tea, and talked small talk in his best manner. Her admirable self-control gradually thawed him, and at length, as he set down his cup, he opened fire.

"Molly, I have come for my answer."

"Answer?" Her eyebrows went up, and her eyes looked at him in childlike surprise.

"To my last night's—er—question," he enlightened her.

Her glance fell.

"You were in earnest, then?"

"How could you mistake me," he cried, reproachfully.

"Before I answer you, Colin," she said, "there is something that I must say to you. You see, marriage has taught me a certain worldly wisdom which prompts me—cold and sordid though it may appear—to remind you that your reputation is in rather a bad way. I—I refer to your debts."

"Oh!" said Colin, and his jaw fell. She had struck the weak spot in his armor.

"You don't deny them?"

"Not much use denying them," he answered sorrowfully. "Besides, it might drive my creditors to extremes."

"You speak with a levity that hurts me, Colin."

"Good Lord! Molly, we are not discussing religion."

"I am not so sure. We are discussing what appears to be your religion—that of leaving your just debts unpaid."

"But, my dear child," he protested, "this is absurd. Where is the man that is without them?"

"In moderation, perhaps."

"Oh, I say; come now. A few thousands would clear them all up."

"Why not clear them up, then?"

"Because—oh, well, because I haven't thousands enough."

Colin got up. He felt that she was going rather too far.

"Look here, Molly. What on earth are we talking about? I am sure I didn't come here to discuss my debts."

"I am quite sure you didn't. It's a subject you avoid discussing, or even thinking about, I know. But it seemed to me that after what you said last night, I had a right to go into it. People are talking about it, Colin, and, even if they were not, I could never consent to listen to the advances of a man who deliberately refuses to pay what he owes."

Colin stood looking at her a moment rather sheepishly. Then he dropped back into his chair.

"My debts," said he, deliberately, "are very much overrated, no doubt, by those people who do me the honor to discuss my affairs. I have really only one formidable debt. The others amount to, perhaps, a thousand or so in all. I'll settle those tomorrow, and clear up the other one—the big one—as soon as I can comfortably manage it. Will that convince you of my good intentions?"

"How much does the big one amount to?" she asked implacably.

"About six thousand."

"Heavens! Colin, how did you contrive it?"

"Well, you see, they were my father's lawyers on this side, and they advanced me money—about ten thousand—on stock that I inherited, and which I was holding for a rise. I was unlucky, and there was a most awful slump, which left me a debtor to the tune of about six thousand pounds to Wilfrid and Langdale. Sheer ill-luck, Molly."

"And you wish to leave such a debt—a debt of honor, practically—to be paid when you can comfortably manage it? Colin, I am ashamed of you."

"But what am I to do? If I were to scrape together all the ready money I can lay hands on, I might just manage to pay it."

"Then I think you should do so without a moment's hesitation. It is a sacred duty."

Colin hung his head, realizing that she was quite right. It was a sad reflection. He raised his eyes, and they met hers. She smiled, and he told himself that, after all, she was very beautiful. To win her—even the effort, the sacrifice, she demanded, would not be too much.

"Molly," he cried, "for your sake I will do it, however it may inconvenience me. But when it is done—"

"We will talk about that afterward," she said.

Colin mailed a check to Wilfrid and Langdale, and two days later he called upon Mary Escott with the receipt in his pocket, and a fever of anticipation in his soul.

"My dear Colin, you have behaved nobly," she cried, "and I shall always dwell with pride upon the thought that I was instrumental in recalling you to a sense of your duty."

Colin looked askance.

"You know that I have paid Wilfrid and Langdale?" he faltered.

"Why, yes. I had a letter from my husband this morning, telling me that he had received your check."

"Your husband?" he echoed with mouth agape.

"Yes. Mr. Escott, you know, is the present Wilfrid and Langdale—has been, for the past two years."

"But—but—" he stopped to stare at her. "Oh, what are you talking about, Molly? Mr. Escott has been dead for over two years."

"Oh, dear, no, Colin. Surely I should know. You are thinking of Mr. Plunkett—my first husband."

For an instant he continued to stare at her with an expression not easily read. Then, suddenly rousing himself—

"Good morning," said he, reaching for his hat.

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WORLD'S IRON SUPPLY.

The amount of iron ore still available is very great, doubtless many times, perhaps twenty-fold, as great as has been won to use. Yet we see already that in the continent of Europe the fields long in service are beginning to be exhausted. Great Britain has practically consumed its store, which a century ago seemed ample. Practically all the supply for its furnaces is now imported. The supply from the Mediterranean, that promised to be inexhaustible, cannot endure for many decades to come. The same is the condition of the ore districts of Central Europe; at the rate of the increasing demand they are not likely to meet the demands of a hundred years. There remain extensive deposits of rich ores in the Scandinavian peninsula and in fields in the confines of Belgium and France which have hardly begun to be drawn upon, yet it is evident that at anything like the present rate of increase in the consumption of metallic iron the European sources of supply are not likely to endure for a century.

The best-placed field for the production of iron in North America or, save that in Northern China, in the world, is in the central section of the Mississippi Valley, mainly between the great river and the Appalachian system of mountains and northward beyond the great lakes to the headwaters of the streams flowing into Hudson's Bay, the physical conditions on the whole being favorable for the cheap production of the metal and its ready transportation to the principal markets. It is a question, however, if the store will supply the demands of the future.—[International Quarterly.]

FIRE DOGS OF DAWSON.

When the alarm rings in Dawson City there is not the clatter of horses' hoofs, but instead a great yelping of dogs comes down the long shanty-lined streets. The long whip of the driver cracks among the animals as they hurry toward the scene of the fire with the hose cart and engine. Arrived there, the dogs drag the fire-fighting devices close to the burning building and await the orders of their captain, standing more patiently than do most horses. Back and forth rush the firemen and perhaps it becomes necessary to move the engine. A call from the driver and the dogs immediately leap into action, carrying their load wherever directed.

When the fire has been extinguished the dogs again stand at attention until the ladders, hose and axes have been loaded, then they trot leisurely back to their barn. Dawson City is said to be the only city in the world which has a fire department dependent on dogs for hauling. The town is proud of the distinction, and is well satisfied with its method of transportation. The dogs display even more intelligence than horses, and in that frozen territory are much more practical.—[Chicago Chronicle.]

WOMAN ARCHAEOLOGIST.

As secretary of the American Exploration Society Mrs. Sara Yorke Stevenson not only keeps in touch with her chosen work—archaeology—but is able to direct many important measures and investigations. Through Mrs. Stevenson's efforts large collections from the Nile Valley, South America and other important regions have been obtained for the department of archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania. She was instrumental in sending the expedition to Greece under Miss Harriet A. Boyd, which resulted in the discovery of a Mycenaean town. Mrs. Stevenson has been intrusted with such diplomatic missions as representing the university in Rome and the American Exploration Society in Egypt, to establish relations with a view to undertaking archaeological research. In the conduct of her museum work Mrs. Stevenson has consistently stood for the highest modern standards as well as for the most progressive and accurate methods.—[Philadelphia Press.]

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From an authoritative Japanese source
the Associated Press is informed that

His attitude reveals plainly the Rus-
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before the world the spectre of the
"Yellow peril." Russia claims that
Japan's present purpose is to get a
foothold on the Asiatic continent, from

the editor of the same journal, in
an interview, says: "I hope that
France, now that she and Great Brit-
ain are real and lasting friends, may

Sagamore Hill, left today for New
York, whence he expected to go di-
rectly to his home at Nahant, Mass.

"My visit to the President at this
time," said Senator Lodge, "was of
no significance whatever. It was

felt this deeply. Germany realized it
too."

Congress is likely
to be increasing at New
York's peat-bog fuel to the
copper industry.

man's subtle poison.
electrical storm...Smash-up of
in Kansas...Twelve people
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"Yellow peril." Russia claims that
Japan's present purpose is to get a
foothold on the Asiatic continent, from

the editor of the same journal, in
an interview, says: "I hope that
France, now that she and Great Brit-
ain are real and lasting friends, may

felt this deeply. Germany realized it
too."

Congress is likely
to be increasing at New
York's peat-bog fuel to the
copper industry.

man's subtle poison.
electrical storm...Smash-up of
in Kansas...Twelve people
and twenty-five injured.

Good Short Stories.

BRIEF ANECDOTES GATHERED FROM
VARIOUS SOURCES.

Compiled for *The Times*.

A Natural Curiosity.

PROF. D. P. CROPP, of the University of Colorado, has invented a machine that increases the height from one to five inches and the chest girth from one to four inches.

"It is amazing," said Prof. Cropp the other day, "what an interest people take in any change in their physique—the gain of an inch around the chest or forearm, the loss of an inch in the neck or stomach."

"I know a fat woman who spent July at the seashore, taking an ocean bath and a hot bath daily, so as to reduce her weight."

"The day she was to leave for home, she entered a butcher shop and told the old man to cut her off twenty pounds of pork."

"He cut and weighed this great chunk of meat, and then said:

"Where, madam, shall I send it?"

"But the woman, as she feasted her eyes on the pork, replied:

"Oh, don't send it anywhere. I don't want to buy it. You see, I have lost twenty pounds since I have been down here, and I just wanted to see how much it was."

A Call on the Home 'Phone.

SENATOR DEPEW says that the telephone bell rang sharply in the office of a New York lawyer, and was answered by the typewritist, who called the lawyer to come to the 'phone, and answered testily: "I'm too busy, as you see. Attend to the call yourself."

"But this is your little girl, at home, and something must be wrong," replied the young lady. Then the lawyer hastened to the 'phone and said:

"Who is this?"

"Dis is your baby Nellie."

"All right, Baby; this is Papa. What is the matter?"

"Mamma been 'pankin' me," and he heard a sob.

"That's too bad. What shall Papa do about it?"

"I want you to come wight home, an' bring me a box of tandy; an' don't bwing mamma even a gum drop. So there!"

He compromised by promising to bring the candy in the evening.

Senator Daniel of Virginia was thereby reminded of a big-eyed little country girl in Fairfax county, Virginia, who visited some relatives in Richmond, who dwelt in a flat. She remained two weeks, and all the while they were warning her not to make so much noise; not to run across the street; not to awaken people in the next flat. In fact, they were calling after her all the while, curtailing her freedom. She was glad to get back into the country. She told her papa she never wanted to go to the city again, and he said:

"You must have had a hard time of it. You do look hollow-eyed."

"Well, papa, if you had folks hollerin' at you all the time, I dess you'd look holler-eyed, too."

The Tongue of Balaam's Ass.

CONGRESSMAN M'CALL, of Massachusetts, tells a story of a Sunday-school superintendent in Boston, who was questioning the pupils concerning Balaam's ass; and he asked them what language was used, whether or not it was necessarily Hebrew, in order that Balaam might understand it; and a bright boy gave answer:

"Of course it was Hebrew; for the ass must have been a Hebrayist."

The Stately Judge.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY told in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July a story about a judge.

"This judge," he said, "was sitting on the case of a man charged with putting off fireworks illegally. He was a dignified, reserved sort of judge. He laid a good deal of stress on ceremony, pomp, and display, and in his court there was always an abundance of reverence, as in a church."

"Well, as the judge was trying this case in his usual stately way, the prisoner in the dock put his hand in his pocket, drew out a large ham sandwich, and began to eat calmly."

"Horror-stricken, the judge shouted:

"Put that away!"

"The prisoner wiped his mouth with the back of his hand."

"I am putting it away as fast as I can," he said."

Englishman Went A-sleighing.

PATRICK M'MAHON, one of the best-known citizens of Washington, recently told this story, narrating it as an actual happening; and nobody who knows him doubts his word.

There was an Englishman visiting Washington, a personal friend of Algernon Sartoris, and he had apartments in a downtown hotel, one of the oldest hostels in the national capital. There came an unusual fall of snow, and sleighbells were jingling on Pennsylvania avenue, something which occurs only about once in ten years. The English visitor thought he would enjoy a sleigh ride, and so informed the clerk. That worthy gave him a card to the keeper of a livery stable nearby, and thither he went.

The livery man, named Price, recognized the order from the hotel, and called aloft to one of his helpers:

"Jim, send down the best cutter up there, and a pair of big buffaloes," (meaning robes, of course.)

"Excuse me, me dear man," said the Englishman with great trepidation. "Excuse me, sir, but if you haven't any horses in the stable just now, I'll wait and go a-sleighing some other time; I'm very sure I couldn't manage a team of buffaloes."

But, after explanations, he went a-sleighing, and enjoyed it, too.

At Any Cost.

A DARKY preacher was lost in the happy selection of his text, which he repeated in vigorous accents of pleading.

"Oh, brethern, at de las' day dere's gwine to be sheep an' dere's gwine to be goats. Who's gwine to be de sheep, an' who gwine to be de goats? Let's all try to be like de lil' white lambs, brethern. Shall we be de goats, sisters? Naw, we's gwine to be de sheep. Who's gwine to be de sheep, brethern, an' who's gwine to be de goats? Tak' care ob your sobs, sisters. Remember, dere's gwine to be goats an' sheep. Who's gwine to be de sheep an' who's gwine to be de goats?"

Just then a solitary Irishman who had been sitting in the back of the church, listening attentively, rose and said:

"O'll be de goat. Go on; tell us the joke, Elder. O'll be de goat!"—[Lippincott's.]

A Panacea.

LAST fall an Englishwoman of letters was staying, as the guest of an elderly lady, at a country house in Western Massachusetts. While they were driving one afternoon they had the misfortune to meet the omnipresent automobile at a sharp turn of the road. The horses, being spirited, shied, dashing the carriage against a tree and throwing its occupants out into the road.

The Englishwoman picked herself up uninjured, but was horrified to see her aged hostess lying on the ground unconscious. Running to a nearby farmhouse, she knocked for some time before she finally succeeded in bringing a sunbonneted woman to the door.

"A lady has been hurt—thrown from a carriage. She is lying down there in the road. Can you give me some whisky for her?" cried the visitor in breathless anxiety.

"Well, no, we don't never keep no whisky," said the native-born after some deliberation. "Wouldn't the lady like a piece o' pie?"—[Lippincott's.]

Case of Adam and Eve.

THE Rev. E. T. Mount, the Oregon clergyman and author, lived some years ago in Colorado, and one day, in talking about Colorado, he said:

"In a certain church in Colorado Springs there used to be a queer old crusty character, a Scot who was noted for his profound knowledge of the scriptures. I lectured in that church one evening, and after the lecture the Scot and I and some few others fell into conversation."

"I was urged to put the old man's scriptural knowledge to the test. I was urged to question him and to let him question me. He would get the better of me—that, everyone said, was certain—but I had my doubts, and, turning to the Scot, said confidently:

"I will try you, my friend, with the grand, leading, insurmountable question, How long did Adam remain in a state of innocence?"

"The Scot answered:

"Till he got a wife."

"Then, with a grim chuckle, he went on:

"But can you tell me, sir, how long he remained after?"—[Portland Oregonian.]

A Curtailed Inscription.

LEUT.-GOV. BRUCE says a small headstone in a cemetery in the western part of the State is pointed out to visitors as one of the sights of the neighborhood. It was placed over the grave by a widower, who, while not lacking in love for the departed one, was penurious to a degree. He ordered a small stone because it was cheap, and told the mason to engrave on it this inscription: "Sarah Hackett. Aged ninety years. Lord, she was thin." The stonecutter said there was too much inscription for so small a surface, but was told to go ahead and "squeeze it in anyhow." Here is the inscription as "squeezed": "Sarah Hackett. Aged 90. Lord, she was Thin."—[New York Times.]

Well Classified.

IT is customary to divide up the time devoted to the "missions," or religious revivals, given in Catholic parishes into periods for each class of the faithful—one week for the married men, one for the single men, and the same for the women. In one of the large uptown churches in which the Jesuit Father O'Donovan led the band of preachers he made an instantaneous hit by the manner in which he announced the order of the exercises.

"The first week," said he, "will be for the married men, the second for the unmarried men, the third for the married women, and the last"—then he paused for a moment as he said—"for unclaimed treasures."—[New York Times.]

A Cheerful Giver.

BOBBY'S father had given him a 10-cent piece and a quarter of a dollar, telling him he might put one or the other on the contribution plate.

"Which did you give, Bobby?" his father asked when the boy came home from church.

"Well, father, I thought at first I ought to put in the

quarter," said Bobby, "but then, just in time I remembered, 'The Lord loveth a cheerful giver,' and I could give the 10-cent piece a great deal more fully, so I put that in."—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

Followed Instructions.

"MAGGIE!"

"Yes'm."

"Why didn't you put this watermelon in the ice box as I told you?"

"I did, mum."

"But it isn't cold."

"No, mum. Yez see, I had to take the ice out of it in."—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

Got the Appointment.

WHEN Richard Olney was Secretary of State, he frequently gave expression to the opinion that pointees to the consular service should acquire fluency of the countries to which they were accredited.

It is said that when a certain breezy and western politician who was desirous of securing land administration in the capacity of Consul of the Chinese ports presented his papers to the Secretary remarked:

"Are you aware, Mr. Blank, that I never met the President the appointment of a Consul speaks the language of the country to which he is to go? Now, I suppose you do not speak Chinese?"

Whereupon the westerner grinned broadly. "Secretary," said he, "you will ask me a question Chinese I shall be happy to answer it."

He got the appointment.—[Boston World.]

Holmes's Hole.

THE following story of Oliver Wendell Holmes told me some years ago by a physician student in the Harvard Medical School when he was an instructor in anatomy there.

One day the subject before the class was the human skull was passed from hand to hand, the instructor asking the members of the class the prominences, cavities and apertures. The student gave the names and locations of the until finally the inquiry narrowed down to one which baffled everyone.

Dr. Holmes waited patiently for someone to guess himself, but no explanation was advanced all had given it up the doctor rather dryly said: "That is Holmes's hole; I made it myself."

A Child's Wisdom.

DOWN at the Sea Breeze the other day Miss Margery, aged four, walking along with a friend of her mother's who had accompanied her on a day's outing. "Don't go so near the water," cautioned the child's companion, as the little one frolicked in the dangerous place.

Advice was unheeded, added: "It won't be long before you'll be drowned." "No," said Margery, "but you'll be blamed for it."—[Rochester Union and Herald.]

Cogent Advice.

SENATOR DAVIS of Minnesota told this story of a certain Bishop Whipple, the venerable of the Frontier, who served the people well. In a passenger coach going into Dakota the bishop sat reading the morning newspaper the second seat before him sat an Irishman loudly proclaiming his antipathy to the Bishop, and loudly proclaimed: "If I could only get the bishop to meet any prophet, priest, or other fellow, I'd ask him at least one question, and I'd ask him at least one question."

"I am old Bishop Whipple," said the venerable to the Irishman, as he dropped his newspaper and looked at him.

The fellow was startled, but soon recovered. "Well, Bishop, as saving souls is in your line of business, you can tell me the straight road to heaven."

"That is very easy, indeed," responded the bishop's saintly smile: "Turn to the right, and go on."

And there was no further discussion, the questions propounded.

Set Right.

AMERICANS in London are apt to be surprised at the fact that the same thoroughfare bears so many different names as it pursues its oftentimes circuitous path through the fascinating old city.

Two young Chicago women, wandering through the city, went into a shop to ask the names of the less frequented spots that the great city made sacred to all lovers of its stories.

A good-natured clerk gave them minutes of certain streets, told them to go to the place and that the place was only "ten minutes' walk."

"Thank you so much," said the younger of the two, "but we may lose our way after all. Here have such a perplexing habit of changing names every few minutes that we are never just where we are."

"Why, Madame," remonstrated the clerk, "mingled reproof and pity, 'these streets have names.' They have had the same names for hundreds of years!"—[Lippincott's.]

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The Wedding Day.

HUMOR AND PATHOS OF LIFE IN
"LITTLE ITALY."

By a Special Contributor.

"COULD you find use for a carpet, Joe?" asked Mr. Topper of the smart young Italian bootblack whose stand was at the entrance of an office building on lower Broadway.

Joe hesitated a moment, in doubt as to what he, sharing a room with something less than a dozen Italians, could possibly do with a carpet.

"Sure! That's all right. Next year my mother come from Italy—she like a carpet on a floor."

"Come up to my office this morning if you want it," said Mr. Topper; "but don't you think a year is a long time to keep it?"

"Well," answered the bootblack, his face turning as rosy as his tie, "maybe I don't keep it so long." Such a luxurious start toward housekeeping had brought a dream of domestic bliss into Joe's curly head.

Mr. Topper, being a young married man of great discernment, thought he understood Joe's reasoning, and, with a smile and nod passed on, leaving Joe deep in thought.

There was a girl, of course, but she was a belle in Mulberry street, with a great many admirers. Before Christmas she had favored Tony, but Joe's gifts at that season had not been without their influence, and his flowery silk handkerchief and gay little box of perfumed candles had outshone his rival's, and now his chances seemed even with the odorless little barber's.

Joe smiled and shined harder than ever that morning, building castles in "Little Italy" all the while. But what was the use, he thought, until he had asked the fair lady if she were willing to share that tenement-house castle with him? So, whistling for Reddy, the newsboy, and making him a liberal business offer, Joe left that pompous young man in charge and went after his rug.

"I say, Joe," called Mr. Topper from the inner room, after he had given him the bundle. "If my new floor covering is to be the cause of your rushing into matrimony, you must let me know when the wedding day comes."

"Bet your life! But it's like this," replied the bootblack, putting down his load and going closer to the business man; "I ain't sure. I guess a girl marry me if I keep a house, nice carpet and everything she want?" and his eyes flashed at the idea of a rival offering a better inducement.

"I see how it is," observed Mr. Topper; "you have a girl in your mind, but are uncertain as to her plans. Well, go ahead and ask her."

This was what Joe intended to do, and, shouldering his rug, he hastened to Mulberry street.

Mrs. Nicolini's kitchen was very crowded that morning, and smelled strongly of damp woolen garments hanging on lines stretched across the room, for Madame Nicolini had been washing and was drying the family underwear in the house. Added to this was the prevailing air of garlic and the savory steam rising from the interesting pot boiling on the stove; this being Mrs. Nicolini's day to furnish the fire, water and cooking utensil, while the women neighbors contributed the ingredients necessary for a soup which, with a loaf of bread, provided a meal for all, after the economical Italian fashion.

Armed with spoons, the ladies were watching the process of cooking, tasting very frequently and discussing the cares of housekeeping, more especially the knotty problems of soup seasoning, while waiting for the dinner hour when a hungry army of men and children would join them at Mrs. Nicolini's generous soup basin.

"Oh!" ejaculated the women in chorus, as the door opened and Joe entered. The mental picture he had formed of his future home made Joe feel already a member of the Nicolini family and naturally dispensed with the ceremony of knocking.

"Come on in!" the chorus continued. "Angeline, she's here. Oh, yes."

The number of guests in his lady love's home was rather embarrassing to the young man, who tilted his hat a little farther toward one ear, pulled up his collar, and braced himself for the occasion.

The cellar where Angeline pasted old labels on new wine bottles had no need of her services at present; her time was now being devoted to personal adornment. Standing in front of a tissue-paper-draped mirror, the beauty was adding a few more white combs to her already well-stocked coiffure, twisting and turning her head to get a full view of the back with the assistance of a small glass held in the palm of her hand. Fortunately—for her mouth had held pins and combs—she had just put on the finishing touch of a pink bow when Joe called her.

"Angeline, come here quick!" His nervous manner and excited voice alarmed the women, who flourished their spoons and screamed: "What's Joe got?"

"Where?" began Angeline, and before Joe could reply, Mrs. Nicolini took the precaution of locking the door. Joe understood the prompt action of his mother-in-law to be.

"The boss give it to me," he replied, coloring and looking sideways at Angeline. "Sure, it's no graft," and he began unrolling the bundle on the floor.

"Oh, my, ain't it grand!" exclaimed the housewives, as they tumbled over each other in their efforts to make room for the rug in the tiny kitchen. The honest possession of such a prize brought loud and shrill congratulations, accompanied by winks and nods toward Angeline. Everyone talked; no one listened. Their excitement was somewhat dampened by little streams of water dripping

on their heads from the limp woolen arms and legs of the garments hanging on the clothes line while the women disputed the probable value of the rug.

Joe gave a loving pull at Angeline's sleeve. "Come into the hall," he whispered, having chased the cherubs playing there into the street, and Angeline meekly followed him.

It must have been rather trying, under the circumstances, to be obliged to hold the handle of her mother's door all the while to keep the curious ladies in, and also to have an eye on the street door to see that the now much interested urchins stayed out.

"I'm going to rent a room in this house, Angeline," he said, looking into her shining black eyes, "and put that carpet on the floor, buy curtains, pictures, and everything. You want to live there?" he inquired, apparently much interested in getting his toes over a certain crack in the floor. It took more courage than he had thought, and he was much more anxious.

"I don't know," replied Angeline, very airily, tossing her head and flopping the pink bow right under Joe's chin. "Tony, he—" The eyes of her lover turned to her, and, seeing Joe's eager face, the coquette disappeared, and the woman thought it kindest not to continue. With the slightest inclination of her head, she went on: "What you going to pay for rent? That Irish lady, she asks too much."

This was equal to a decided answer. When they reentered the room Angeline's face was radiant with happiness, for she had cared for Joe, though, womanlike, she had feigned indifference; and Joe had a broad grin, which showed his nice white teeth to perfection.

Again congratulations were in order.

"Joe a nice boy, Angeline," they said. "Nobody got so good a carpet. When will you get married? Soon? Next week?" The girl merely nodded her head. "That's all right. Oh, yes. It's no good to wait. Bad luck."

During the intervals the ladies failed to notice how frequently they were tasting the soup, until the supply got very low. This state of affairs brought grief to the lady of the house. "For," said she, as she refilled the vessel with cold water, "this is no good soup. Too thin, like the soup the missionaries give away." And no one denied the truth of her argument.

It is to be hoped the congratulations were as sincere as they were noisy. The echoes reached Mrs. Foley's flat on the fifth floor.

"Fer the love of hivin'!" said that matron, "what are thim Eyetalians up to, screamin' and hollerin' to beat the band!" and tightening up her knob of hair, and wiping her soapy hands on her wet apron—for she too had been washing out a "few pieces"—Mrs. Foley started downstairs to investigate the not altogether unusual demonstration, with Andy, her nondescript canine protector, following closely at her heels and running to his accustomed corner under the Nicolini bed.

"The saints be praised, Angeline," said Mrs. Foley, when she heard the news, "that ye have the sinse to marry a man as can give ye a good home, and not be pickin' up wid that oily, pinched-up little barber, what's always playin' the concertina Sunday mornin's when all the men's here gettin' clipped and out in yer father's kitchen. It's a grand feller ye've got. Sure, ye can have thim dickerations the uptown lady give me after her valentine party, fer yer weddin'. Rid hearts is good trimmin's fer weddin's!" and all agreed that nothing could be more appropriate.

The "uptown" lady who had given her laundress the strings of pretty pasteboard hearts did not dream of the weary round of pleasure they would go, having lost their pristine freshness at numerous affairs in Irish society before they were loaned among "thim Eyetalians."

The men and children came in, clamoring for their dinner, and were very soon absorbing the liquid served by their women relatives or friends. A meal was too prosy for the newly-engaged pair just now; Joe, leaning against the door, surveyed the animated scene with the nonchalant air of a Third-avenue matinee idol; Angeline, looking at him with loving admiration from the opposite side of the room—near the mirror—with unusually tender feelings toward Tony, as she pictured his grief at her wedding.

"I must get back to my business now, Angeline. A feller has to make lots of money to keep a house. Ain't that so?"

"Sure," she replied, stooping to help him roll their treasured rug under a bed. "Now go and see the Irish lady," she urged, "or maybe you'll have to buy a stove. I can do the washing in my mother's kitchen," she explained, as she led the way upstairs, "and the cooking too, if we live in this house."

It was not a large or particularly handsome room, and the janitress knew well the advantage of living in the house with the mother-in-law, but after a considerable time the young people made a good bargain with her, and were in possession of a home, to be furnished on the installment plan. Left to themselves, they very soon arranged the details. Business again intruded itself into Joe's mind, and leaning over Angeline, he whispered something in her ear and left her blushing.

"These kids is workin' fer me," said Reddy, when Joe returned to Broadway and relieved that gentleman of his responsibility as business manager. "It's a dead easy game. De swells pays me de money fer de shine, and I pays dese fellers a nickel fer dere time. See?"—which explained why that captain of industry was kicking his heels in one of the chairs and smoking a cigarette, while two small boys were doing the work.

"It's a cinch. If youse had stayed a while longer, Joe, de hull push would 'a' had a box at de opory."

"Maybe a soap box up in the gallery, see?" and Joe was not long in "bouncing" the "hull push."

A few hours after the engagement had been made and announced, Angeline, her mother and the ubiquitous Mrs. Foley, followed by a stream of women relatives with their babies, entered a downtown department store and were deep in the mysteries of shopping.

"Ye must have a white dress," said Mrs. Foley, as a lace veil hangin' from yer hid like it was in a floor front windy."

The relatives strongly favored a blue satin; Angeline, too, eyed it with pleasure, but the beringed and powdered saleslady decided that momentous question by holding up a stiff piece of shining white which rattled and wrinkled like paper, and remarking that "this elegant white satin is just what uppers like is wearin',"—which is an argument no dowager can resist.

"Are ye goin' to spend all yer money on wares?" anxiously inquired Mrs. Foley, as Mrs. Nicolini handed the knot in her handkerchief to pay for the dress. "Thim Hinery-street Jewish swells rints their clothes she gently hinted.

Another knot was found in the same square of material, which paid for the many varieties of artificial flowers and a bottle of powerful cologne, to add to the attractiveness of the bridal outfit.

The shoe bargains were nothing less than marvelous that day; French heels and Irish toes, black and white beauties. The girl tried to make her feet fit. "These is got to go on. My stockin's is too narrow French heels, white ties, at \$1.19 worth ought to have been at least \$4.98, although they were where they should have been loose and bulged, they might have pinched, were carefully wrapped in sue paper and paid for, as they were quite "too much" to overlook.

The jewelry counter was passed by—much to the regret of Mrs. Foley. "Ain't ye goin' to have any jewelry, pearl beads is awful stylish."

"Sure," responded Angeline, with a frown. "We take me for—a dead swell or a actor? We can't them cheaper at a Sheeny push cart." And out the street marched the shoppers, stopping at a place where diamonds and pearls were lavishly displayed.

"How much is them pearl beads?" asked the bride, suggestively, keeping a sharp eye on the children, any particular piece of jewelry attracted their attention.

After much argument and great delay, caused by failure of both parties to set a price, a decision was made. The strings of pearls and a watch and were purchased, and carrying all their bargains the Nicolini family and friends reached home.

When the wedding day came, the innumerable relatives and their families arrived early, and the bride in making her toilette. When the last had been stuck in and the unwilling feet forced into white coverings, Mrs. Foley hastened to her apartment and returned with her cherished red table cloth, and final touch of elegance it was thrown over the bride was to occupy—bargain shoes are not to stand in.

"Give me my flowers," demanded the bride of her attendants. Then, clutching a cauliflower-like mass of white cotton roses surrounded by a green paper garland, she seated herself. The form of the bride's bouquet have been arranged as a delicate compliment to her father, a prominent peddler of vegetables. The of hearts took the place of the clothes lines which stretched across the room the day of the engagement, a few were suspended directly over the bride's head.

For an hour, stark and stiff, the bride sat in her room, received all the neighbors, who came to bring the presents and to give expression to their thoughts of affection for the bride's costume, or criticize it as being not on good terms with the family.

"Who do ye think is gettin' married, any?" Mrs. Foley, who presided at the door. "A swell dook? Pushin' and crowdin' yerselves in here, were somebody grand! Wait yer turn and de sassy!" the Irish woman snapped at the bride's side, trying to get a peep at Angeline, who was all averse to playing the part of a grande dame, and allowed the noisy mob to gaze upon her charms with a pose of manner that would have done credit to a Vere.

The little Italian bride made quite a pretty picture in her white satin, with wreath and enormous veil ingeniously arranged upon her dark hair. The watch and were conspicuous and the pearl necklace not to be overlooked.

The bridal gifts were all arranged on the big bed of the bed, and hidden by the crocheted lace and contentedly picking at an ear of corn. There was considerable variety in the collection displayed: a box of canned food, bottles of wine, catsup and safety pins, gay hair bows, an alarm clock, a cheap muslin which the giver, Mrs. Foley, made pillow cases or a shirt waist.

"Glory be to Peter, Angeline!" shouted Mrs. Foley from her sentry post, "if here ain't Joe comin' in a big auty-mobee!" And forgetting his duty, the bride rushed to the door, the guests and tapers hurrying after, pushing her off the steps into the rain, in their wild haste.

The arrival created the sensation Mr. Topper imagined it would when he offered to take Joe to his car. As they turned around in front of the making curious and alarming noises, every limb in their anxiety to witness such an unusual sight, Joe, in a hired frock coat, an "easy fit," and shoes polished to the highest degree, alighted the chariot with eager haste and allowed the through the crowd to where his bride, who had to her chair, was waiting for him.

Tony, whose susceptible heart the bride was soothing, acting as best man and usher, led his friends into the car, their umbrellas waving a farewell as they pitched forward and backward. Topper made abrupt halts to avoid shortening

of scores of little Italian parents, with bridesmaids, money, it was to their room seemed full of lace and gold enameled bed picture of St. Cecelia.

After the guests had had themselves prepared, and after who by this time was a bridesmaid and intensely on occasion, brought out tracing strains the guileless ran into the room.

There's two perilsome! Joe Tonetti!" she shouted. "I heard distinctly above in a moment all was only to escape detection, rushed for a hiding place under the bed; Tony caught and fell, but in a second of the window on to the night, while another man the next landing. Others and disappeared down the

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white dress," said Mrs. Foley. "I don't see how it was in a dress like that."

ly favored a blue satin; Angelina, sure, but the beaming and powdered that momentous question of a stiff piece of shining white satin like paper, and remarking that the satin is just what uptown ladies use in an argument no downtown lady would use."

and all yer money on wan thing. Mrs. Foley, as Mrs. Nicolini called her, was a woman of a kind of a handkerchief to pay for the gown. Jewish swells rints their clothes in the same square of red and white. The many varieties of artificial flowers, powerful cologne, to add to the bridal outfit.

There were nothing less than marvelous and Irish toes, black, tan and white, tried to make her feet fit them. On. My stockin's is too big and sure enough "these," a pair of red, white ties, at \$1.19 when they at least \$4.98, although they placed have been loose and bulged when ched, were carefully wrapped in paper, as they were quite "too small."

or was passed by—much to the regret of ye goin' to have any foolery. This stylish."

Angelina, with a frown. "What a dead swell or a actor? We can't heeny push cart." And out into the shoppers, stopping at a push cart where pearls were lavishly displayed. "pearl beads?" asked the ladies. "want to pay?" inquired the merchant. A sharp eye on the children who of jewelry attracted their attention. "What a great delay, caused by the to set a price, a decision was of pearls and a watch and chain, carrying all their bargains the bride reached home.

ing day came, the innumerable relatives arrived early, and assisted in the toilette. When the last of the unwilling feet forced into the shoes, Mrs. Foley hastened to her apartment to her cherished red table cloth. As it was thrown over the chair, the bargain shoes are not good. "What a dead swell or a actor? We can't heeny push cart." And out into the shoppers, stopping at a push cart where pearls were lavishly displayed. "pearl beads?" asked the ladies. "want to pay?" inquired the merchant. A sharp eye on the children who of jewelry attracted their attention. "What a great delay, caused by the to set a price, a decision was of pearls and a watch and chain, carrying all their bargains the bride reached home.

ers," demanded the bride of her attending a cauliflower-like man surrounded by a green paper frill, in form of the bride's bouquet, as a delicate compliment to the peddler of vegetables. The man, place of the clothes lines which were room the day of the engagement, and directly over the bride's chair. "What a dead swell or a actor? We can't heeny push cart." And out into the shoppers, stopping at a push cart where pearls were lavishly displayed. "pearl beads?" asked the ladies. "want to pay?" inquired the merchant. A sharp eye on the children who of jewelry attracted their attention. "What a great delay, caused by the to set a price, a decision was of pearls and a watch and chain, carrying all their bargains the bride reached home.

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bride made quite a pretty picture in her wreath and enormous veil hanging over her dark hair. The watch and the pearl necklace not hidden, were all arranged on the big high-backed chair which was tied to the wall by the crocheted lace spread, and at an ear of corn. There was a collection displayed; a few bottles of wine, catsup and ketchup, an alarm clock, a music box, and several yards of very fine cloth. The giver, Mrs. Foley, said she was a shirt waist.

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of scores of little Italians playing in the street. The parents, with bridesmaid and best man, followed in a risky cab.

When Joe and his consort returned after the ceremony, it was to their own home. Joe's fateful rug had been supplemented by voluminous lace curtains—the room seemed full of lace curtains—a patent rocker, blue and gold enameled bed with lace spread, and a starting picture of St. Cecilia in an elaborate gold frame.

After the guests had partaken of the feast, which they had themselves prepared, and in which Angelina's hen had largely, and after the wine had gone dry, Tony, who by this time was head over ears in love with the bridesmaid and intensely anxious to prolong the delightful occasion, brought out his "concertina." To those enjoying strains the guests were dancing when Mrs. Foley ran into the room.

There were two policemen at the next house asking for Joe Tonetti!" she shouted in a shrill voice which could be heard distinctly above the noise.

In a moment all was confusion. The men, thinking they were to escape detection, left the frightened women and rushed for a hiding place. Mr. Nicolini and Joe dived under the bed; Tony caught his foot in the bridesmaid's train and fell, but in a second was on his feet again and ran to the window on to the fire escape, crawling up one flight, while another man took a similar route down to the next landing. Others stumbled past the Irish woman and disappeared down the dark hall, the women staring stupidly at them.

"I'm not only wild me now!" cried Mrs. Foley, on the verge of hysterics, and ran up the stairs, Andy at her heels to her own room, locked the door and put out the light. "Them Eyetalians" were no longer friends of hers.

While with terror, Mrs. Nicolini sprang to the door, but she no sooner reached it than a couple of policemen pushed their way into the room.

"Now, mum," said the officer, "where are all the men who belong to this house? Not a one can we find anywhere on the place. Ain't you women got any husbands or sons? This ain't an old woman's home, and she ain't no old maid," pointing to the bride, whose face, which had been pale, now flushed at their notice, as she stood in front of her husband's hat hanging on the bed post.

"Where is Joe Tonetti?" asked the policeman.

"All the mens is away," protested Mrs. Nicolini. The uniformed men laughed and pressed farther into the room. Mrs. Foley, not being able to control her curiosity any longer, put her shawl over her head, hid her head in her shoe, and joined the frightened women in the room, Andy at her heels as usual, and, as usual, trying to save his toes and tail by making a quick run for shelter under the bed. Seeing his friends enjoying the accustomed corner, Andy, like an amiable fellow, leaned joyfully and wagged his stumpy black tail in friendly welcome, as he sniffed their shoes. The dog's tail did not escape the keen eyes of the policeman.

"Come out here, you rascals! What have you been doing? I guess you ought to be took to the station-house," and with that intimidating remark the officer stepped up the lace dounce and pulled at a pair of boots. "Ain't do nothin'!" said Joe. "Nor me, either!"

At his companion, glancing apprehensively at the policeman, as he too crawled out from their hiding place.

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Professional Pessimist.

AN OCCUPATION DEMANDED TO MEET A LONG-FELT WANT.

By a Special Contributor.

"I VE often thought that there's room in a town like this for a new business," remarked the sociable passenger, as the car came to a forced stop in the central square of a small suburban town; "that is, I mean, for a sort of professional discourager to intending small shopmen, a functionary who could put a kindly check upon certain petty business enterprises that are foredoomed to failure. It might not be a money-maker, in fact it would properly fall within philanthropic lines, but however you've a mind to class it, I'm sure it would fill a long-felt need. Do you notice that store on the left—the brand-new looking place with 'Brightwood Dairy' over the door? That will serve to point my meaning. The present proprietor opened a fortnight ago with, as you see, a stock of butter, cheese, eggs, teas, coffees, etc., and he may be still open a fortnight from date, but he won't be a cent richer—unless it is in experience. His definite obliteration is merely a question of time; within a few weeks at farthest he'll depart a sadder and wiser man, as I could have told him had he asked my advice—which naturally, as we are strangers to each other, he didn't do."

"I have lived in this town close upon thirty years, and, first and last, I've witnessed some scores of minor tragedies such as that man is playing out to its dismal finish. There are certain business stands in every city that always have been and apparently always will be unlucky; half the time they have a 'To Let' notice in the window, and the other half they are losing money for some poor devil who is trying his best to keep soul and body together; now if only there were some authorized, responsible person to warn unwary and uninformed strangers against such traps and sink holes, how many hard-earned pence might be saved! Take this particular stand which has had half a dozen tenants within a year, beside being vacant during several months, and which never has brought in a cent to anybody unless possibly to the landlord. That store, with the one next it, was formerly a so-called dry goods emporium, but from various causes the business began to shrink and shrivel till the proprietor gathered his few remaining languid energies, moved up-street and crawled into a smaller hole to die. The store was partitioned so as to make two, and a Polish Jew tailor—you see his sign—took one-half, and is making a bare existence. The other half was rented first by a cut-rate grocer, but as there are at least three of the same genus within sight, all well-established, he might as well have cut his throat as his prices. After about three months he was succeeded by a provision dealer who sank all he cared to lose within sixty days. A restaurant and ice cream joint followed, to be frozen out six weeks later. Another provision market held the fort for two months or more, and then there was a prolonged interlude of vacancy. Now we have this butter-and-egg man, who, to my thinking, is the biggest simpleton of the lot, for there are already three stores in the same line within sight, one of which is tottering on the ragged edge of ruin, while a fourth has recently failed and vanished from human ken."

"That is a typical case, and there are dozens more which could be easily cited. What I contend is that if the fellows who rashly rent such shops would first consult somebody who knows and is willing to tell them the truth, they would be a deal better off in pocket, and would be saved an inconceivable amount of fret and worry."

Let me tell you of another case which came under my immediate notice. "Around in a neighboring street there was a narrow hole-in-the-wall that was, first occupied by a pushing young fellow with cigars, confectionery, soda water, ice cream and lunch. During the boom days of bicycling he made money, there being a big and popular cycling wareroom on the corner; but later his trade began to drop off and he wisely sold out before his losses quite crippled him. He had squeezed all the juice there was in that orange. The next man opened in the same line, bought out the good will, I suppose, but the goodwill wasn't good enough for him, and he stayed only a few months. Of the several others who succeeded him not one left with a whole skin. At one time two forlorn elderly females opened a sort of notion and variety store and kept house behind a curtain at the back. For perhaps six months they dragged out a pathetic career that finally came to a quiet, inconspicuous end."

"The last tenant was a young man whose mother had mortgaged her home somewhere away in a distant town to supply the money for stocking up the shop in the original line, confectionery, quick lunch, etc., with the addition of cut flowers. He started in with abounding courage, and really deserved to succeed; but as the days went by his face began to wear a more and more sober look, while the poor old mother, who helped him 'tend shop'—well, it was fairly pitiful to see the expression that had come into that poor, disappointed, disheartened old lady's eyes. Ah, well! the expected happened, and heaven knows what became of that mortgaged home."

"I can tell you it was a positive relief to me, passing that place as I did every day, when a prosperous meat market next door razed the partition and expanded so as to absorb into itself that little shop. The curse is lifted now, and one rock that threatened to go on indefinitely wrecking humble fortunes and scattering hard-earned savings has been removed."

"Now my idea would be that if in every large town there could be located a trustworthy agent who would give honest advice about these hoodoo shops, and recount their past history to guileless strangers who were being enticed, or were venturing of their own accord,

into unwise business enterprises, it would be a mighty good thing for everyone concerned—yes, perhaps even for the landlords in the long run. I could fill the office of discourager in this city, and I feel sure that if I could have a 5 per cent. fee on all the money I saved for others annually I shouldn't need any other means of support."

"But the trouble with your scheme is," objected his listener, "that folks aren't willing to pay croakers for such advice as you would give."

"True, lamentably true," was the response, as the car moved onward. "Queer, isn't it, how much more eager a man is to pay \$5 for a tip that will enable him to make a hundred than to pay five for a tip which will prevent his losing a hundred? It would really amount to the same in the end, yet you'd have hard work to get most persons to see it in that light. It is said that experience is a dear teacher; I only wish I could divert some of the tuition fees into my pocket."

FRANK M. BICKNELL.

A STRANGE KINGDOM.

THE ISLE OF THE CALF OF MAN WHICH IS OWNED BY A RESIDENT OF CALIFORNIA.

[New York World:] An American King, possessing and lording it over a miniature domain, arrived yesterday on the steamship Teutonic. He is William L. D. Cary, of middle age, with iron-gray hair and mustache. His kingdom is an island within the United Kingdom, yet, strange to say, this realm within a realm pays no taxes to the British crown.

South of the Isle of Man lies this tiny sovereignty called Calf of Man. The Calf has a coast line of five miles. On the isle are 900 acres, of which 150 are under cultivation. Generations ago the islet came into possession of the ancestors of King Cary.

At a critical point in a great battle one of the Cary ancestors held his own shield over the head of his King, thereby preserving the crown. The chivalrous soldier was severely wounded. In recognition of his service the Calf was conferred upon him and his heirs.

Farmhouses are on the island and also a castle. The population consists of fifty-odd souls. One of King Cary's tenants is an American millionaire. There are two lighthouses, which until last year were maintained by Trinity House Board, but the "King," in order to make his sovereignty complete, purchased them and has since maintained them at his own expense.

Great Britain attempted to tax the island, but the present owner's father, who distinguished himself at Sebastopol, went before Parliament, proved his title by the original deed and fought as strenuously as his ancestor who used his shield to protect his King. He showed that the island was exempt from taxation forever, and won his case, the territory being declared free and independent.

Like its big brother, the Isle of Man, the Calf is inhabited by Manxmen, and also by species of tailless cats. The Calf has no representation in the House of Keys, and is not governed by the Manx Constitution.

"We do not and will not pay taxes to anybody," said "King" Cary; "we are free and independent, and my people are also free and independent. Great Britain has no sovereignty over my island."

The navy of realm consists of a steam launch and a half-dozen fishing boats. The owner is Magistrate, Legislature and Executive. The revenues come from farming and fisheries, sheep and cattle, and in summer from tourists from the Isle of Man, 500 feet away.

The "King" is an American citizen, with a residence in Oakland, Cal. By inheritance he is also the owner of Beach House, Castletown, Isle of Man.

The "King" has had a romantic history. He played for years in hard luck and went to Chicago. Although belonging to the British aristocracy, Cary worked in South Water street, Chicago, unloading vegetables. Suddenly, five years ago, there came a cablegram announcing that Col. Henry Cary, his brother, once of the Prince of Wales set, had died, leaving the vegetable handler his heir.

Four years afterward the "King," while in Oakland, was sued by a Chicago circus rider, named Leona Bonine, for breach of promise. He had become acquainted with the equestrienne while he was in the postal service in Chicago, but it was only a chance acquaintance. The circus rider importuned him to marry her, and his refusal was followed by the suit, which was a failure.

Mr. Cary said yesterday that he liked the United States best, and this country was good enough for him. He and his wife left for his California home.

BEDROOM OF THE FUTURE.

It is beautifully proportioned. There is no fireplace, and I am perplexed by that until I find a thermometer beside six switches on the wall. Above this switchboard is a brief instruction: One switch warms the floor, which is not carpeted, but covered with a substance like soft oilcloth; one warms the mattress (which is of metal with resistance coils threaded to and fro in it); the others warm the walls in various degrees, each directing current through a separate system of resistance. Beside the bed, and to be lit at night by a handy switch over the pillow, is a little clock, its face flush with the wall. The room has no corners to gather dirt; wall meets floor with gentle curve, and the apartment could be swept out effectually by a few strokes of a mechanical sweeper. You are politely requested to turn a handle at the foot of your bed before leaving the room, and forthwith the frame turns up into vertical position and the bedclothes hang ailing. You stand at the doorway and realize that there remains not a minute's work for anyone to do.—[Modern Utopia.]

Suppose you were sent out into the woods to chop wood at a dollar a day? How much would you charge?

Congress is likely.

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Laws increasing at New

Laws increasing at New

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Care of the Body—Suggestions for Preserving Health.

CONDUCTED BY HARRY BROOK OF THE TIMES STAFF.

PRACTICAL HYGIENE.

[The Times does not undertake to answer inquiries on hygienic subjects that are merely of personal interest, or to give advice on individual cases. General inquiries on hygienic subjects of public interest will receive attention in these columns. No inquiries are answered by mail. It should be remembered that matter for the Magazine Section of The Times is in the hands of the printer ten days before the day of publication. Correspondents should send their full names and addresses, which will not be published, or given to others, without the consent of the writers. Addresses of correspondents are not preserved, and consequently cannot be furnished to inquirers.]

Unfermented Bread.

THE following communication has been received from a Los Angeles woman:

"Having been brought up from the very edge of the grave on the same diet and rules of hygiene as are laid down from time to time in your department, I have been a very interested reader of this department and all others where I can get any good ideas in the same line.

"Although I have been for some time past carrying out these ideas in regard to diet, I find I cannot altogether leave off taking a certain 'Health Bran' for constipation, which was recommended to me by an osteopathic physician. I now read your statement in the July 29 magazine, where you give your reason for using 'middlings' instead of whole meal, that the bran of the wheat is irritating to a sensitive stomach, also that, according to Dr. Haig, it contains xanthine, which is equivalent to uric acid. This problem of bread has been a hard one to me. I have been taught to use the coarsest of coarse bread, baked twice, as being easiest digested and shunning anything else as I would the plague. I believe this a safe subject on which to ask you a few questions as it certainly is of interest to many who, like myself, have been and are searching for those things which will not only get one well but keep them so.

"In a case where one is continually and faithfully dieting for this complaint would you advise the continual use of this bran? And if not, what would you do? I eat plenty and a variety of fruit, no breakfast, very little meat, if any, substituting walnuts, fasting occasionally and drinking pomelo before meals and yet it is a continual fight to keep from being constipated."

In replying, a couple of weeks ago, to a correspondent who inquired how to make unfermented bread, there was published a recipe for bread known as "oriental bread," made and sold by Miss Jeannette Smith of 516 West Seventh street. In regard to that recipe the following letter has been received from Louisa Burns, professor of physiology in the Pacific College of Osteopathy:

"Please allow me to express my great admiration for the common sense and the fearlessness characteristic of the 'Care of the Body' pages.

"But a very amusing error appears in a recipe for unfermented bread, given by Miss Jeannette Smith in today's Times. The recipe in question would probably be an excellent one for bread, but that the batter mixed according to directions could stand six to eight hours without becoming filled with yeast is extremely improbable, to say the least. Allow me to suggest a proof. When the batter has become light, take a drop of it, mix with a few drops of distilled water, spread a little of this upon a glass slide and examine under a microscope. Yeast cells are easily recognized. Indeed, the presence of yeast is fairly well proved by the fact that, as Miss Smith says, 'the batter becomes light.' Yeast produces carbonic acid gas, and it is the bubbles of this gas which makes fermented bread light. The warm water, the small amount of salt, the sugar and the flour make an excellent culture medium for the growth of any yeast spores which may chance to drop into it—and yeast spores are fairly plentiful in the air.

"Miss Smith's recipe suggests the old story of the woman who made blackberry wine. She was extremely indignant to hear it referred to as an alcoholic drink.

"It isn't an alcoholic drink," she said. "I made it myself, and I didn't put a drop of alcohol into it."

"I hope you will mention this matter shortly. If there is any harm in yeast, it must surely be as evil flying loose through the air as being sold in tin foil."

As the editor said, a couple of weeks ago, this unfermented-bread question is not an easy one in any respect. It is difficult to make a satisfactory bread without yeast, or baking powder, and it entails much hard work on the maker. People who make, and sell, and eat such bread claim that they are "light." They may be, in comparison with lead, but to a person who is accustomed to French bread they bear much resemblance to adobe bricks. Miss Smith claims that her bread contains no ferment, and that the lightening process comes, not from carbonic acid gas, but the thorough admixture of atmospheric air from long, patient kneading. However, the correspondent seems to know what she writes of.

Among objections to unfermented whole meal bread are that it is usually heavy; that it contains raw starch, which is objectionable, and that the bran is not only irritating to a sensitive stomach, but, according to Dr. Haig, contains xanthine, which is practically identical with uric acid. What, then, to do? For fermented bread—or any other fermented food—is undoubtedly one of the worst things that can be put into a human stomach.

Dr. Kellogg claims that zwieback, made from fermented bread, and thoroughly baked, has been shown

by analysis to be entirely free of ferment, the yeast germs having been killed. This is denied by some. It should not be forgotten that fermentation may arise in the moist heat of the stomach from entirely unfermented food, if too much is eaten, or too many varieties at a time, or if the food is imperfectly masticated, or if the digestion has been impaired by abuse.

As mentioned, the editor uses a small wheat cake, about two and one-quarter inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch thick, made by his wife from "middlings" or "seconds" flour. This is preferable to whole meal, because, while it contains all the nourishing properties of the wheat, it is free from the fine bran. Such flour may be obtained at any flour mill. The method of making the cakes, which are sweet and far more appetizing than bread, is as follows: Take two cups of flour, one cup of sour milk, a third of a teaspoonful of baking soda and two tablespoonfuls of pure olive oil, with flour enough to make a good dough. Roll out thin and prick before baking. Bake in a hot oven.

Some will object to the soda, and from a strictly hygienic point of view, it is more or less undesirable. If you wish to omit the soda, you might use about six tablespoonfuls of olive oil, instead of two and substitute sweet milk for the sour milk. This, however, will make the cakes much like pie crust, and some will object, again, to the use of cooked oil, as cooking fat of any kind liberates certain acids, which are claimed to be irritating.

About the only real way to get entirely unfermented or undoctored breadstuff is to adopt the custom that has prevailed all over the world among primitive people since wheat was raised—mix the flour and water, pat it out very thin, and lay it on a hot stone or stove. Such are the tortillas of the Mexicans and the "matzos" of the Jews, eaten during the Passover.

When it comes down to the basis of things, the editor believes that the less bread or other forms of grain food eaten the better. Ripened grain is not a natural food for man, although we are accustomed to call bread the "staff of life." The fruitarians call it the "staff of death." Besides the starch, which is objectionable when eaten in quantities and tends to fermentation when eaten with other foods, the minerals in which the ripe grain abounds tending to ossify the arteries and bring on premature old age. The natural food of herbivorous animals is grass, of carnivorous animals flesh, of birds grain and fruit, and of the apes, from whom we are descended, fruit, and nuts, and grain in the milk, with an occasional bird's egg on the side.

The editor had an experience with unfermented whole meal bread thirty years ago. It was at a sanatorium in Switzerland, near Lake Constance. The diet there consisted entirely of a sweet but dense unfermented whole meal bread, fruit, milk, and an occasional bowl of potato or oatmeal soup. Necessarily, under these conditions, a large amount was eaten of this bread, which the managers of the sanatorium enthusiastically referred to as "our manna." After a few months of this diet the editor was taken with an attack of flatulence and distention of the abdomen, culminating in semiparalysis of the neck of the bladder, and retention of urine, which necessitated a surgical operation. The cause was not then suspected, but he has now no doubt that it was due to the large amount of "raw" starch consumed, entailing an undue amount of labor on the digestive organs, and also giving rise to a fermentative process in the bowels.

Of course this would not apply to a little of such bread eaten at meals.

Doctorcraft.

DR. ELIPHALET KIMBALL, of New Hampshire, says: "There is doctorcraft as well as priestcraft—physicians have slain more than war. The public would be infinitely better off without professional physicians."

An Expensive Disease.

THIS is from Health: Mrs. Casey: The doctor says ye have appendicitis, Tim!

Mr. Casey: Och, Norah, Norah! Why wor ye so foolish as to show him yure bank book?

"Let There be Light."

THIS is the title of a pamphlet containing a lecture by Dr. George W. Carey, a professor of "biochemistry," now of Los Angeles. The speech was delivered in Massachusetts a year ago.

In regard to evolution, the author says: "The evolutionary concept has its starting point in the idea (a) that matter, so-called, is a something separate from mind, intelligence, or spirit; (b) that this matter had a beginning; (c) that it contains within itself the desire to progress or improve. And finally that the race is progressing, getting better, etc.

"Against this assumption I submit the proposition that the universe, one verse, always existed without beginning or ending, and is and always has been absolutely perfect in all its varied manifestations or operations."

He quotes Prof. Huxley, as follows: "For you see, I am quite as ready to admit your doctrine that souls secrete bodies as I am the opposite one that bodies secrete souls, simply because I deny the possibility of obtaining any evidence as to the truth and falsehood of either hypothe-

(CONTINUED ON 29TH PAGE.)

KRYPTOK GLASSES

THE ONLY INVISIBLE BIFOCAL GLASSES IN EXISTENCE.

BY WALTER I. SEYMOUR.

You wish to know still more of this new and wonderful invention. Why? Because you are so tired of the old style (two in one glass) that you would like to have a single lense that would do every purpose.

You have heard of the "KRYPTOKS" before, perhaps even seen them on others, but still you ask: Can it really be true? Are they really a new discovery? Why have I been told so many times that the old style (two in one glass) was the alternative?

Ask some one who has a pair of KRYPTOKS. The following are the names of a few persons who have heard from since delivering their glasses, and they will speak for themselves—and we are anxious to know of a single instance where they have not given perfect satisfaction:

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Mrs. M. A. Karicofe, 1234 E. 23rd St.
James H. Stewart, of the Whittier State School.
Mrs. Caroline Sasse, 1211 W. 41st St.
Mrs. M. C. Morgan, of Monrovia.
Mrs. G. G. Spreng, 639 Westlake Ave.
Mrs. A. E. Webber, Station "B," city.
Mr. J. Armitage, 424 Douglas Bldg.
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Mr. T. A. Williams, 1012 1/2 Diamond St.
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Mr. J. F. Evans, 1014 Beacon St.
Mr. N. A. Watson, Colegrove.
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Mr. E. O. Wilkinson, 470 Central St.
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Mr. E. C. Stickle, 1632 Reid St.
Mr. E. H. Cooper, 518 Hellman Bldg.
Miss J. M. Winchester, 512 Crocker.
Mrs. S. S. Scofield, Azusa.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Schwab, 727 1/2 So. Grand.
Mr. J. J. Page, Pomona.
Mrs. Hunter, 1125 Magnolia Ave.
Mr. E. Denmore, 1840 E. 2nd.
Mrs. J. J. Young, So. Pasadena.
Mr. and Mrs. Hare, Abbottsford Inn.
Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Schoemer, 3001 Main St.
Mr. J. B. Nichols, 231 Douglas Bldg.
Dr. Fernandez, 849 So. Hope.
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Mr. Geo. E. Lane, 527 W. 6th.
Mr. R. B. Hayse, 426 N. Broadway.
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Mrs. J. W. Gibbs, 1152 W. 7th.
Mr. C. A. Miller, 816 So. Griffith.
Mr. H. O. Green, 1520 Ingraham.
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Mr. J. A. Fairchild, 617 Pacific Electric.
Mr. C. F. Phillips, 654 E. 21st.
Mr. S. W. Kelsey, 317 Larito St.
Mr. E. S. Farley, Hollywood.

WALTER I. SEYMOUR, 517 So. Broadway, Los Angeles. Don't be deceived by others, who can get them for you.

RUPTURE ABSOLUTE

Written contract for your satisfaction. Try others, but if you are not satisfied, return them and we will refund your money. We are specialists in the treatment of rupture and hernia. We have a new and improved method of treatment, which is simple, safe, and effective. We have a large number of cases to show you. We are located at 109 Court St., Los Angeles. A. J. PETER, 109 COURT ST.

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Uric Acid Solvent SPECIFIC for RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, and all DISEASES caused by URIC ACID. KIDNEY LIVER STIMULANT. The most SUCCESSFUL remedy before the public.

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Care of the

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 27)

My fundamental axiom is that materialism and spiritualism are the same absurdity—the same name about either we know anything about either. In regard to some "new" theories:

"Between the phantasy of the out of which so-called clairvoyants and the disciples of Quakerism, the clamor for recognition to mental science, that repeats the same old story, 'I attract all I am success,' lies the wrecks of isms, of kings and rulers of nations."

He also touches on the subject of "The Light" in another lecture, delivered at the University of California. Dr. Carey's address is 657 S. Broadway, Los Angeles. The price of the pamphlet is 25 cents.

Too Much Solitude.

A FEW days ago a letter was received from a woman in Los Angeles, the food was perhaps the only thing that kept her from becoming a human being. The editor went down to investigate, and found that the food was covered up.

In a letter to the correspondent the editor said:

"I fear, from the tenor of your letter, that in a certain sense of those unfortunate persons referred to as hygienic cranks, you are referring to what they are thinking about what they are going to work in the kitchen, and how they eat, and think, and avoid swallowing microbes, and mouth with cotton, for many thousands, even in the kitchen, and on the summit of the snows. If these microbes are as deadly as some people would assuredly have been wiped out of years ago."

"I would advise you to astonish the world with a little Limburger cheese. Or, if that is rather too 'faint' mutton with onions, and a routine in your present course, as a confirmed dyspeptic."

"P. S.—How on earth do you get the pot to your mouth with the air, and, consequently, unless you put your head down?"

Hygienic Picnic.

THE monthly hygienic picnic of the Los Angeles Board of Health will be held today in Eastlake.

They Are All Poisons.

THE Los Angeles Board of Health, in a pamphlet against patent medicines, says: "These patent medicines which contain such a large amount of poison, are sold at all of them—labeled 'This is all right, as far as it goes.' They are all poisons, and they are sold by physicians who prescribe them in plain English. This would take in about 90 percent of the remedies that are sold. As the editor has frequently said, a poison when it is taken is a poison when it is taken, by John Smith."

It is easy to comprehend that the consumption of those brands of poison take more of the "regulars," who claim to be dispensers. As a fact, if patent medicines are taken, they are taken only because they are taken. On the other hand, a man who takes the "regulars" is a man who gets a prescription from a doctor. He is running up a bill for changing like fashions in women's clothing.

Local Legislation—XXVII.

REFERENCE has been made in this issue of Eugene Christian, of New York, arrested, at the instigation of the police, for the heinous crime of giving to diet. Mr. Christian being the use of uncooked foods. All over the world seem to be making a lot out of the growing popularity of the "Care of the Body" department. They might just as well attempt to catch the people to think—and wonder the local medicals would, if they could.

An address, delivered at the commencement of the University of Michigan, in June last, Dr. George Dock, of Michigan, said: "It is natural when we think of the o-

Health.

GLASSES.
INVISIBLE BIFOCAL
IN EXISTENCE.

TER L. SEYMOUR.

still more of this new and
? Because you are thinking
to be discarded one pair of
single lense that would

KRYPTOKS" before, and
Others, but still you hesi-
Are they really a success?
I have been told so many
two in one glass) was the

has a pair of KRYPTOKS
names of a few persons who
many whom I have not men-
their glasses, consequently
themselves—and we are willing
single instance where they

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Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 27TH PAGE.)

My fundamental axiom of speculative philosophy
is that materialism and spiritualism are opposite poles
of the same absurdity—the absurdity of imagining that
we know anything about either spirit or matter."

In regard to some "new thought" ideas, Prof. Carey
says:
"Between the phantasy of the 'mortal mind' waste bas-
ket, out of which so-called matter forever wriggles to
embarrass the disciples of Quimby, Berkeley, and Eddy,
and the demand for recognition to the Prodigal Son concept
of mental science, that repeats, 'All is mind,' 'All is good,'
'I am success,' 'I attract all I need,' 'I am free,' 'I am
happy,' lies the wreckage of isms like the thrones and
throneholders of kings and rulers along the highway of na-
ture."

He also touches on the subject of spiritualism.
Another lecture, delivered about the same time, entitled
"There was Light" is included in the pamphlet.
Dr. Carey's address is 657 S. Hill street, Los Angeles.
The price of the pamphlet is 25c.

the Mock Solitude.
A FEW days ago a letter was received from a man com-
plaining that in a certain hygienic restaurant of Los
Angeles, the food was permitted to stand uncovered,
and might become contaminated by poisonous mat-
ter exhaled from human beings, or borne in from the
street. The editor went down to the restaurant to in-
vestigate, and found that the charges were absolutely
unfounded, everything being spick and span clean, and
the food covered up.

In a letter to the correspondent, after stating this fact,
the editor said:
"I fear, from the tenor of your letter, that you are
one of those unfortunate persons who may legitimately
be referred to as hygienic cranks—people who are con-
stantly thinking about what they have swallowed and
are in a going to work in their 'innards,' about what
they eat, and think, and breathe. If you want
to avoid swallowing microbes, you must stuff up your
nose and mouth with cotton, for at every breath you in-
hale many thousands, even in the purest air. They are
not even on the summit of the Alps among the ever-
snowing mists. If these microbes were one-thousandth
as deadly as some people imagine, the human race
would assuredly have been wiped out of existence thou-
sands of years ago.

"I would advise you to astonish your stomach once in
a while with a little Limburger cheese and a stein of
beer. Or, if that is rather too 'fierce' for you, say some
solid words with onions, and a bottle of claret. If you
continue in your present course, you will assuredly be-
come a confirmed dyspeptic.

"I—How on earth do you expect to get the grub
from the pot to your mouth without its coming in con-
tact with the air, and, consequently, with invisible mi-
crobes, unless you put your head in a sterilized rubber
bag?"

Hygienic Picnic.
A monthly hygienic picnic of local food reformers
will be held today in Eastlake Park.

They Are All Poisons.
The Los Angeles Board of Health is planning a cam-
paign against patent medicines. The idea is to have
these patent medicines which contain poisons—and this
is the case of them—labeled to that effect.

The thought, as far as it goes, but to be just they
must be physicians who prescribe medicine write
their prescriptions in plain English, and also indicate
the kind of the remedies they prescribe are poi-
sons. This would take in about all the prescriptions,
as the editor has frequently observed, a poison is
not a poison when it is taken by prescription of a
physician than when it is simply purchased at the drug
store, by John Smith.

It is easy to comprehend that the physicians object
vehemently to the consumption of patent medicines, be-
cause these brands of poison take money out of the pocket
of the "regulars," who claim to be the only legal poi-
son dispensers. As a fact, if patent medicines do more
harm than the poisonous drugs prescribed by physicians,
it is only because they are taken more constantly. On
the other hand, a man who takes these preparations has
a very general idea as to how they work, whereas,
when he gets a prescription from a physician, he can
not tell what he is running up against, fashions in
changing like fashions in women's hats.

Legislation—XXVII.
REFERENCE has been made in this department to the
case of Eugene Christian, of New York, who was re-
cently arrested, at the instigation of the State Medical
Board, for the heinous crime of giving simple advice
to diet. Mr. Christian being a noted advocate
of uncooked foods. All over the country the
people seem to be making a last dying effort to
outgrow the growing popularity of the drugless heal-
ers. They might just as well attempt to keep back the
flood with a broom. Independent papers, like The Times,
are making the local medicals don't bring a suit
against the "Care of the Body" department. Perhaps
they would, if they could.

Dr. Carey, delivered at the commencement of the
University of Medicine of the University of Southern Cali-
fornia in June last, Dr. George Dock, of the University
of California, said:

It is natural when we think of the oceans of nauseous
and often poisonous stuff called patent medicines, but
neither patented nor medicinal, annually swallowed in
the pursuit of health or strength or beauty; when we
see the extent to which our daily paper has to be ex-
panded in order to proclaim the virtues of the wares and
to set forth the features of those so miraculously rid of
so many and varied diseases, to conclude that matters
never could have been worse. When we see the growth
of a sect like that of the Christian Scientists, often sup-
posed to rival the world-conquering career of the follow-
ers of Mahomet in vigor though so different in method—
when we consider the wide diffusion of osteopathy or the
influence of Dowileism, we are tempted to think Haslam
was not far wrong when he said that asylums are built
in order to make those on the outside believe that they
are not insane."

Fancy mixing up patent medicines and Dowileism

Here is an extract from the Ophthalmologist:

"Colorado's State Board of Medical Examiners, an-
other gang of cheap-John politicians, undertook to
squell the competition of Dr. Bass, an osteopath, of
Denver, and harassed him by persistent prosecution,
which became persecution, and he fought back. After
beating them as a board he sued them as individuals.
The suit was tried before Judge Mullins, in the District
Court, who held, with Judges Lindsey, Johnson and Car-
penter, that there had been no violation of the medical
laws by Dr. Bass, and that he had been prosecuted malici-
ously. A verdict was rendered by the jury against the
doctors and they had to pay \$700 damages. The amount
is insignificant, but the victory for right and the people
is magnificent.

"Let the old-school doctors use dope if they want to
and can find fools who will take it, but when others,
more advanced, come along who can prove their superi-
ority in the practice of methods drugless and operation-
less, they shall have the same privilege; and the idea
of their subjecting themselves to examination by a lot of
nin-com-poops who are not qualified to do so is foolish
unto criminality. Show me the dope doctor, for example,
who is competent to examine one of my boys or girls.

Of course, it is easy to ask unanswerable questions and
claim they are important, but that is a game two can
play at, and my pupils are taught to answer such ques-
tions by asking another. One of the fads of the old-
school is rheumatism, and when their students and mine
get together the other fellows say: 'What do you peo-
ple do for rheumatism?' The reply they get is: 'What
is rheumatism?' and they either shut up or come back
with: 'It is a pathological condition,' to which they get:
'What is a pathological condition?' Let us get down to a
solid basis.' Then they say: 'An abnormal physiologi-
cal condition.' When my pupils answer: 'All right; we
simply go over the patient carefully, measuring his nerve
supply, the condition of his blood, his habits of diet, etc.,
and when we have completed our analysis—not diagnosis
—we know just what must be done to get the machinery
to working right so nature can throw off poisons and re-
cuperate to the normal state, and we make the patient
treat himself accordingly.' But, as a rule, the other fel-
low is a person under 20 who is not yet at the age of
discretion and the proposition falls flat on his jawl or
passes clear through his vacant brim and out at the
other ear."

Dr. Carr, editor of Medical Talk, writes as follows in
that magazine:

"The medical profession have their faults. They are
bitterly disappointed in their successes. They are be-
ginning to discover that their theories of disease, and
the cure of disease, are not being demonstrated by statis-
tics. They are mad at their competitors, who cure the
people as well as they do. They are trying to get laws
passed to put all competing schools of physicians in
prison, and compel the people to employ the physicians
they wish them to.

"It is already a fact in most cities of the United States,
that a man cannot bury his dead without calling in the
doctors. Suppose we should allow a member of our fam-
ily to die without having consulted a legalized M.D.
Suppose, then, that we should attempt to have the burial
in one of our cemeteries. We would be confronted by
the keeper of the cemetery, and a burial permit would be
demanded of us, because a burial permit requires the sig-
nature of a physician. If a physician has not attended
the family he will not sign it, of course. We should
then be obliged to appeal to the coroner, and have a cor-
oner's inquest as to the cause of death, the same as if
poisoning or accident had occurred. In other words, a
man may not bury his dead except by consent of the
medical fraternity.

"Thus they are threatening individual liberty from all
sides, and, in our opinion, it constitutes one of the most
dangerous encroachments upon personal liberty that the
world has ever witnessed. We had a thousand times
rather submit to religious tyranny. We had rather a
thousand times live in a community where worship is
dictated by law, than to live in a community where med-
ical and surgical operations are dictated by law.

"We deny that we are opposed to any doctor, of any
school, who is willing to behave himself and go quietly
about his own work, giving to others the same liberty
he asks for himself."

Pacific College of Osteopathy.
THE tenth annual register of this college, located at
the corner of Mission and Daly streets, has been re-
ceived. The fall term will begin on September 5. The
course of study extends over six terms, each covering
four months. The subjects included in the course are:
Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Functional Pathology,
Structural Pathology, Bacteriology, Embryology, General
Biology, Chemistry.

There is a general clinic, patients being admitted to it
twice a week. The terms of admission are as follows:

(CONTINUED ON 30TH PAGE.)

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

SUPPLANTING DRUGS AND SURGERY IN
CURING HUMAN ILLS.

It is the motive power of the universe; the life
principle of everything animate and inanimate, and the
physical life of man. When properly and scientifically
employed as a medical agent in the treatment of chronic
diseases it has no equal, but is vastly superior to all
medical agents known to the profession for the restora-
tion of persons to health who are afflicted with any of
the various diseases. It will change the morbid and de-
bilitated conditions of the system in many cases after
all other modes of treatment have failed, because of its
mechanical power and adaptability of action, which can
be used to produce a powerful anodyne or soothing
effect, unlike medicines, without injury.

The lives of women should not be risked by capital
operations when they can be cured by harmless meth-
ods. Electricity properly applied will save life where
operations often kill.

Astonishing improvements have been made by the
Best Manufacturing Co. in appliances for its use in the
treatment of diseases at home. They are very reason-
able in price and within the reach of all. They are so
constructed that the current is under perfect control
and can be applied to any part, or to the whole body
at will, and any strength desired. They are intended
for home treatment and can be used by anyone without
the slightest trouble or inconvenience. The great ex-
pense and loss of time in connection with office treat-
ment places it beyond the reach of the great majority
of the afflicted. With these appliances better results
can be obtained at home, because daily treatment is
possible and absolutely necessary to cure almost all
diseases. The Best appliances are indispensable in the
treatment of chronic diseases. All painful diseases,
tumors, ulcers or open sores. In fact any disease that
does not yield to the usual treatment. All who pur-
chase during the month of August will be given a very
large discount. Why? Because we wish to rapidly in-
troduce these valuable appliances. Pleased patrons and
cured patients are the Best advertising mediums. Con-
sultation free—and invited. Office treatments free by
Doctors.

THE BEST MANUFACTURING CO.

Offices and Salesroom, Rooms 615 and 616 Bryson Block
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If you cannot call at the office, write at once and regis-
ter to secure discount in August. Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 4,
7 to 8 Monday and Wednesday, 10 to 12 Sunday.

One office visit all that is necessary for those who live
out of the city.

Mothers'
Stories
about their
Babies

No. 29

Sunbrights California Food Co.,

Gentlemen:—I thought I would write
you about your food. I have been using
Sunbrights for nearly three months. I had
tried several foods on the market and my
baby did not gain an ounce, and I had
almost given up hopes of finding anything
that would agree with him. Finally I tried
Sunbrights and after the first feeding he
gained and got relief at once, and now he is
a fine little fellow.

Yours sincerely, Mrs. Thomas Walker Jr.
Ontario, Cal., May 24, 1905.

SUNBRIGHTS
CALIFORNIA FOOD CO.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
WRITE US FOR
MOTHERS' BOOK AND SAMPLE

CANCER CURED
NO MUTILATING OPERATIONS

The knife wielders are giving up the game. Listen to
Mrs. Thayer, formerly Miss Elizabeth Hawley of De-
troit and Denver.

"I had cancer in very bad form, pronounced so by
leading physicians. I am very grateful for my rescue
from that dread disease. I am looking for a chance to
tell the story to all interested persons."—Mrs. Alanson
Thayer, 454 S. Spring St.

Mrs. Thayer was cured of cancer by the Mrs. S. J.
Bridge Cancer Remedy.

Come in and see patients now under treatment as well
as those that have been cured. No cutting necessary—
hundreds of patients cured.

J.C. ALDRICH, M.D.

MRS. S. J. BRIDGE

is always here. "The Chester,"
454 South Spring St. Telephone
Home 2803; or Main 3947.

RHEUMATISM

And Scleritis—all Uric Acid Complaints—Blood Disorders and
Nervous Diseases there is a positive cure at the

HOT MUD BATHS
RELIEF HOT SPRINGS
OF SAN JACINTO, CAL.

For terms address Travel and Hotel Bureau, 207 West Third
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E. F. ROBERT, Manager, San Jacinto.
Phone Suburban 34.



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From an authoritative Japanese source

Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 19TH PAGE.)

Students are admitted in September and February of each year:

1. Men and women are admitted on equal terms.
2. The applicant must have at least the equivalent of a high-school education.
3. Graduates of reputable medical colleges and students presenting certificates of honorable dismissal from recognized osteopathic colleges will be given the standing in this college to which their previous training entitles them.
4. Students seeking admission may be required to furnish evidence of unexceptional moral character.

Following is an extract from the introduction to the register:

"Medicine, as it is being practiced by the older schools which advocate the use of drugs, is undergoing a tremendous change, and it is not difficult to forecast the requirements of the physician of the future. In the past it was considered the acme of scientific medicine to administer drugs. This is the case no longer. Careful study and observation are teaching both the doctor and the layman that non-drug methods are usually more successful, more scientific, and less liable to do harm."

Bills regulating and recognizing osteopathy have been enacted in twenty-four States and Territories, including California. The trend of legislation at present is to require all osteopaths to have had a three years' course before being admitted to practice.

Why He Changes His Name.

REFERRING to a recent communication from a correspondent, in which he called attention to the fact that certain advertisers of electric belts change their names from time to time, Dr. M. A. McLaughlin sends the following explanation, from San Francisco:

"Many of my correspondents have remarked that the initials to my name are different in each newspaper in which my advertisements appear. This is purposely done, so that I can tell which newspaper brings the best returns. The success of my advertising demands that I know which paper is the most popular with the people who need my treatment, and I use this method of keying my advertisements so that I may know, when I receive a letter asking for information about my treatment, which paper the advertisement was seen in."

The Yellow Fever Scare.

THERE has been much excitement during the past few weeks over the yellow fever outbreak in New Orleans. A dispatch from Washington announces that the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service has issued a circular on the prevention of yellow fever. The dispatch says:

"The directions given look to the suppression of the mosquito as the only means of preventing its spread. 'No mosquito, no yellow fever,' is the motto, in big black letters at the top of the circular."

This is all bosh. It is questionable whether mosquitoes carry yellow fever or malaria at all, and if so, they do it to only a limited extent. The folly of this medical fad is being recognized by quite a number of intelligent physicians, who are not afraid to think and investigate for themselves. It has been shown conclusively, in these columns, that malaria comes from the inhaling of gases emanating from rotting vegetation in swampy lands. Yellow fever is one of the filth diseases. It is caused by filth, and it can only be abolished by removing the filth. A man whose blood is in perfectly pure condition can no more catch yellow fever, or cholera, or smallpox or typhoid fever than you can grow wheat on a cement sidewalk. If there are cracks and dirt in the sidewalk a few grains will sprout. So, if a man has a little impurity in his blood he may have a mild attack. The mosquito mania would be harmless, were it not for the fact that it tends to divert the attention of people from the main question—cleanliness. When the Americans cleaned up the unspeakable filth of Havana, yellow fever disappeared, just as smallpox disappeared from Cleveland, when the people there had a big housecleaning. New Orleans is a difficult city to clean, owing to its location. Until recently the sewage was emptied into the ocean close to town.

This quarantining business is all nonsense. How are you going to quarantine against mosquitoes? And if these mosquitoes are so deadly as they say, why, surely, everyone in the city will get bitten once or twice a day, however careful he may be. The same is true regarding the quarantining and placarding of houses against smallpox, and diphtheria, and scarlet fever. In every case people have been circulating around from those houses after the sickness broke out, and before it was discovered. It would be just as reasonable to establish a cordon of soldiers around a conflagration, to stand at attention, and prevent it from spreading, or to place troops around a tract of land to prevent the wind from blowing the seeds of weeds about.

When will people learn common sense in regard to this question?

Locations for Asthmatics.

MISS M. A. B. writes as follows:

"Will you kindly inform me, and for the benefit of other asthmatics, where there is a convenient place in the country, with an elevation of about 1500 feet, where asthma sufferers could live in tents at a reasonable price?"

There are thousands of acres of such convenient places, along the foothills, between the Mexican and Oregon lines.

A correspondent writes from Altadena, in the foothills

of the Sierra Madre, that he has derived much benefit by following the advice of The Times, in getting away from the dust of the city into the foothills. His ailment is asthma. He adds:

"My asthma made life a burden in Los Angeles; with the dust in the day and the dampness at night I was a constant sufferer. But as soon as I reached Altadena and slept in a tent at this camp, at an elevation of 1300 feet, it seemed like a paradise to me, and gave me the long-looked-for rest and relief, and I have been improving, every day since I came, without any kind of medicine."

"If others suffering with asthma will give up drugs and live in the open and sleep in tents near the foothills, they will surely find the relief that I do, and be thankful to The Times."

"A philanthropist who lives in Pasadena owns Nob Hill ranch of twenty-five acres a block east of the Altadena postoffice and electric railway, and kindly allows sufferers to pitch their tents between large walnut trees in street rows, like a military camp, with sanitary restrictions, a good swimming pool and plenty of fine spring water running in, all the time. Sometimes tents are furnished at a nominal cost, for those who desire, and everyone does his own housekeeping, and all think this is the Mecca of California for asthma sufferers."

Now, don't write to the editor for further particulars, because he knows nothing more than is here stated, and hasn't kept the correspondent's name.

While most people find the dry atmosphere of the foothills beneficial, in cases of asthma, there are some notable exceptions, one of which, recently mentioned in these columns, is an old pioneer of Los Angeles, who has asthma in an aggravated form. He is never able to find relief except when he goes up to San Francisco, and gets out in one of the bay fogs.

Garlic and Port Wine.

IN a receipt recently given, for a mixture of garlic and port wine, it should have been stated that the garlic should be removed from the wine, as soon as it is taken off the fire.

Simple Remedy for Snake Bites.

DR. C. G. GARRISON of Los Angeles sends a clipping from the Clinic, giving a receipt furnished by Dr. Allen F. Stiles of Unaka, N. C., for a remedy for snake bites. He says: "If you get there before the patient dies, it makes no difference how badly swollen the part is. Saturate a flannel cloth with chloroform and bind it upon the swollen part, and when dry, apply it again. I have never had to apply but twice, in the worst form."

Dr. Garrison wrote to Dr. Stiles to know whether he had been correctly quoted. In his reply, he says that chloroform, applied as directed, will allay any form of snake bite within six hours, and that it makes no difference how severe or bad the case is. He says it acts in the same manner as ammonia in bee stings.

This is certainly a very simple remedy, and is worth trying.

Houses Going Out of Fashion.

THE following is from the Providence Journal:

"No," said the Red Bridge carpenter, sadly, "there isn't going to be much building this spring; there was nothing to speak of in the winter, and it begins to look as if there'd never be any more building. Houses are going out of style."

"What's happened?"

"The fresh-air craze. Men who ply my trade are complaining all over the country. I've just been talking with a man who has had plans drawn last fall for a fine establishment. 'It's all off with me,' he said. 'Why should a father of a family put \$15,000 or \$20,000 into a residence, stock it with coal, and hang on storm doors, if he's got to stumble over the forms of four daughters stretched out on the piazza in a snow blizzard every time he goes home after dark.'"

Mental Medicine.

"TRIUMPHS OF MODERN METHODS OF MENTAL MEDICINE" is a booklet published by Edward H. Cowles, "D.P." of Santa Cruz, partly for the purpose of advertising his mental treatments. Dr. Cowles' ideas are based on those of the late Dr. Thompson J. Hudson. He also uses "absent treatment."

One of the things that offend the editor in this booklet is the absurd spelling of thought as "thot," a fashion affected by many of these "New Thought" people. Why should a single word be picked out to be misspelled this way? It certainly is not pretty.

There has also been received from the same source "Thots New and Old," a quarterly, of which this is Number 2. It contains articles on breathing, life building, spiritual unfoldment, suggestion, etc., such as we are accustomed to read in "New Thought" literature.

These are published by the Alta Vista Publishing Company, Santa Cruz, Cal.

The Perfect Life.

THIS is the title of a booklet by Adolphine Charlotte Hingst. It is divided into three parts, "Life, the Highest Art," "How to Keep Young," and "Love." The author injects a considerable amount of religion into the booklet.

Here is a quotation therefrom: "The development of the inner soul life, within the reach of every man and woman, is effected by introspection, that is, by sincere and upright investigation of our thoughts; by watching, how and by what circumstances, what incidents—often too insignificant to have any name or form—thoughts spring up in our brains, which forebode or influence coming changes or improvements in our conditions."

Published by the author, 119 E. Fifteenth street, New York. Price 25c.

NEW INSTRUMENTS FOR THE DEAF

SOME FACTS REGARDING THE NOW FAMOUS INVENTIONS, THE MASSACON AND THE ACOUSTICON.

By S. G. MARSHUTZ, OPTICIAN.

FACT ONE.

The Massacon and Acousticon were given the gold medal awarded in the group in which they were exhibited at the St. Louis World's Fair.

FACT TWO.

They were in constant and practical use daily by visitors from all parts of the world.

FACT THREE.

A class of deaf and dumb children from the McDevitt Oral School received instructions twice daily, perfectly and were thus taught to speak. The first exhibition of this kind ever made.

FACT FOUR.

The Acousticon is the only instrument ever produced which enables the deaf to hear, that is practical under all conditions of life and applicable, irrespective of the cause of deafness.

FACT FIVE.

The Massacon is the only instrument ever produced that successfully reaches the sluggish, Anchored condition of the middle ear, the cause of 85 per cent. of all deafness.

FACT SIX.

The Acousticon and Massacon are manufactured under basic letters patents, issued in all parts of the world. Many imitations are offered, and patrons should be careful and not purchase infringing instruments.

FACT SEVEN.

The Queen of England presented the inventor, Mr. R. Hutchison, with a handsome gold medal, appropriately inscribed, in 1902. Thousands of columns have appeared in the scientific and daily press of the world concerning these instruments.

The award of a gold medal by the Superior Jury at the World's Fair, with the above evidence, together with our statement of their merits, and the numerous testimonials which we have, must be accepted as the practical utility.

FACT EIGHT.

Interested parties will be furnished with catalogues and other literature upon request, as well as with names of parties who permitted us to use their references, and they are so highly pleased with our instruments.

FACT NINE.

The Hutchison Acoustic Co. of New York City are the only manufacturers of the Acousticon and Massacon. They have appointed the Marshutz Optical Co., 112 Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal., as their general agent for Southern California and Arizona, where all the instruments are shown and are on trial. Persons who desire further information will please call on or write.

MEDICINAL USES OF OLIVE OIL

COMPILED FROM MEDICAL WORKS AND NOTED PHYSICIANS' WRITINGS

Series C, No. 15.

THE "OLIVE OIL CURE"

"If you are neuralgic, anaemic or nervous, by the 'olive oil cure,' and see what it will do for you. However, purchase only pure olive oil. Take one teaspoonful three times a day as a dose if you are in a hurry for results, with a little wine vinegar to disguise the taste, if necessary, until you cultivate a liking for olive oil. It will do you good for almost everything—keep your liver right and prevent rheumatism, give you a clear, healthy complexion, and make your hair grow."—Dr. Costa, Member Italian Chamber of Commerce.

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313-314 Stimson Block, Los Angeles.

DO YOU LIKE TOAST AND BAKED POTATOES?

GET A LELAND BROILER
NO. 1 \$2. NO. 2 \$2.25

LEE L. GILBERT & CO., Coast Agents, 225 S. Los Angeles
San Francisco Agents, A. W. PIKE & CO., 401 Market

NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE

417 W. FIFTH STREET, Between the California Club and the Pavilion, Main 220; Home 740.
We cure all diseases without knife or drugs. By our assist nature with parts taken from nature, such as light, clay, etc., besides electricity, scientific massage, electric light, vapor, herbs and other baths. Diet, magnetism, etc. Strictly hygienic and vegetarian. Treated at their home if wished. DR. CARL SCHULTZ, D. O., 417 West Fifth Street.

How Dyn

CONDITIONS
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From the l

THE visitor to Doc knew that dynamite about all he knew there where Kansas powerful explosive had source of investigation in all people when it close scrutiny of dynamite was the custom compassion for the unpicked his questions. "What is dynamite and The questioner reddened length, height and breadth intended pulled open a stick of some substance paraffined paper. Opening ends a soft substance was like fine cornmeal which pressed.

"That's some of it," was "Looks harmless enough different tone, laying it base concealed quail of nervous "And as harmless as it definite conditions," was suggesting considerable pro "And the conditions?"

"Nothing less than a deton of the stick and set off by "How about a sudden ja raised the stick with which his remarks and hurried it strength. The visitor rest an impulse to shatter the standing high jump and pre of high explosives in such terrible demonstrations.

"No danger from that sormant, "as long as your po condition. When partially f sites may be exploded by ends a great deal upon the "The dope?"

"Yes, You see, all dynamite glycerine mixed with a more of the 'dope.' Two elme 'dope' are sawdust or wood they are non-explosive, but when ignited, give off a large and adds considerably glycerine explosion. The nitr demands of tons from Chile

regions, where it is found known as Chile saltpeter. Y over the ownership of these in the late Chile-Colombi "Yes," the visitor responded other ingredients of the dope

"Well, you see," he replied, "it would be a hard mat twenty minutes all that has been twenty years of research. "building," pointing to a s

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accepting the hint the visitor namite consists in nitro-glyce of non-explosive substances, "Exactly?"

"And the nitro-glycerine? Wh do you make it?" Nitro-glycerine is formed v

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and some long rambling bull dense white and red fumes gasping at a great rate. "E acids for the nitro-glycerine," over there," pointing to a hu appearance, "is where the

they are driven in suitab ed air to the nitrator." arrived at the last mentioned

How Dynamite is Made.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE
SUBSTANCE IS HARMLESS.

From the Kansas City Star.

THE visitor to Dodson, just out of Kansas City, knew that dynamite would explode, and that was about all he knew concerning it. The little plant where Kansas City people daily deal with this powerful explosive had often occurred to him as a source of investigation, but there is an inborn timidity in all people when it is suggested that they make a scrutiny of dynamite. The attitude of the superintendent was the customary one of the long suffering companion for the uninitiated as the visitor timidly posed his questions.

"What is dynamite and how is it made?" he reiterated. The questioner reddened a little as he thought of the length, height and breadth of his ignorance. The superintendent pulled open a desk drawer and handed out a stick of some substance covered with a shell of heavy paraffined paper. Opening one of the nicely crimped ends a soft substance was seen that looked something like the cornmeal which as been dampened and firmly pressed.

"That's some of it," was the brief explanation. "Looks harmless enough," said the visitor, in an inoffensive tone, laying it back upon the desk with a well-measured quail of nervousness. "And as harmless as it looks, except under certain definite conditions," was the quick rejoinder in a tone suggesting considerable professional pride. "And the conditions?"

"Nothing less than a detonating cap buried in one end of the stick and set off by a special kind of a fuse." "How about a sudden jar?" was asked. In reply he seized the stick with which he had been emphasizing his remarks and hurled it to the floor with all his strength. The visitor restrained with great difficulty an impulse to shatter the international record for the amazing high jump and prepared to continue the study of high explosives in such a manner as to preclude hostile demonstrations.

"No danger from that source," continued the informant, "as long as your powder remains in its normal condition. When partially frozen, however, some dynamite may be exploded by violent concussion; it depends a great deal upon the composition of the dope."

"The dope?" "Yes, you see, all dynamites consist in general of nitroglycerine mixed with a more or less complex absorbent called the 'dope.' Two elements universally used in the dope are wood pulp and nitrate of soda. They are non-explosive, but both, especially the latter, when ignited, give off a large volume of gas, which expands and adds considerably to the force of the nitroglycerine explosion. The nitrate of soda is imported by tons from Chile and other South American regions, where it is found in vast natural beds and known as Chile saltpeter. You remember the dispute over the ownership of these deposits was the cause of the late Chile-Colombia affair."

"Is the visitor responded reminiscently; "and the other ingredients of the dope?" "Well, you see," he replied, after a moment's hesitation, "it would be a hard matter to explain to you in twenty minutes all that has been discovered and utilized in many years of research. Over there is the laboratory," pointing to a small red building at some distance, "where could be seen an occasional figure moving amid a labyrinth of retorts, glass tubes and other apparatus. "We employ an experienced chemist to conduct constant experiments with a view to hitting upon some new active absorbent which shall be cheaper, safer and more effective than that now in use."

Accepting the hint the visitor paused to sum up. "Then dynamite consists in nitro-glycerine mixed with a number of non-explosive substances, which together act as an absorbent?" "Exactly."

"And the nitro-glycerine? What is that made of and how do you make it?"

"Nitro-glycerine is formed when pure glycerine is mixed with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. I'll show you how it is done." Leaving the office we struck out toward a large frame building high up on the bluff and flanked on either side by other "houses" of the plant. On the way to the nitro-glycerine house or "nitrator" we passed some long rambling buildings from which issued dense white and red fumes which set us coughing and paying at a great rate. "Here's where we make the nitro-glycerine," was the explanation, pointing to a huge iron tank of boiler-plate appearance. "Is where the acids are mixed and they are driven in suitable quantities by compressed air to the nitrator."

At the last mentioned building and having examined our eyes to the semi-darkness, which appeared Syrian after the glare of the midday sun, we entered a series of large leaden tanks set in tiers, to the bottom of which my courteous guide led me. It looked like a chasm of herculean proportions, the agitator being driven by a powerful steam engine. Into this receptacle, which was already charged with a weighed amount of the mixed acids, there flowed a tiny stream of golden glycerine. An attendant seated on a stool steadily at a large thermometer, the lower end of which projected into the swirling liquid within the

"Why do you watch the temperature so closely?" I asked.

"Over 90 is dangerous," he replied without looking up. "At what point would an explosion be likely to occur?" I pursued with one eye on the thermometer, which stood at 76, and the other on the door, which stood ajar.

"I'd let her down at 90," with one hand on a small lever and the other pointed below, where we could see, through a hole in the floor, a tremendous open tank filled with 2,000 gallons of cold running water.

"And then?"

"Get away," was the laconic reply.

Threading our way back to the door through the numerous tanks, which were used in washing the finished nitroglycerin from the excess of acid, we passed to the "mix house," 200 feet below and around the bend of the hill. Here some men were mixing a huge mealy mass in a large, shallow bin of polished wood.

"They're mixing the nitroglycerin with the dope," explained the superintendent. "Here in the next bin is a batch of the finished dynamite, ready for the packers." I looked cordially mystified at the last term, but was soon enlightened.

Passing around the bluff we came to the first of a series of small buildings, in each of which a gang of men were hammering away for dear life, ramming or "packing" the dynamite through large tin funnels into paper cylinders, which form the outer coverings of the finished cartridges. At the end of this line of buildings was the "case house," where the sticks are weighed and boxed in cartons for the market.

As we paused before the door of a great vault-like structure at the end of our tour and contemplated the towering piles of boxes stored within I could not resist the query: "But how will you ever dispose of all this?"

"Not a great deal there," was the response, as the veteran cast his practiced eye over the stock. "At the rate of three cars a week we have only a little over a month's supply on hand."

"And where is all this force let loose?" I asked.

"In the mines and quarries of the Western States. A little goes to the coal fields, but not much. Black powder is liked better there because of its tendency to rip the coal up into large blocks, which would be pulverized and rendered inconvenient to work by the sudden shock of a dynamite explosion. Then, too, several million pounds may go to the big ditch on the isthmus."

"Several million pounds!" the visitor gasped, and when he got home he dragged down the family atlas and, looking at the insignificant little thread of land between the Americas, wondered how it would look six months hence.

REAL ROBINSON CRUSOE.

HIS HOME WAS THE ISLAND OF TOBAGO IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

[Washington Post:] At the southern end of the Windward Islands, twenty miles northeast of Trinidad, to the government of which it is attached, lies the romantic island of Tobago, the home of Robinson Crusoe, in proof of which statement you can see his cave if you will give yourself the trouble, with the more than compensating delight, of going there. It was here that Daniel DeFoe located the adventurer in whose tracks every boy with red blood wants to follow, and from Trinidad that the cannibals came. There is no proof that Alexander Selkirk, whose experience in the island of Juan Fernandez is generally believed to have formed the basis for "The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe," ever lived in Tobago, but there is evidence that the real Robinson Crusoe—the man, himself, unknown to fame, whose story furnished most of the material for DeFoe's absorbing novel—did reside here and he probably lived in about the style that DeFoe has pictured. The cave in which he lived still exists, in a good state of preservation, near Crown Point, at the southwestern end of the island. The small holes in the roof which served as windows have been enlarged by the sides falling away, and the passages at the back of the natural vault, which led to no one knows where, have caved in, but three large rooms are left which show unmistakable evidence of having been occupied as a human habitation in the long ago. The entrance, which is a short distance back from the sea in the side of a hill, is so small that one has to almost crawl through it, and is so completely hidden by trees and grasses that not many of the natives can find their way to it.

Who the man was who lived here no one knows, but there is little doubt that he was the true Robinson Crusoe. Many of the incidents in DeFoe's story are plainly inconsistent with Selkirk's narrative of his life on Juan Fernandez. The tropical description of "Crusoe's Island" does not at all fit Juan Fernandez, but agrees exactly with Tobago and all of the conditions amid which Crusoe lived are found here. Descendants of Crusoe's goats still roam the hills, and nothing just like them is to be found in any of the other islands.

DRIFTING AND BATTLING.

I launched my boat upon the sea
And drifted with the ebbing tide;
The wind was fair, the course was free,
But drifting I was not satisfied.

A storm arose and swept the main,
Wild billows leapt o'er ocean wide;
Batting I sought the port to gain,
And battling was I satisfied.

CHARLES L. FRAZER.



Can the importance of cream or milk in every

household be overestimated, and can the importance of the purity and goodness of this cream be too closely looked after?

Dairy milk that is handled several times and exposed to dust and air before it finally reaches you cannot be pure and free from germs.

But Lily Cream, which is thoroughly processed with the latest modern machinery, which is sterilized and so handled that not one speck of dust can get in it, and which has every disease germ positively killed out of it, is absolutely pure and healthful for young and old.

Babies and children thrive on Lily Cream, and for coffee and all cooking it is simply superb.

A cream that is rich in butter-fat, delicious in flavor. Have your grocer send you a can.

PACIFIC CREAMERY CO.
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WE MOVE FOR BEKINS
LET US MOVE YOU.
OFFICE, 244 SOUTH BROADWAY
PACKING, STORING, AND SHIPPING HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND PIANOS

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Send stamp for "Speech Blemishes"—the short cut to fluency. NO TIME-BEATING. Physicians, educators, clergymen endorse the
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SIX.
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ed in all parts of the world,
red, and patrons should be
fringing instruments.

SEVEN.
represented the inventor, Mr. H.
some gold medal, appropriate
ousands of columns have ap-
and daily press of the world
nta.
medal by the Superior Jury at
above evidence, together with
rits, and the numerous test-
must be accepted as to their

EIGHT.
be furnished with catalogue
request, as well as with names
to use their references, since
d with our instruments.

NINE.
Co. of New York City are the
the Acousticon and Massacon,
Marshutz Optical Co., 111 St.
s, Cal., as their general agents
and Arizona, where all the in-
are on trial. Persons who are
formation will please call them

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MEDICAL WORKS
YSICIANS' WRITINGS.

VE OIL CURE

ic, anaemic or nervous, try
and see what it will do
purchase only pure olive
poculful three times a day
re in a hurry for results,
vinegar to disguise the
until you cultivate a liking
all do you good for almost
your liver right and prevent
ou a clear, healthy com-
your hair grow.—Glenn
Chamber of Commerce.

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O IN THE WORLD.
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AND DRUGGISTS
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suffer when you can be cured
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Knives or drugs. By our method
from nature, such as water,
city, scientific massage, electrical
and other baths. Diet, physical
and vegetable board.
DR. CARL SCHULTZ, M.D.

Conscience is likely.
Lawson's pest-bog fuel to
the copper industry.
man's subtle poison.

Sagamore Hill, left today for New
York, whence he expected to go di-
rectly to his home at Nahant, Mass.
"My visit to the President at this

felt this deeply. Germany realized it
too."
The editor of the same journal, in
an interview, says: "I hope that

His attitude reveals plainly the Rus-
sian tactics. They propose to raise
before the world the spectre of the
"Yellow peril." Russia claims that

plenipotentiaries to observe the
strictest secrecy regarding the pro-
ceedings of the peace conference dif-
fers materially from the Russian.



NEWMARK'S It's almost
HAWAIIAN ready for your
BLEND breakfast — on the
COFFEE way from your grocer's
to show you what break-
fast really can be—if you
use Hawaiian Blend.

Newmark's
Hawaiian
Blend Coffee

You're not satisfied with one cup—you want two—when Newmark's Hawaiian Blend Coffee is served you at breakfast.

It's simply delicious coffee—that is the reason—rich, aromatic, full strength—of surpassing flavor and fragrance.

Economical coffee to use, because of its strength and uniform quality—the package keeps it fresh, retains all the original goodness of the splendid coffee it contains.

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PURITAS

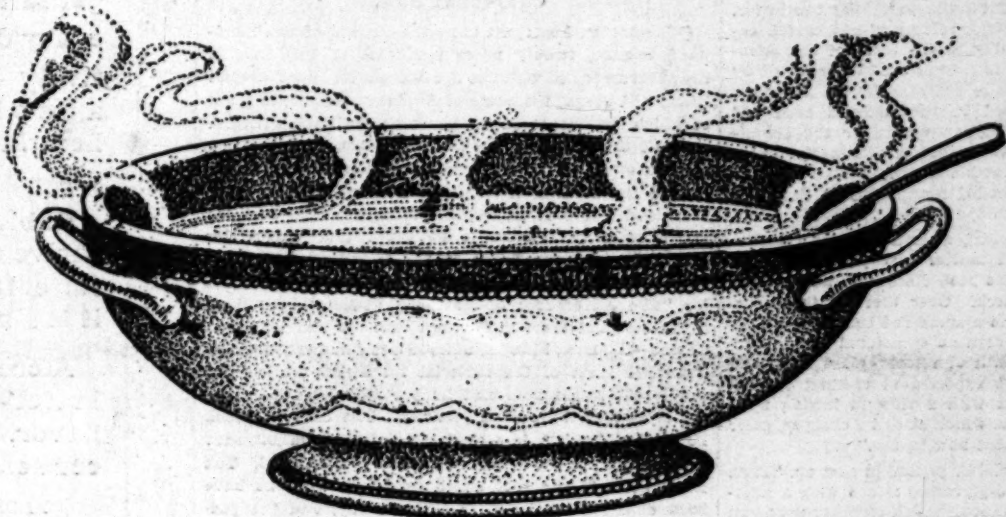
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Distilled Water should be used regularly in your home because it is pure water—as the city water is not—and because your own continued good health and the health of your family depends largely on a supply of pure drinking water. No alkali in Puritas—no harmful bacteria—you can rely absolutely on its purity—every demijohn, all the time. It is healthful, palatable drinking-water that has been twice distilled, thoroughly aerated with purified air, carefully bottled. Puritas is inexpensive.

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Coupon book good for 5 demijohns of Puritas \$1.90; book good for 10 demijohns \$3.60; book good for 20 demijohns \$7.00.

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Bishop's California Soups

Compare them with any Eastern soup you know. Compare them with the finest made at home. A dozen or more distinct and delicious varieties—try any one of them and you'll never again undertake to make soup at home, or want to buy an Eastern brand.

Bishop's Vegetable Soup is made from the finest California vegetables, it's cooked in a good stock and it's seasoned just to the taste. Ready for you to serve any moment, simply needs to be heated. Serve it for dinner tomorrow and hear the words of praise that will be said about it.

Keep a can or two of Bishop's Soups always in your pantry. You will be glad to have them many times. One lb. cans, enough for six, 10c; three lb. liquid soups, 30c.

Bishop & Company

Highest Award, Grand Prize by Original Jury, St. Louis, Jellies, Jams, Preserves.

PER ANNUM, \$3

THE WEATHER
BRIEF REPORT.

FORECAST: For Los Angeles
Fair; light west wind.
YESTERDAY: Maximum temperature 60 deg.; minimum, 30 deg.; wind from the northeast, velocity 2 miles; 5 miles; 10 miles. At midnight temperature was 64 deg.; clear.
TODAY: At 3 a.m. the temperature was 54 deg.; clear.

FORECAST for San Francisco
Fair, fresh west wind.
[The complete weather report will
page 2.]

POINTS OF THE NI
IN TODAY'S ISSUE OF

INDEX

Outside Influences at W
No Extra Session.
Norway's Good-by.
Live Volcano in Nevada.
Yellow Jack Gains Ground.
Bob Davis's Grim Mission.
In Fourteen Private Cars.
Editorial Page: Pen Poin
Demcon Buys Watermelon.
Weather Report.
Liners: Classified Advertis
At the City's Gates.
Sporting Events of the Day.
Flair's Guns Greet Sun-up
Affairs in Neighboring Cou
Los Angeles County Happen
The City in Brief: Vital

SYNOPSIS

THE CITY. Bob Davis, a rancher, here looking for his wife and barber, with a gun taken from bank.... Sir John to arrive today from London with a gang of bicycle thieves and a dozen wheels a day.... A fence.... Automobiles now planning endurance race from San Francisco to San Francisco.... Unique celebration of Pieta mission to open to the public with canon salute.... A success.... Disappearance of old Emma Lianpere.... Tests pitched at Advertiser.... Large population.... Body of a man brought here from London for burial.... Deputy I. J. Fleming attacked by a woman in blind pig.... Fugitive settlement worker.... Father gets young Muir out of the penitentiary.... Gunman slays passers-by on a city street.... Fourteen carloads of goods to National Christian Convention pending three days.... Thousands lay down law to the city.... Passengers may carry as

OTHER CALIFORNIA.
visited by gang of suppo
mental beggars but none of
... Visiting San
... San L
proprietor drowned by fi
... pleasure craft...
in San Luis Obispo resen
... just suit for collectio
... debt filed against
... Son of Orange co
... victim of highway
... of a shark story comes
... Well-known Pasa
... suddenly at Avalon.
... High School distric
... Methodist campme
... Beach closes with r
... service... Wonde
... of Monrovia indicated by b
... Santa Maria ran

SLOPE. Fung Sing
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 former's son....Gas eng
 turned at San Francis
 cutter Perry discovers A
 crushing....Japs engage in
 ing....Rancher Simes' w
 king five children....Fov
 completes description of her p
 asking his return....Act
 Nevada.

THE GREAT WAR.
the peace conference yesterday
more optimistic tone prevailed
the belief that terms would
and seriatim....Japan's position
influence in Korea did not
Murday....Mutineers of the
five sentences.
N. BY CABLE. Increase
activity predicted if Rus-
sian situation is proclaimed....Dean
Flickinger Wilberforce
missionary....Foch who
is assuming a political
National referendum
ominous for dissolution
leaves for Hanoi....Census
Russia's population shows
is illiterate.